Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, April 2, 1990 For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

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MAJOR RELEASE

Inter-corporate Ownership
1990

This unique Statistics Canada directory of "who owns what" reports that the Edward and Peter Bronfman group is the largest Canadian enterprise with more than 360 companies under its control. These include Trizec Corporation Ltd., Bramalea Limited and Brascade Resources Inc. Under its minority control are Noranda Inc., John Labatt Limited, and MacMillan Bloedel Ltd.

Particularly important in the context of U.S.-Canada free trade, this publication highlights the Canadian corporate activity of all major United States-controlled enterprises:

- The oil industry giant Exxon Corp. controls Imperial Oil Limited, Esso of Canada Limited, Imperial Pipe Line Co. Ltd., and McColl Frontenac Inc. (formerly Texaco Canada Inc).

- Chrysler Corporation controls Chrysler Canada Ltd., American Motors (Canada) Inc., Jeep of Canada Ltd. and Thrifty Canada Ltd.

- The electronic and communications specialist GTE Corp. controls Anglo-Canadian Telephone Co., British Columbia Telephone Co., Microtel Limited, GTE Sylvania Canada Ltd. and Quebec-Telephone.

- United Technologies Corporation, a world leader in high technology and military applications, controls Pratt & Whitney Canada Inc., Sikorsky Aircraft of Canada Limited, Carrier Canada Limited and Otis Canada Inc.

In addition, the wide ranging investments of many other major Canadian-controlled enterprises are shown:

- The Desmarais group controls 69 corporations including Power Corporation of Canada, The Great-West Life Assurance Company, and Investors Group Inc.

- The Irvings control 113 corporations. Their diversified portfolio includes Irving Oil Limited, Irving Pulp & Paper Limited, Saint John Pulp & Paper Ltd. and Saint John Shipbuilding Limited.

- The Weston Group numbers 126 corporations, including George Weston Ltd., Eddy Paper Co. Ltd., Loblaws Companies Ltd., Kelly Douglas of Canada Ltd., Westfair Foods Ltd., and British Columbia Packers Limited.

- The Reichmann Family controls Olympia & York Developments Limited, 6853474 Holdings Ltd. (Block Bros), Abitibi-Price Inc., Gulf Canada Limited, The Consumer's Gas Company Ltd. and Hiram Walker Resources Ltd.

- Canadian Pacific Limited heads an enterprise consisting of such corporations as Canadian Pacific Enterprises Ltd., Amca International Ltd., Pancanadian Petroleum Limited, The Algoma Steel Corporation Limited, CIP Inc., Canadian Pacific Express & Transport Ltd, Tricil Limited and Laidlaw Waste Systems Limited.

- The Montreal engineering firm of Lavalin Ltée controls 74 corporations including Contrôle Technique Appliqué Ltée, Allen Engineering Company Limited, Laberge Associates Ltd, Lamarre & Valois International, Roche Cowan Ltée and Photosur Inc.

- BCE Inc., the large Canadian-controlled telecommunications firm, controls 131 corporations, including Montreal Trustco Inc., Northern Telecom Limited, Trans Canada Pipelines Limited and Bell Canada.

All other major foreign-controlled enterprises are included in this publication:

- The British-controlled conglomerate B.A.T. Industries PLC numbers 64 corporations, including Imasco Limited, The Canada Trust Company, Genstar Corporation and Imperial Tobacco Limited.

- The Royal Dutch Petroleum Co. of the Netherlands controls Shell Canada Limited, Beaver Service Centres Limited, Crows Nest Resources Limited and Alsands Energy Ltd.

- Tengelmann Warenhandel A.G. of West Germany controls The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company Limited and A & P Drug Mart Limited.

- Imperial Chemical Industries PLC of Great Britain controls C-I-L Inc., Alchem Inc., Stauffer Chemical Co. of Canada Ltd. and The Glidden Company (Canada) Limited.

Of the 62,175 corporations included in the report, 70.3% are Canadian controlled, 15.8% United States controlled, 4.0% United Kingdom controlled, 1.5% Federal Republic of Germany controlled, 1.2% France controlled and 0.9% Japan controlled.

Other countries have significantly increased their participation in Canadian corporations. Sweden, which controlled 204 corporations in 1985, now controls 304. Australia increased its control from 146 corporations in 1985 to 324 in 1989. Hong Kong increased control from 156 corporations in 1985 to 238 in 1989.

In *Inter-corporate Ownership*, control is determined through a study of holdings by individual and corporate shareholders, the effects of options, insider holdings, convertible shares and interlocking directorships. It includes numerous cases of minority control by the largest voting equity blocks.

The directory presents information in an easy-to-read tiered format, showing at a glance the hierarchy of subsidiaries within each enterprise structure. Entries for each corporation provide country of control, country of residence and percentage of voting rights held. In addition, the inclusion of a Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) and province of residence for each active Canadian corporation permits study by industrial sector.

The information is based on non-confidential returns filed by Canadian corporations under the Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act (CALURA) and extensive research of many public sources.

Inter-corporate Ownership (61-517, $325) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, call Ron Vanasse (613-951-3469), Corporations Section, Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act Subdivision, Industrial Organization and Finance Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Registered Nurses
1989

Registered nurses data for the year 1989 are now available. Demographic and employment information include such variables as age, sex, basic and highest level of nursing education, type of employer, primary area of responsibility and position of employment as well as full-time or part-time status.

For additional information, contact Gerry McLean (613-951-1637), Canadian Centre for Health Information. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

System of National Accounts – Provincial Economic Accounts, 1984-1988.
Catalogue number 13-213
(Canada: $50; Other Countries: $60).
Package #10-299 Diskette
Available with Publication Subscription

Inter-Corporate Ownership, 1990.
Catalogue number 61-517
(Canada: $325; Other Countries: $390).

Industry Price Indexes, January 1990.
Catalogue number 62-011
(Canada: $17.30/$173; Other Countries: 20.80/$208).

Trusteed Pension Funds – Financial Statistics, 1988.
Catalogue number 74-201
(Canada: $37; Other Countries: $44).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada $105/year; other countries $126/year

Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Women and the Labour Force – Focus on Canada Series	1986 Census	March 9, 1990

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

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MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Health Reports: Vol. 1, No. 2

The second issue of *Health Reports*, the new quarterly publication which highlights and illustrates the range and utility of the data gathered by the Canadian Centre for Health Information, is now available. Each issue of *Health Reports* examines different aspects of the health care system and trends in health status in Canada.

This latest issue contains detailed analysis on topics such as therapeutic abortions, hospital morbidity, cancer, hospital annual statistics, disability and trends in birth and fertility rates.

The Vol. 1, No. 2 issue of *Health Reports* (82-003 $25/$100) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Beth Sander (613-951-1746) or Gerry McLean (613-951-1637), Canadian Centre for Health Information.

MAJOR RELEASE

Health Reports: Vol. 1, No. 2
1989

Health Reports is a new quarterly publication from the Canadian Centre for Health Information which combines all of the Centre's annual publications into a single comprehensive journal style report in a new format of articles and highlights. *Health Reports* focuses on the latest data available on the health care system, on social data and on trends in health status.

Highlights

Trends in Mortality by Income
1971-1986

- Changes in mortality in Canada from 1971 to 1986 by five income groups indicate that inequalities between income groups were decreasing for some causes of death such as infectious diseases, diabetes and uterine cancer. There was little change in inequality between the groups for breast cancer, arterial diseases, mental disorders and alcoholism.
- Mortality for the poorest group was higher in 1986 than in 1971 for lung cancer and suicide among other causes. The increased mortality among the poor from intentional self-inflicted causes is particularly disturbing because death rates among the poor were higher than those of less poor Canadians for most natural and accidental causes as well.

Trends in Cancer Incidence
1970-1984

- In 1989, an estimated 101,000 Canadians were diagnosed with a new primary cancer, and an estimated 52,800 died from the disease.
- Cancer is the second leading cause of death after heart disease, accounting for one in four deaths each year.
- The incidence of cancer is increasing by about 2,000 new cases per year. This increase is expected to continue as the number of older Canadians (those most at risk for cancer) continues to increase.
- Incidence of lung cancer rose substantially in both men and women from 1970 to 1984; among women, rates tripled during that time period. Incidence and mortality rates for lung cancer for women rose faster, at an average annual rate of 7%, than for any other form of cancer.
- From 1970-1984 incidence and mortality rates for stomach cancer declined more rapidly than for any other leading cancer. This decline is generally attributed to changes in diet.

Trends in Birth and Fertility Rates
1921-1987

- The number of live births in Canada per 1,000 population declined from 29.3 in 1921 to 14.4 in 1987.
- The total fertility rate (number of children borne by a woman during her reproductive age – 15-49 years) decreased from 3.54 children in 1921 to 1.66 in 1987.
- The 1987 total fertility rate of 1.66 was below the replacement level of 2.10 children.

Health and Activity Limitation Survey
1986-1987

- An estimated 3.3 million Canadians or 13% of the population experienced some level of disability in 1986-87. While 5% of children aged 10-14 had a disabling condition, 11% of persons aged 15-64 years and 46% of those aged 65 and over reported a disability.
- Of the 1.8 million adults (aged 15-64) with a disability, approximately 56% reported a total income of under $10,000 in 1985, while only 12.5% reported an income of $30,000 or more.

Health Reports, Vol. 1, No. 2 (82-003, $25/$100) is now available. See "How to order publications".

The same series of Standard Tables previously found in publications which are now discontinued, can be obtained from the Canadian Centre for Health Information; contact Beth Sander (613-951-1746) or Gerry McLean (613-951-1637). ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Electric Lamps

February 1990

Canadian light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 22,762,264 light bulbs and tubes in February 1990, an increase of 5.7% over the 21,525,539 units sold a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales for 1990 totalled 41,150,734 light bulbs and tubes, down 5.6% from the 43,581,594 sold during the same period in 1989.

The February 1990 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, $4.70/$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Coal and Coke Statistics

January 1990

Canadian production of coal totalled 6 307 kilotonnes in January 1990, up 4.5% from the corresponding month last year.

Exports in January fell 34.6% from January 1989 to 2 375 kilotonnes.

Coke production decreased to 370 kilotonnes, a difference of 1.7% from January 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The January 1990 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, $9/$90), will be available the first week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Service Bulletin – Pack of Processed Mushrooms, 1989.
Catalogue number 32-023
(Canada: $7.40/$121; Other Countries: $8.90/$145).

Products Shipped by Canadian Manufacturers, 1984, 1985, 1986.
Catalogue number 31-211
(Canada: $60; Other Countries: $72).

Primary Iron and Steel, January 1990.
Catalogue number 41-001
(Canada: $4.70/$47; Other Countries: $5.60/$56).

Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin – Water Transport Financial and Operating Statistics, 1988.
Catalogue number 50-002
(Canada: $8.90/$71; Other Countries: $10.60/$85).

Farm Product Price Index, January 1990.
Catalogue number 62-003
(Canada: $6.80/$68; Other Countries: $8.20/$82).

Health Reports, Vol. 1, No. 2, 1989
Catalogue number 82-003
(Canada: $25/$100; Other Countries: $30/$120).

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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 9

StatCan: Reference Disc

Statistics Canada's first compact disc product, the *StatCan: Reference Disc*, provides simple, rapid access to information about the Agency's printed and electronic data.

A few keystrokes on a personal computer list the identifiers for the more than 400,000 time series in the *CANSIM Time Series Data Base*. Type in an area of interest and the disc will respond with the title and description of the relevant publication(s) from the *Statistics Canada Inventory of Catalogued Publications*. The *Terminology Reference List* will give additional or alternative words to use in the search. The *Telephone Directory* is also included on this disc to provide you with the names and telephone numbers of persons to call for further assistance.

The *StatCan: Reference Disc*, with all this bibliographic information plus the easy-to-use search and display software, retails for only $399.

For more information, contact Electronic Data Dissemination Division, Statistics Canada, 9th Floor, R.H. Coats Building, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6 (613-951-8200).

MAJOR RELEASES

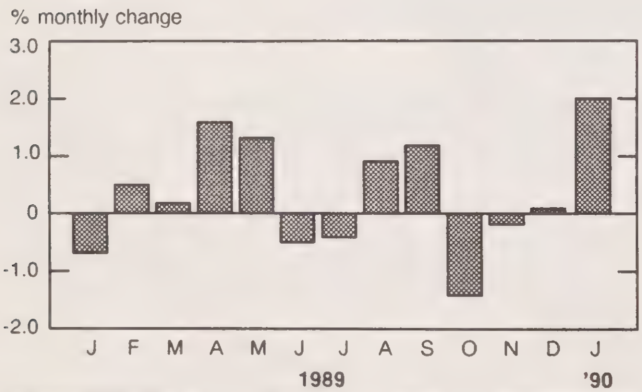
Retail Trade
January 1990

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted

- Preliminary estimates indicate that retail sales increased 2.0% in January 1990, to $16.5 billion. Excluding recreational and motor vehicle dealers, retail trade increased 0.6% in January 1990, following no growth in December 1989.

Retail Sales, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted



- The 2.0% increase in retail sales in January 1990 is in contrast to the generally declining sales observed in the last three months of 1989.

- The overall increase in January was primarily attributable, in order of dollar impact, to increases reported by recreational and motor vehicle dealers (+6.8%), automotive parts, accessories and services stores (+5.7%) and household furniture and appliance stores (+4.3%). Partly offsetting these increases were declines by gasoline service stations (-4.1%) and the other durable goods stores group (-9.5%).

Note to Users

Changes to Retail Trade

The Monthly Retail Trade Survey, one of Statistics Canada's most important economic surveys, has been redesigned and is now based on a new sample. The survey provides the key components used to estimate consumer expenditure on a current basis. It is widely used by government and by the business community.

Past estimates of retail trade resulted from a monthly survey designed and introduced in the early 1970s. In recent years the survey underestimated by a significant margin the value of total sales. The new survey has been conducted "in parallel" to the old survey for the January 1989 to December 1989 period.

Major changes are:

- *The new survey relies on a new and more up to date list of names and addresses of retail businesses. The list is designed in such a way that it will enable reliable comparisons of monthly retail trade data with data from other business surveys.*

- *Data collection has been regionalized and respondents have the option of replying to the survey by telephone. This has resulted in significantly higher response rates.*

- *Estimates are published for 16 trade groups for Canada and total retail sales for the provinces and territories. In addition, department store type merchandise totals are available for each province and territory. Work is progressing to produce estimates of trade groups by province and of total retail trade for a limited number of major metropolitan areas. A decision on publishing this information is expected by Fall 1990.*

- *The new survey is based upon the 1980 version of the Standard Industrial Classification and the 1986 version of the Standard Geographical Classification.*

- The 6.8% gain in sales reported by recreational and motor vehicle dealers followed a 0.5% increase in December 1989. The decrease reported by gasoline service stations followed two consecutive monthly increases. General merchandise stores increased by 1.0%, the second consecutive monthly increase.

- On a provincial basis, nine provinces posted sales increases, ranging from 3.5% in Alberta to 0.4% in Newfoundland. Sales decreased by 2.4% in Prince Edward Island. Sales increased by 3.9% in the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Annual 1989 (Revised Estimates)

- Estimates from the new retail trade survey indicate that retail sales advanced by 6.2% in 1989, to $192.4 billion. This represents stronger growth than the 4.6% rise estimated by the old survey and the level is 11.4% higher than previously reported .

Available on CANSIM (for the new survey): 2398 (department store type merchandise totals for the provinces and territories), 2399 (seasonally adjusted) and 2400 (not seasonally adjusted).

The January 1990 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, $14.40/$144) will be available the second week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682) or Roger Laplante (613-951-3552), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Retail Sales, by Trade Group and by Region

January, 1990.

Trade group	Unadjusted				Seasonally Adjusted						
	Jan. 1989	Dec. 1989r	Jan. 1990p	Jan. 1990/ 1989	Jan. 1989	Oct. 1989r	Nov. 1989r	Dec. 1989r	Jan. 1990p	Jan. 1990/ Dec. 1989	Jan. 1990/ 1989
Canada	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Supermarkets and grocery stores	2,998	3,754	3,131	4.4	3,318	3,425	3,398	3,398	3,405	0.2	2.6
All other food stores	239	375	252	5.6	282	289	283	298	298	-0.1	5.7
Drug and patent medicine stores	671	931	726	8.3	703	744	746	735	750	2.0	6.7
Shoe stores	122	221	133	9.0	161	162	161	164	174	6.2	8.2
Men's clothing stores	125	356	133	6.5	172	185	185	187	181	-3.4	4.9
Women's clothing stores	240	517	267	11.2	313	329	335	337	347	2.9	11.0
Other clothing stores	272	623	281	3.5	343	392	387	376	357	-5.2	4.1
Household furniture and appliance stores	661	1,036	705	6.7	761	799	789	764	797	4.3	4.8
Household furnishings stores	167	241	177	6.1	215	207	209	193	206	7.0	-4.1
Recreational and motor vehicle dealers	2,746	2,862	3,017	9.8	3,651	3,624	3,618	3,635	3,881	6.8	6.3
Gasoline service stations	992	1,217	1,077	8.5	1,072	1,180	1,190	1,217	1,167	-4.1	8.9
Automotive parts, accessories and services	728	1,031	842	15.8	906	963	975	971	1,026	5.7	13.3
General merchandise stores	1,176	2,909	1,263	7.4	1,669	1,732	1,720	1,733	1,751	1.0	4.9
Other semi-durable goods stores	442	1,021	475	7.4	606	636	635	638	634	-0.6	4.7
Other durable goods stores	365	990	365	-0.1	461	489	499	501	453	-9.5	-1.7
All other retail stores	694	1,502	733	5.7	1,003	1,005	998	996	1,042	4.6	3.9
Total, all stores	**12,639**	**19,584**	**13,579**	**7.4**	**15,635**	**16,159**	**16,125**	**16,144**	**16,470**	**2.0**	**5.3**
Regions											
Newfoundland	223	373	238	6.6	287	292	298	300	301	0.4	4.9
Prince Edward Island	49	80	50	2.7	66	65	66	67	65	-2.4	-0.8
Nova Scotia	409	678	442	8.1	515	528	526	538	547	1.5	6.1
New Brunswick	306	489	333	8.8	387	414	407	402	411	2.2	6.3
Quebec	3,055	4,528	3,237	6.0	3,887	4,009	3,990	3,997	4,036	1.0	3.9
Ontario	4,920	7,583	5,101	3.7	6,033	6,091	6,068	6,075	6,131	0.9	1.6
Manitoba	438	718	487	11.3	537	580	579	583	586	0.5	9.2
Saskatchewan	424	609	459	8.2	518	514	512	511	527	3.2	1.8
Alberta	1,236	1,959	1,406	13.8	1,495	1,622	1,609	1,618	1,674	3.5	12.0
British Columbia	1,547	2,513	1,788	15.6	1,848	2,031	2,045	2,041	2,103	3.0	13.8
Yukon and Northwest Territories	33	55	37	12.9	42	45	46	45	47	3.9	12.0
Yukon	13	23	15	16.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northwest Territories	20	32	22	10.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

■

Building Permits

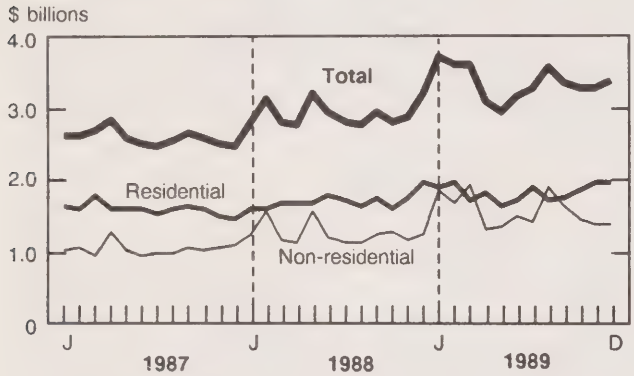
December 1989

Summary

The preliminary value of building permits issued in Canada increased 3.1% in December to $3,360.0 million from $3,259.5 million in November, its first increase since August. This slight recovery was entirely due to the non-residential sector.

Value of Building Permits Issued in Canada

Seasonally Adjusted



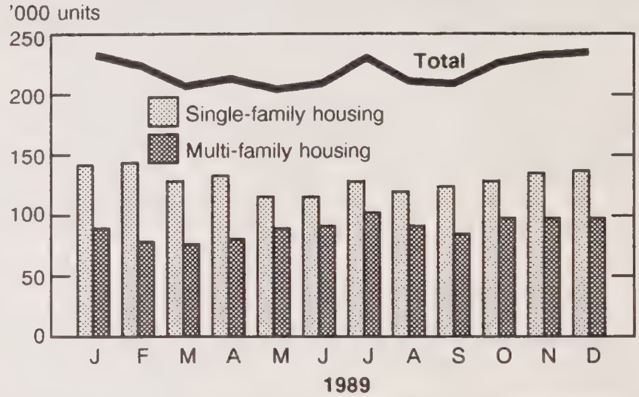
Note: Revised data for November, preliminary data for December.

Residential Sector

- The preliminary value of residential building permits declined slightly (-0.4%) in December to $1,949.1 million, from $1,956.1 million in November.
- This small drop was attributable to the multi-family dwelling sector, which decreased 3.4% to $581.3 million. Meanwhile the single-family dwelling sector continued to increase in December, rising by 1.0% to $1,367.8 million.
- Ontario and the Prairies were the only regions to report gains in the value of residential building permits in December.
- The number of dwelling units authorized in December was up 1.5% to 235,284 units at an annual rate (137,196 single detached and 98,088 multiple dwellings), from the 231,804 units authorized in November.

Dwelling Units Authorized in Canada

Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates



Note: Revised data for November, preliminary data for December.

Non-residential Sector

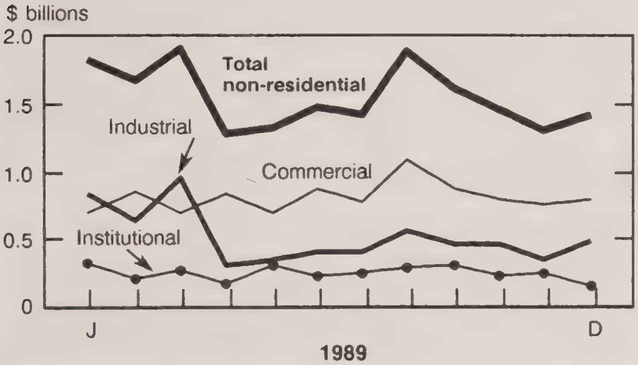
- The preliminary value of non-residential building permits ended its downtrend in December, rising 8.2% to $1,410.9 million, from $1,303.4 million in November.
- Both the industrial sector, which increased 45.8% to $480.3 million and, to a lesser extent, the commercial sector, which increased 6.4% to $785.8 million, were responsible for this increase. In contrast, the institutional sector dropped 38.5% to $144.8 million.
- Quebec and Ontario registered gains in the value of non-residential building permits in December, while the Atlantic Region and British Columbia recorded losses and the Prairies stayed almost the same.

Short-term Trend

- The short-term trend of construction (excluding engineering projects) rose 0.3% in October to 144.9, from a revised level of 144.5 in September.
- The trend index of residential permits in December was up 0.9% to 160.2, while the non-residential trend index was down 0.5% to 128.9.

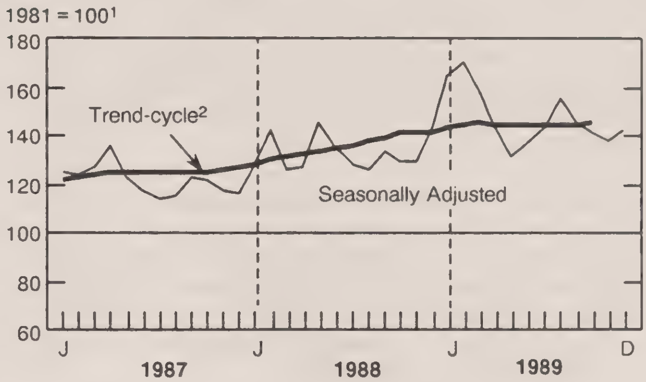
Value of Non-residential Permits Issued in Canada

Seasonally Adjusted



Note: Revised data for November, preliminary data for December.

Building Permits Indices



[1] *This series is deflated by using the construction input price index which includes cost of material and labor.*
[2] *The trend-cycle shows the seasonally-adjusted value of building permits without irregular influences which can obscure the short-term trend.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 9-15), 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994, 995 and 4073.

The December 1989 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, $20/$200) is scheduled for release the second week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Louise Marmen (613-951-2583), Investment and Capital Stock Division. ■

Help-wanted Index

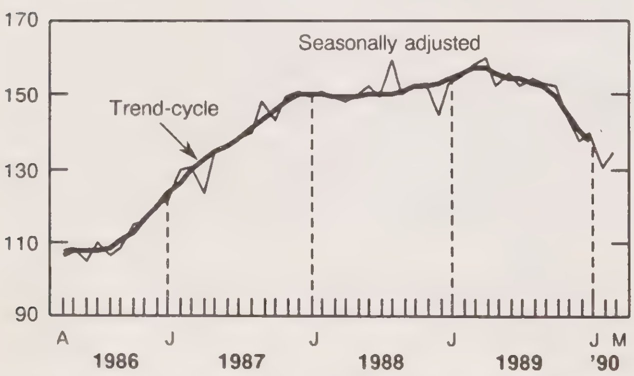
March 1990

The Help-wanted Index serves as an early indicator of the demand for labour by monitoring changes in the number of help-wanted ads published in 20 major metropolitan areas.

Highlights – Seasonally Adjusted

- The Help-wanted Index for Canada (1981 = 100) advanced four points to 134 in March 1990. The index increased in all regions except for the Prairie provinces, where it remained unchanged, and Ontario, where it declined.

Help-wanted Index, Canada
(1981 = 100)



Changes by Region

- Between February and March 1990, the seasonally adjusted Help-wanted Index increased 8% to 186 in the Atlantic provinces (from 173), 7% to 129 in British Columbia (from 121), and 4% to 149 in Quebec (from 143). The index remained unchanged at 89 in the Prairie provinces, and it decreased 3% to 135 in Ontario (from 139).

Note To Users

The Help-wanted Indices, seasonally adjusted and trend-cycle, are revised annually when final data for a complete calendar year become available, and after the trend-cycle estimates have stabilized. This release shows the revised estimates.

Seasonally adjusted data are affected by irregular influences which can obscure the short-term trend. For this reason, trend-cycle estimates, or smoothed seasonally adjusted data, have been published for the past year. However, for certain purposes it is preferable to use estimates which still contain the irregular component of a time series. To assist users who require these indices it has been decided to release both seasonally adjusted data and trend-cycle estimates.

The reader should note that the most recent value of the trend-cycle is preliminary and is subject to revisions. Changes in the weights of the moving average and the addition of more recent observations may change the direction of the trend.

Highlights – Longer-term Trend

- After reaching a peak of 157 in March 1989, the trend-cycle started to decline, falling to 137 in January 1990. This is the first period since the recession of 1982 when several successive declines in the trend-cycle have been observed.
- In 1989, decreases in the trend-cycle were observed in three regions: in Ontario, the decline began in February; in Quebec, it commenced in June; and in the Atlantic provinces, it started in August. In the Prairie provinces, the trend-cycle has fluctuated around 90 since last April, and in British Columbia, it has hovered about 131 since May 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (levels 5 and 7).

For further information, contact André Picard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division. ☐

Help-wanted Index (1981 = 100), Canada and Regions – Seasonally Adjusted

Year and month	Canada	Atlantic Region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Region	British Columbia
1989						
March	**158**	189	179	180	90	123
April	**160**	200	187	176	90	129
May	**152**	189	173	168	88	131
June	**156**	232	178	167	87	130
July	**152**	213	171	161	90	131
August	**154**	181	176	159	92	132
September	**153**	204	177	161	93	128
October	**152**	190	168	171	91	129
November	**144**	182	160	154	91	139
December	**137**	164	153	150	89	132
1990						
January	**139**	183	159	145	83	131
February	**130**	173	143	139	89	121
March	**134**	186	149	135	89	129

Help-wanted Index (1981 = 100), Canada and Regions – Trend-cycle

Year and month	Canada	Atlantic Region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Region	British Columbia
1989						
January	**154**	194	173	180	86	112
February	**156**	195	175	179	87	119
March	**157**	197	178	177	88	124
April	**157**	199	179	174	89	128
May	**156**	201	179	170	89	130
June	**154**	203	178	167	90	131
July	**154**	204	176	164	90	131
August	**153**	203	174	161	91	130
September	**152**	199	171	159	91	130
October	**149**	192	167	156	91	131
November	**145**	186	162	153	91	132
December	**140**	181	157	149	90	132
1990						
January[p]	**137**	179	153	144	89	131

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Milling and Crushing Statistics
February 1990

Milling

The total amount of wheat milled in February 1990 was 186 154 tonnes, up 3% over the 181 338 tonnes milled in February 1989.

The resulting wheat flour production increased 2% to 138 861 tonnes in February 1990, from 136 252 tonnes the year before.

Crushing

Canola crushings for February 1990 totalled 101 351 tonnes, up 7% over the 95 011 tonnes crushed in February 1989. The resulting oil production increased 5% to 39 819 tonnes, from 37 859 tonnes in February 1989. Meal production increased 7% to 58 000 tonnes, from 54 286 tonnes in February 1989.

Soybean crushings for the same month increased 30% to 93 260 tonnes in 1990, from 71 501 tonnes a year earlier. As a result, oil production increased 36% to 16 860 tonnes in February 1990, from 12 357 tonnes in February 1989. Meal production also increased, up 30% to 71 053 tonnes, from 54 656 tonnes in February 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The February 1990 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.10/$131) is scheduled for release in May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact A. Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, February 1990.
Catalogue number 32-024
(Canada: $4.70/$47; Other Countries: $5.60/$56).

Cement, February 1990.
Catalogue number 44-001
(Canada: $4.70/$47; Other Countries: $5.60/$56).

Service Industry Bulletin, Vol. 1, No. 3, **Special Report on Software**
Catalogue number 63-015
(Canada: $6.75/$40.50; Other Countries: $8.20/$49).

Touriscope – International Travel, National and Provincial Counts, October-December 1989.
Catalogue number 66-001
(Canada: $36.75/$147; Other Countries: $40.50/$162).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada $105/year; other countries $126/year

Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, April 5, 1990 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

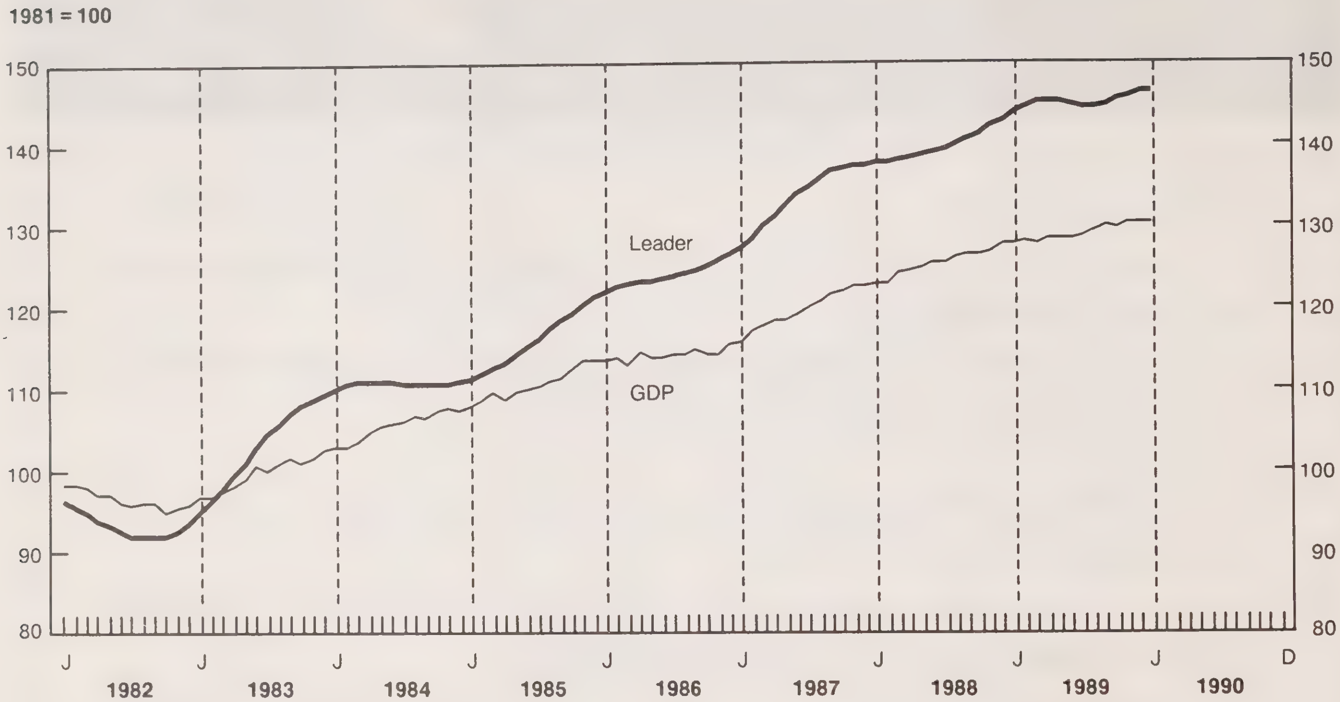
MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Composite Leading Indicator and GDP



Composite Leading Indicator

January 1990

The growth of the Canadian leading indicator slowed in January, due to the slump in orders and shipments in the auto industry. Cutbacks in the auto industry reduced the growth in the overall index from 0.3% to 0.1%. Four of the 10 components posted declines, two more than in December. Growth in the other components reflected gains in final demand, notably housing. Auto sales in January were boosted by rebates, and auto production rebounded in February from its steep one-month decline.

The indicators related to housing demand continued to be the most vigorous in January. The house spending index rose 2.0%, with housing starts supplanting house sales as the source of growth. Furniture and appliance sales continued to expand in tandem. Growth in housing continued to be led by Western Canada, where income gains recently have been the strongest. Auto sales rebounded, stimulated by rebates, and this contributed to a fourth straight monthly gain in sales of durable goods (which fell through most of 1989). Personal services contributed most to the acceleration in employment in personal and business services.

The indicators for manufacturing softened in January, largely due to cutbacks in the auto industry. New orders fell 1.5%, but excluding the drop in autos they would have risen 0.2% due to strength in business investment. The auto industry also accounted for all of the drop in the ratio of shipments to stocks of finished goods. The average workweek was little changed, despite the largest decline in the unsmoothed version since mid-1987.

The leading indicator for the United States recorded a second consecutive marginal gain, following a brief period of decline. After a pickup in orders late in 1989, building permits rose sharply in January, a leading indicator of residential construction

in the next few months. Final demand in the U.S. began the year on a strong note, and this was reflected in the sharp increase in Canadian exports in January.

The financial market indicators both weakened in January, with the real money supply down 0.2% and the Toronto stock market off by 0.6%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 191.

For further information on this release, or about the next release dates, contact F. Roy-Mayrand (613-951-3627), International and Financial Economics Division.

For more information on the economy, order the April issue of *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, $21/$210), available the week of April 16-20. See "How to Order Publications".

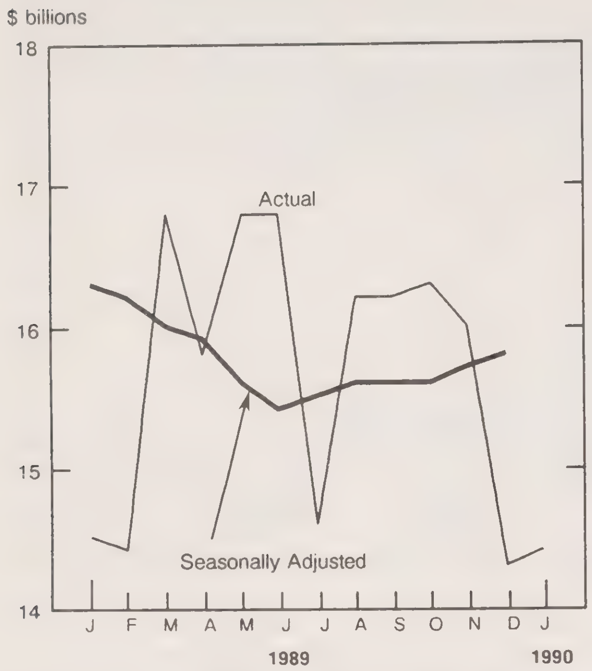
Canadian Leading Indicators

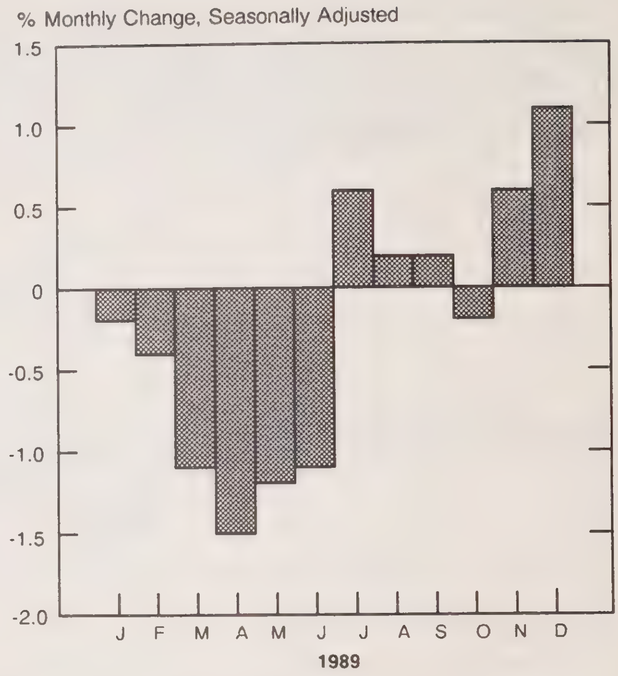
	Percentage Change			Level	
	November 1989	December 1989	January 1990	December 1989	January 1990
Composite Leading Indicator (1981 = 100)					
Smoothed	0.3	0.3	0.1	146.2	146.3
Unsmoothed	0.1	-0.2	-1.2	146.8	145.1
Retail Trade					
Furniture and appliance sales	0.4	0.2	0.6	1,104[4]	1,110[4]
Other durable goods sales	0.3	0.5	1.1	3,848[4]	3,892[4]
House Spending index[1]	2.0	2.2	2.0	146.0	149.0
Manufacturing					
New orders – durable	0.7	-0.2	-1.5	10,410[4]	10,256[4]
Shipment to inventory ratio – (finished goods)[2]	0.00	0.00	-0.02	1.48	1.46
Average workweek (hours)	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.6	38.6
Business and personal service employment (thousands)	0.3	0.3	0.5	1,729	1,737
United States Composite Leading Index (1967 = 100)	0.0	0.1	0.1	193.4	193.6
TSE300 Stock Price Index (1975 = 1000)	0.8	0.5	-0.6	3,967	3,945
Money Supply (M1) ($1981)[3]	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	25,838[4]	25,880[4]

1 *Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (MLS).*
2 *Difference from previous month.*
3 *Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.*
4 *Millions of 1981 dollars.*

■

Wholesale Merchants' Sales





Changes to Wholesale Trade

The monthly Wholesale Trade Survey has been redesigned and the new survey estimates are published for the first time with the January reference month.

Major changes introduced with the new survey include:

- *Data on dollar-value levels are now available. Since the May 1981 issue, only month-to-month and year-to-year percentage changes in the levels of sales were published.*
- *The new survey relies on a new and more up to date list of names and an updated sampling of Canada's wholesale trade businesses.*
- *Data collection has been regionalized and respondents have the option of replying to the survey by telephone. This has resulted in higher response rates.*
- *Estimates are now published for nine trade groups for Canada and total wholesale sales for the provinces and territories. Work is progressing to produce estimates of trade groups by province. A decision on publishing this information is not expected before Fall 1990. Estimates of monthly inventories for nine trade groups at the Canada level should also be made available at the same time.*
- *The introduction of the new survey design and methodology have created erratic month-to-month fluctuations in the seasonally adjusted values for 1989. To circumvent these fluctuations, the seasonally adjusted series have to be smoothed by a three-month moving average. Therefore, the dissemination of the current month seasonally adjusted data are delayed by one month. The need for such smoothing is likely to disappear as more data become available from the new survey.*
- *Measures of data reliability are now available from the new survey and are included in the publication.*
- *The new survey is based upon the 1980 version of the Standard Industrial Classification.*

Wholesale Trade
January 1990

Highlights

Unadjusted

- Wholesale merchants sales were $14.4 billion in January, virtually unchanged (-0.4%) from a year earlier. Increases in five of the nine trade groups were not large enough to offset declines recorded in the remaining four groups.
- The most significant differences in terms of overall sales were posted by wholesalers of lumber and building materials, up 14.9% over January 1989 sales. In contrast, sales of the motor vehicles, parts and accessories group were down 10.0%.
- Regionally, four provinces posted sales increases ranging from Saskatchewan at 17.0% to Alberta at 1.2%.

Seasonally Adjusted – December 1989

- Wholesale merchants' sales on a seasonally adjusted basis were up 1.1% over the previous month to $15.8 billion in December 1989.
- Six of the nine trade groups registered higher sales than in November. The strongest growth in terms of overall sales came from wholesalers of other machinery, equipment and supplies (+3.7%), followed by lumber and building materials (+2.4%) and household goods (+4.1%). Lower sales were recorded by other product wholesalers (-0.8%), motor vehicles, parts and accessories (-0.7%) and food, beverage, drug and tobacco wholesalers (-0.1%).
- Quebec (+3.4%) led regional growth, followed by British Columbia (+2.7%) and Alberta (+2.2%). Declines ranged from -6.6% in Newfoundland to -0.5% in Ontario.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 648 and 649.

The January 1990 issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, $14.40/$144) will be available in mid-April. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Gilles Berniquez (613-951-3540) or Larry Murphy (613-951-3589), Industry Division.

Wholesale Merchants Sales, by Trade Group and Region
January, 1990

	Unadjusted				Seasonally Adjusted						
Trade group	Jan. 1989	Dec. 1989ʳ	Jan. 1990ᵖ	Jan. 1990/1989	Dec. 1988	Sept. 1989ʳ	Oct. 1989ʳ	Nov. 1989ʳ	Dec. 1989ᵖ	Dec./Nov. 1989	Dec. 1989/1988
Canada	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	3,151	3,529	3,212	1.9	3,449	3,505	3,525	3,547	3,544	-0.1	2.7
Apparel and dry goods	397	244	353	-11.2	458	388	365	363	364	0.1	-20.6
Household goods	499	566	503	0.6	596	541	541	568	591	4.1	-0.8
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	1,616	1,446	1,455	-10.0	1,792	1,743	1,756	1,763	1,751	-0.7	-2.3
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,360	1,125	1,292	-5.0	1,432	1,336	1,309	1,330	1,343	1.0	-6.2
Lumber and building materials	1,157	1,211	1,329	14.9	1,623	1,615	1,623	1,655	1,694	2.4	4.4
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	279	308	301	7.9	407	394	389	381	383	0.4	-6.0
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	3,827	3,608	3,851	0.6	3,986	3,606	3,625	3,624	3,757	3.7	-5.7
Other products	2,219	2,265	2,146	-3.3	2,579	2,471	2,434	2,430	2,410	-0.8	-6.5
Total, all trades	**14,506**	**14,304**	**14,441**	**-0.4**	**16,322**	**15,599**	**15,567**	**15,662**	**15,838**	**1.1**	**-3.0**
Regions											
Newfoundland	175	140	142	-19.0	183	164	166	160	150	-6.6	-18.2
Prince Edward Island	41	43	37	-8.2	39	40	41	41	40	-1.2	1.9
Nova Scotia	360	427	351	-2.4	425	382	399	415	416	0.2	-2.2
New Brunswick	265	269	242	-8.4	307	286	291	283	278	-1.8	-9.6
Quebec	3,568	3,495	3,786	6.1	4,109	3,879	3,887	3,946	4,079	3.4	-0.7
Ontario	6,148	5,643	5,640	-8.3	6,675	6,335	6,305	6,253	6,220	-0.5	-6.8
Manitoba	458	472	457	-0.2	526	528	525	516	511	-1.1	-2.8
Saskatchewan	445	489	521	17.0	515	537	542	560	569	1.6	10.5
Alberta	1,239	1,339	1,255	1.2	1,455	1,393	1,366	1,369	1,400	2.2	-3.8
British Columbia	1,787	1,972	1,996	11.7	2,061	2,007	2,031	2,092	2,149	2.7	4.3
Yukon and Northwest Territories	21	14	14	-35.1	20	19	19	20	20	-4.3	-3.9

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances

February 1990

Canadian electrical appliance manufacturers produced 69,898 kitchen appliances in February 1990, down 25.4% from the 93,676 appliances produced a year earlier.

Production of home comfort products totalled 33,730 in February 1990, a decrease of 24.0% from the previous year.

Year-to-date production of specified domestic electrical appliances amounted to 148,491. Corresponding data for the same period in 1989 amounted to 187,089 units.

The February 1990 issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, $4.70/$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.-P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins

February 1990

Canadian chemical firms produced 127 740 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in February 1990, an increase of 12.9% over the 113 164r tonnes produced in February 1989.

January-to-February 1990 production totalled 262 476 tonnes, up 10.3% over 238 044r tonnes produced during the same period in 1989.

Data are also available on Canadian production of three other types of synthetic resins and 24 industrial chemicals for February 1990, January 1990 and corresponding cumulative figures.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The February 1990 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, $5.30/$53) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Electric Power Statistics

January 1990

Net generation of electric energy in Canada in January 1990 decreased to 46 061 gigawatt hours (GWh), down 4.0% from the corresponding month last year. Exports decreased 35.8% to 1 224 GWh, while imports climbed from 661 GWh to 1 707 GWh.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The January 1990 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, $9/$90) will be available the second week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots)

Week Ending March 31, 1990

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending March 31, 1990 totalled 295 903 tonnes, an increase of 1.5% over the preceding week's total of 291 525 tonnes, but down 6.6% from the year-earlier level of 316 716 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1990 was 3 502 877 tonnes, a decrease of 12.2% from 3 989 182 tonnes for the same period in 1989.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Pack of Processed Cauliflower

1989

Data on pack of processed cauliflower for 1989 are now available.

The publication *Pack of Processed Cauliflower*, 1989 (32-023, Vol.18, No.20, $7.40/$121) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Income After Tax, Distributions by Size in Canada, 1988.
Catalogue number 13-210
(Canada: $25; Other Countries: $30).

The Dairy Review, January 1990.
Catalogue number 23-001
(Canada: $11.60/$116; Other Countries: $13.90/$139).

Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing, Fourth Quarter 1990.
Catalogue number 31-003
(Canada: $10.50/$42; Other Countries: $12.50/$50).

Shipments of Animal and Poultry Feeds, Semi-annual Period Ended December 1989.
Catalogue number 32-004
(Canada: $6.50/$13; Other Countries: $8/$16).

Rigid Insulating Board (Wood Fibre Products), February 1990.
Catalogue number 36-002
(Canada: $4.70/$47; Other Countries: $5.60/$56).

Gypsum Products, February 1990.
Catalogue number 44-003
(Canada: $4.70/$47; Other Countries: $5.60/$56).

Asphalt Roofing, February 1990.
Catalogue number 45-001
(Canada: $4.70/$47; Other Countries: $5.60/$56).

Refined Petroleum Products, December 1989.
Catalogue number 45-004
(Canada: $17.30/$173; Other Countries: $20.80/$208).

Vending Machine Operators, 1988.
Catalogue number 63-213
(Canada: $21; Other Countries: $25).

Computer Service Industry, 1987.
Catalogue number 63-222
(Canada: $25; Other Countries: $30).

Security Transactions with Non-residents, January 1990.
Catalogue number 67-002
(Canada: $15/$150; Other Countries: $18/$180).

Labour Force Information, March 1990.
Catalogue number 71-001P
(Canada: $6/$60; Other Countries: $7.20/$72).
Available Friday, April 6, 1990 at 7 a.m..

Juristat Service Bulletin, Vol. 10, No. 3, **Family Courts in Canada**, January 1990.
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: $3.70/$37; Other Countries: $4.40/$44).

User's Guide to 1986 Census Data on Occupation.
Catalogue number 99-109E
(Canada: $23; Other Countries: $24).

User's Guide to 1986 Census Data on Labour Force Activity.
Catalogue number 99-111E
(Canada: $23; Other Countries: $24).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, April 6, 1990 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Labour Force Survey

March 1990

Overview

Estimates from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey for March 1990 show a substantial decrease in the labour force with a slight decline in employment, following the modest gains noted over the past few months. The unemployment rate declined by 0.5 to 7.2.

Employment

For the week ended March 17, the seasonally adjusted level of employment declined by 17,000 to 12,593,000. This month's fall in employment was concentrated among women. The overall employment/population ratio declined 0.2 to 61.9.

- The decline in employment was entirely due to a decrease for persons aged 15 to 24. The employment/population ratio for this age group has continued to decline, with young women affected the most this month.

- Full-time employment showed a notable decline (-47,000), after having posted strong gains in the first two months of the year. This decrease was concentrated among women.

- Part-time employment rose by 16,000, after showing relative weakness over the past few months. This month's rise in part-time employment was due to gains posted by women (+20,000).

- Employment declined by an estimated 34,000 in manufacturing, continuing the downward trend that began in the second quarter of last year. Employment also declined, by 11,000 in transportation, communication and other utilities, while it increased in construction and trade. There was little or no change in the other sectors.

- Employment declined by an estimated 21,000 in Ontario and by 10,000 in British Columbia, while it rose by 5,000 in Saskatchewan. There was little or no change in the other provinces.

Unemployment and Participation Rate

The seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployment fell by 74,000 to 975,000 and the unemployment rate dropped 0.5 to 7.2. The participation rate also declined sharply (-0.5) to 66.7.

- The decline in unemployment was distributed evenly between men and women.

- The unemployment rate fell by 0.9 to 11.0 for persons aged 15 to 24 and it declined by 0.4 to 6.3 for those aged 25 and over.

- The participation rate dropped to 68.7 (-1.1) for persons aged 15 to 24 and it fell to 66.3 (-0.3) for those aged 25 and over.

- The seasonally adjusted level of unemployment continued to decline in Quebec this month (-38,000), after having posted a sharp increase in January. Unemployment also declined in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Alberta. There was little change in the other provinces.

- The unemployment rate declined by 1.5 in Newfoundland to 14.7 and Nova Scotia to 9.4, 2.0 in Prince Edward Island to 14.2, 0.8 in New Brunswick to 11.9, 1.0 in Quebec to 9.2, 0.5 in Manitoba to 6.5, 0.6 in Saskatchewan to 6.3 and by 0.4 in Alberta to 6.3. The unemployment rate edged down in Ontario to 5.3 and British Columbia to 7.8.

Changes Since March 1989 (Unadjusted Estimates)

- Employment rose by an estimated 157,000 (+1.3%) to 12,314,000. The year-over-year increase was entirely due to gains among women (+2.7%).

- Full-time employment rose by 112,000 (+1.1%) and part-time employment increased by 46,000 (+2.3%).

- Employment grew by 2.1% in the service-producing industries, while it declined by 0.8% in the goods-producing sector. Strong year-over-year gains were noted in construction (+9.2%), while declines were posted in manufacturing and primary industries other than agriculture.

- The estimated number of unemployed decreased by 43,000 (- 3.8%) to 1,104,000.
- The unemployment rate declined 0.4 to 8.2.
- The participation rate declined 0.3 to 66.0 and the employment/population ratio edged down to 60.5 (-0.1).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2074-2075, 2078-2099, 2101- 2107 and table 00799999.

Order the March 1990 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, $17/$170), available the third week of April, or contact Ken Bennett (613-951-4720), Household Surveys Division.

For summary information, available on the day of release, order *Labour Force Information* (71-001P, $6/$60). See "How to Order Publications."

Labour Force Characteristics, Canada

	March 1990	February 1990	March 1989
		Seasonally Adjusted Data	
Labour Force ('000)	13,568	13,659	13,443
Employment ('000)	12,593	12,610	12,436
Unemployment ('000)	975	1,049	1,007
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.2	7.7	7.5
Participation Rate (%)	66.7	67.2	67.0
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	61.9	62.1	62.0
		Unadjusted Data	
Labour Force ('000)	13,418	13,419	13,304
Employment ('000)	12,314	12,288	12,157
Unemployment ('000)	1,104	1,131	1,147
Unemployment Rate (%)	8.2	8.4	8.6
Participation Rate (%)	66.0	66.1	66.3
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	60.5	60.5	60.6

■

Estimates of Labour Income

January 1990

Highlights

The January preliminary seasonally adjusted estimate of labour income, which is approximately 50% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the National Income and Expenditure Accounts, was $30.7 billion, a 0.9% increase over December 1989. The increase was primarily due to a 5.6% rise in supplementary labour income in January, which resulted from changes in the funding of the Ontario health insurance plan and increases in the employer contribution rates for Canada/Quebec pension plans and the unemployment insurance program.

Seasonally Adjusted

- The seasonally adjusted estimate of wages and salaries[1] for January 1990 increased by 0.4% for the second consecutive month, down from the average monthly change of 0.8% recorded throughout 1989.

- Wages and salaries increases were noted in transportation, communications and other utilities (0.9%), trade (1.4%) and health and welfare services (1.2%).

- Declines in wages and salaries occurred in education and related services (-1.0%) and provincial administration (-1.3%), due to smaller amounts of special payments reported in January 1990.

- Wages and salaries in manufacturing decreased by 0.2%, continuing the trend of slower growth noted in the latter months of 1989.

[1] *Wages and salaries account for 90% of labour income.*

Note to Users:

With the release of the December 1989 Estimates of Labour Income, revisions were made back to January 1989.

These revisions consisted in the main of macro-level adjustments to the Canada aggregates of labour income, supplementary labour income and wages and salaries. Revisions of the same magnitude were not made to the industrial or provincial estimates of wages and salaries. As a result, differences exist between the summation of the industries and/or provinces when compared to the Canada totals.

The revisions have been made to reflect the impact of new payroll information for 1988 received from Revenue Canada-Taxation showing that the wages and salaries levels were underestimated for 1988 and correspondingly 1989. Due to the annual revision policy of the System of National Accounts, these adjustments were made only to 1989 (and projected forward to January 1990) and consequently the year-over-year growth rates should be interpreted very carefully.

Inconsistencies will be corrected in the upcoming annual revision of the labour income estimates, the results of which will be released in early July.

For further information regarding these revised estimates, call Katherine Fraser (613-951-4049) or Jean Lambert (613-951-4058), Labour Income Section, Labour Division.

- In January, all provinces and territories recorded month-to-month changes of 1.0% or less in wages and salaries.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

The January-March 1990 issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, $22.50/$90) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Georgette Gauthier (613-951-4051), Labour Income Section, Labour Division. □

Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income
(millions of dollars)

	January 1990[p]	December 1989[r]	November 1989[f]	January 1989
		Unadjusted		
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	116.6	167.4	187.2	113.3
Forestry	189.8	188.0	215.4	182.1
Mines, quarries and oil wells	634.8	619.0	622.3	599.5
Manufacturing industries	5,462.1	5,469.2	5,487.1	5,171.5
Construction industry	1,590.0	1,698.2	1,967.3	1,430.1
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,519.0	2,488.6	2,514.2	2,340.1
Trade	3,679.8	3,775.5	3,705.1	3,410.5
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,363.8	2,365.2	2,333.4	2,156.9
Commercial and personal service	3,909.2	3,936.2	3,980.9	3,538.7
Education and related services	2,316.4	2,301.7	2,293.6	2,150.4
Health and welfare services	1,781.5	1,784.1	1,758.5	1,661.7
Federal administration and other government offices	846.2	851.0	838.6	778.9
Provincial administration	644.2	667.1	655.9	606.4
Local administration	543.3	570.4	556.6	503.4
Total wages and salaries	**26,794.2**	**27,081.1**	**27,360.7**	**24,704.3**
Supplementary labour income	3,050.3	2,930.3	2,958.7	2,663.0
Labour income	**29,624.7**	**30,011.3**	**30,319.4**	**27,367.2**
		Seasonally Adjusted		
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	207.5	212.3	211.3	192.8
Forestry	207.4	206.4	209.5	199.3
Mines, quarries and oil wells	635.2	630.9	626.7	600.8
Manufacturing industries	5,558.3	5,570.0	5,548.5	5,259.2
Construction industry	1,905.8	1,892.7	1,884.2	1,724.6
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,550.7	2,529.3	2,522.3	2,369.7
Trade	3,723.4	3,672.8	3,671.5	3,451.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,390.9	2,403.3	2,380.8	2,165.6
Commercial and personal service	4,021.9	4,024.4	3,959.5	3,641.1
Education and related services	2,254.0	2,277.3	2,208.8	2,091.2
Health and welfare services	1,807.8	1,786.4	1,766.0	1,691.5
Federal administration and other government offices	868.5	865.0	858.3	799.8
Provincial administration	662.2	671.0	656.1	622.8
Local administration	553.5	556.0	553.3	512.6
Total wages and salaries	**27,551.7**	**27,449.4**	**27,339.9**	**25,382.4**
Supplementary labour income	3,136.5	2,970.2	2,958.3	2,735.0
Labour income	**30,688.2**	**30,419.6**	**30,298.2**	**28,117.4**

p *Preliminary estimates*
r *Revised estimates*
f *Final estimates*

Local Government Revenue and Expenditure – FMS Basis

1989 Estimates

Highlights

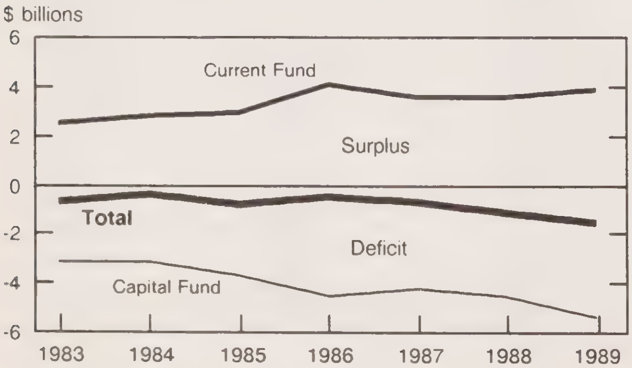
Initial estimates indicate that local government total revenue will amount to $52.1 billion for 1989, up $3.3 billion (6.7%) over 1988. This increase is higher than the 5.8% average increase from 1983 to 1988.

Total expenditures by local governments are expected to reach $53.8 billion for 1989, up $3.7 billion (7.5%) over 1988. This growth in expenditure is somewhat more than the average increase of 5.9% from 1983 to 1988.

The estimated overall deficit of $1.6 billion is due mainly to a net deficit of local governments in Quebec, where the capital deficit exceeded the current surplus by $1.3 billion. At the Canada total level, the capital deficit has exceeded the current surplus from 1983 to 1989, resulting in a total net deficit throughout that period (See Chart 1).

Chart 1

Current and Capital Fund Impact on Total Deficit



Local government own-source revenue, that is revenue derived from a government's own collection powers as opposed to revenue transferred from another government, increased by $2.1 billion (8.0%) to $28.3 billion for 1989. Own-source revenue amounted to 54.2% of Canada total revenue, a slight increase from the 53.6% in 1988.

Note to Users:

The Financial Management System (FMS) provides a standardized presentation of government accounting for the federal, provincial and local governments in Canada. The individual governments' accounting systems are not directly comparable because they each reflect the policies and structures of the applicable government. The FMS adjusts data from government budgets, estimates, Public Accounts and other records to provide detailed, intergovernmentally comparable data as well as consistent national aggregates.

Hence, FMS data may not accord precisely with figures released from government Public Accounts, Budgets, financial statements and other reports.

Local government estimates are prepared by Public Institutions Division from such data sources as: a survey of local government budgetary intentions for 1989; other local government surveys; various administrative documents of provincial and local governments; and information obtained from provincial government ministries and other divisions within Statistics Canada.

Transfers to local governments from other levels of government continue to provide a decreasing proportion of total revenue, falling to 45.8% in 1989 from 46.4% in the previous year, even though the $23.9 billion total is $1.2 billion (5.3%) higher than in 1988.

Real property taxes (taxes on land and improvements) are the single most important item of local government own-source revenue. Estimated to total $16.2 billion in 1989, an increase of $1.3 billion (8.9%) over 1988, their contribution to gross revenue has increased steadily, from 28.1% in 1983 to 31.1% in 1989.

Provincial Detail

Local governments in Prince Edward Island continue to be the most dependent upon funding from other levels of government, with 80.6% of their total gross revenue stemming from transfers. Provincial funding for elementary and secondary schools, at an anticipated total of $0.1 billion in 1989, form the major component of these transfer revenues.

Local governments in Ontario, on the other hand, remain the least dependent upon transfers, with only 41.2% of their total gross revenue coming from other levels of government. The bulk of these transfers ($4.2 billion or 45.1%) also consists of provincial grants for elementary and secondary education.

Expenditures on elementary and secondary education show the largest increase in 1989, $1.4 billion (7.2%) over 1988 levels. This increase is concentrated in Ontario (+$0.8 billion or 9.8%) and Quebec (+$0.3 billion or 5.8%).

Environmental health expenditures on such programs as water purification and supply and sewage, garbage and waste collection and disposal also display a significant year-to-year increase. The 1989 total is estimated to be $4.7 billion, up $0.6 billion (15.3%) over 1988. Primarily responsible are local governments in Ontario, with increases totalling $0.3 billion (22.8%), and Quebec, where the 1989 totals show an increase of $0.2 billion (14.1%). In both provinces, capital expenditure projects are responsible for more than 60% of the increase. Current and capital expenditures on environmental health for the years 1983 to 1989 are illustrated on Charts 2 and 3.

Chart 2

Local Government Canada Total Current Fund Environment Expenditures

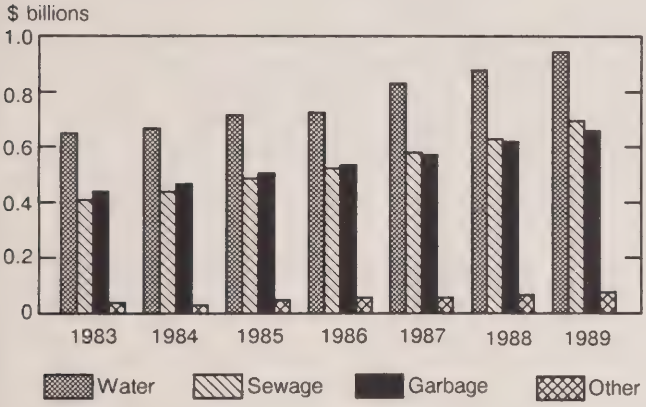
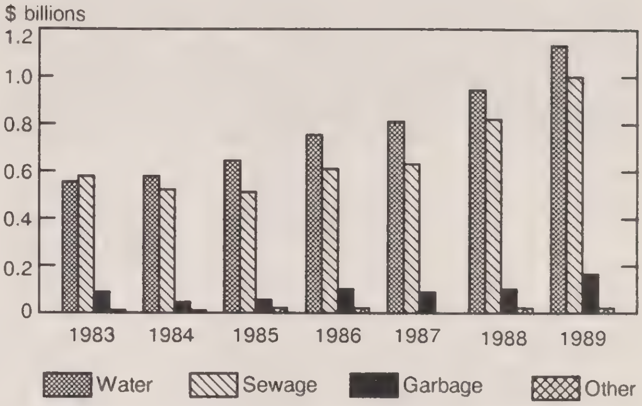


Chart 3

Local Government Canada Total Capital Fund Environment Expenditures



Available on CANSIM: matrices 2764-2776.

For further information on this release, contact Robert Loggie (613-951-1809), Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through special tabulation. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services, contact Patricia Phillips (613-951-0767), Public Institutions Division.

Local Government Revenue and Expenditure, 1989 Estimates

	Total Current Revenue	Total Current Expen-diture	Current Surplus (Deficit)	Total Capital Revenue	Total Capital Expen-diture	Capital Surplus (Deficit)	Gross Surplus (Deficit)
	(Millions of dollars)						
Newfoundland	292.1	275.3	16.8	33.7	86.9	(53.2)	(36.4)
Prince Edward Island	128.1	125.2	2.8	4.3	15.0	(10.6)	(7.8)
Nova Scotia	1,470.0	1,455.2	14.8	124.2	227.8	(103.6)	(88.8)
New Brunswick	380.5	326.5	54.0	16.9	102.0	(85.1)	(31.1)
Quebec	11,265.3	10,828.8	436.5	361.9	2,117.8	(1,755.9)	(1,319.4)
Ontario	21,363.3	19,283.6	2,079.7	1,041.3	3,052.3	(2,011.0)	68.7
Manitoba	2,043.7	1,893.9	149.8	60.3	227.9	(167.6)	(17.8)
Saskatchewan	1,848.3	1,678.8	169.5	122.1	353.0	(230.9)	(61.4)
Alberta	6,331.0	5,854.2	476.8	480.3	964.1	(483.8)	(7.0)
British Columbia	4,506.3	4,095.7	410.6	136.3	662.6	(526.2)	(115.6)
Yukon Territory	22.1	18.6	3.5	6.9	11.5	(4.6)	(1.1)
Northwest Territories	93.3	87.1	6.2	16.4	21.4	(5.0)	1.3
Canada	**49,743.9**	**45,922.8**	**3,821.1**	**2,404.6**	**7,842.2**	**(5,437.6)**	**(1,616.5)**

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

February 1990

The Canada Total Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for construction trades (1981 = 100) showed no change in February, from January's figure of 157.6. On a year-over-year basis, the composite index increased 5.6% to 157.6, from 149.3.

The table below shows wage rates for labourers, sheet metal workers, and painters.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 400-405, 956 and 958.

The first quarter 1990 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007,$18/$72) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Union Wage Rates[1]
(in dollars)
February 1990

	Trades					
	Labourer		Sheet Metal Worker		Painter	
	Basic Rate	Basic Rate and Pay Supplementary[2]	Basic Rate	Basic Rate and Pay Supplementary[2]	Basic Rate	Basic Rate and Pay Supplementary[2]
St. John's	14.10	17.25	17.37	22.47	13.95	16.55
Halifax	16.23	18.41	20.95	24.65	16.32	18.49
Saint John	12.14	14.39	19.51	22.70	15.36	17.46
Montreal	15.63	18.83	20.74	24.49	18.37	21.87
Ottawa	17.70	21.22	21.55	27.66	18.09	22.77
Toronto	19.84	24.22	22.36	27.84	20.40	25.39
Thunder Bay	18.95	22.10	22.00	27.03	18.46	23.25
Winnipeg	15.00	16.75	20.65	23.38	16.95	18.64
Regina	..	..	..	..	..	..
Edmonton	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vancouver	19.46	25.18	21.40	26.58	21.46	26.01

1 Rates are available for other trades and other cities.
2 Basic rate and selected pay supplements: vacation pay, statutory holiday pay, employer's contribution to health and welfare and pension plans.
.. Figures not available.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Carloadings

February 1990

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 18.0 million tonnes in February 1990, an increase of 2.9% over the February 1989 figure. The carriers received an additional 0.9 million tonnes from United States connections.

Total year-to-date loadings in Canada showed an increase of 5.3% over the 1989 period, while receipts from United States connections showed an increase of 5.8%.

All 1989 figures and 1990 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The February 1990 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, $7.90/$79) will be released the fourth week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For seasonally adjusted revenue freight loadings, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

February 1990

In February 1990, a total of 71 Canadian urban transit systems with gross annual total operating revenues of $500,000 or more (subsidies included) carried 123,055,644 fare passengers, a decrease of 6.2% from the previous month and a decrease of 4.2% from the same period in 1989. Operating revenues totalled $100,418,105, down 1.5% from January 1990, but up 7.4% over February 1989.

During the same period, 23 passenger bus carriers earning $500,000 or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 1,122,265 fare passengers, down 8.9% from the previous month and down 11.8% from the same month last year. Earnings of these carriers totalled $17,941,291, a 10.0% decrease from the January 1990 operating revenues, but an increase of 17.3% over February 1989.

All 1989 figures and 1990 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

The February 1990 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, $6.80/$68) will be available the fourth week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Steel Pipe and Tubing

February 1990

Steel pipe and tubing production for February 1990 totalled 137 402 tonnes, an increase of 11.4% over the 123 341^r tonnes produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production totalled 280 045 tonnes, up 11.5% over the 251 153^r tonnes produced during the same period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The February 1990 issue of *Steel Pipe and Tubing* (41-011 $4.70/$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Electric Storage Batteries

February 1990

Canadian manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 121,936 automotive and heavy duty commercial replacement batteries in February 1990, a decrease of 41.5% from 208,598 batteries sold the same month a year earlier.

Cumulative sales amounted to 332,495 automotive and heavy duty commercial replacement batteries for January to February 1990, down 29.2% from 469,764 for the same period in 1989.

Information on sales of other types of storage batteries is also available.

The February 1990 issue of *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries* (43-005, $4.70/$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.-P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

Footwear Statistics
February 1990

Canadian manufacturers produced 2,672,461 pairs of footwear in February 1990, an increase of 2.6% over the 2,604,764^r pairs produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production for January to February 1990 totalled 5,368,418 pairs of footwear, up 6.7% over 5,032,672^r pairs produced during the same period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.

The February 1990 issue of *Footwear Statistics* (33-002, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further on this release, contact Don Grant (613-951- 5998), Industry Division. ■

Selected Financial indexes
February 1990

February 1990 figures are now available for the Selected Financial Indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 412.

The first quarter 1990 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* 62-007, \$18/\$72) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications.".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Pack of Processed Corn
1989

The data on pack of processed corn for 1989 are now available.

The publication *Pack of Processed Corn,* 1989 (32-023, Vol.18, No.6, \$7.40/\$121) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Pack of Canned Pears
1989

The data on pack of canned pears for 1989 are now available.

The publication *Pack of Canned Pears* (32-023, Vol.18, No.10, \$7.40/\$121) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Pack of Processed Beets,
1989

The data on pack of processed beets for 1989 are now available.

The publication *Pack of Processed Beets* (32-023, Vol.18, No.14, \$7.40/\$121) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications."

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, January 1990.
Catalogue number 15-001
(Canada: $12.10/$121; Other Countries: $14.50/$145).

Canadian Forestry Statistics, 1987.
Catalogue number 25-202
(Canada: $26; Other Countries: $31).

Exploration, Development and Capital Expenditures for Mining and Petroleum and Natural Gas Wells, Intentions 1990.
Catalogue number 61-216
(Canada: $16; Other Countries: $19).

Film and Video in Canada, 1987-88.
Catalogue number 87-204
(Canada: $21; Other Countries: $25).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada $105/year; other countries $126/year

Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of April 9 - 12

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
April		
9	New Motor Vehicle Sales	February 1990
9	New Housing Price Index	February 1990
10	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	February 1990
11	Farm Product Price Index	February 1990
12	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	February 1990

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

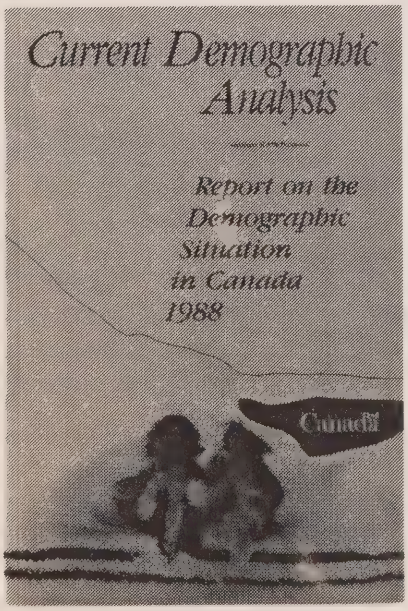
The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, April 9, 1990 — For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

(Continued on page 2)



Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada

1988 – Third Edition

Do immigrants boost the level of fertility in Canada? Is immigration slowing the aging of the Canadian population? Who do immigrants marry? Is the divorce rate overestimated? Demographically speaking, what can we glean from 15 years of data on therapeutic abortions?

These and other questions about recent demographic trends in Canada are answered in the third edition of *Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada.* The publication puts into perspective the demographic changes that will gradually play a major role in the evolution of Canadian society.

The Third Edition of *Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada* (91-209E, $21) is now available. See "How to Order Publications". For further highlights, see page 6 of today's *Daily.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Sugar Sales, March 1990

Steel Primary Forms, February 1990

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, February 1990

Pack of Canned Tomatoes and Tomato Products, 1989

Pack of Processed Brussels Sprouts, 1989

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

New Motor Vehicle Sales
February 1990

Highlights

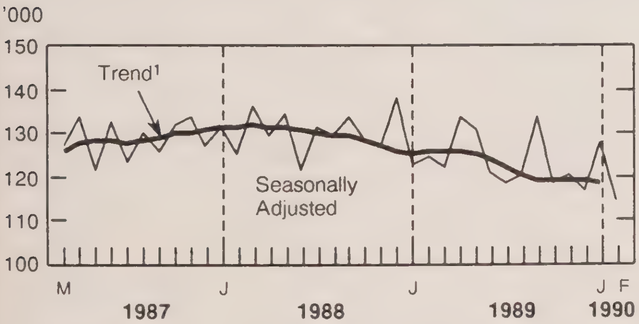
Seasonally Adjusted

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, preliminary estimates indicate that sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 114,000 units in February 1990, a sharp decline of 10.4% from the revised January 1990 level. In February, lower sales were posted for both commercial vehicles (-16.4%) and passenger cars (-7.1%).

- The sharp 10.4% decline in February extended the generally declining trend in new motor vehicle sales which began in 1988.

- On an origin basis, sales of North American passenger cars declined 7.9% in February 1990, to 51,000 units, following no growth in January. Sales of overseas passenger cars decreased 5.7% to 26,000 units, following a sharp gain of 15.7% in January 1990.

Monthly Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted, in Units, 1987-1990



[1] The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.

Note to Users:

***North American vehicles**: motor vehicles manufacturec or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic or foreign-owned companies.*

***Imported vehicles**: motor vehicles manufactured o assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.*

Unadjusted

- Sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 89,0 units in February 1990, down a sharp 11.2% fr the February 1989 level. Commercial vehi sales recorded a decline of 14.0%, wh passenger car sales decreased by 9.6%.

- Unit sales of North American passenger c were down 11.2% from their level in Febru 1989. Sales of overseas passenger c decreased by 6.7% from their year-earlier le This decline was attributed to a 21.9% drop cars imported from "other countries" and to 1.4% decrease in sales of Japanese cars.

- The Japanese share of the Canadian passen car market rose to 27.2% in February 1990 fr 25.0% a year earlier. The Japanese share gr mainly at the expense of North Americ manufacturers, as their market share declined 65.3% from 66.4% in February 1989.

- All provinces registered lower unit sales of mc vehicles in February 1990 compared to Febru 1989, except for British Columbia (+0.7%). T decreases ranged from 18.5% in Ontario to 2. in Alberta.

- For the first two months of 1990, total new mc vehicle sales decreased 2.5% from the sa period last year, to 180,000 units. Sales domestic passenger cars were down 5.9% 76,000 units, while imported passenger car sa increased 1.4% to 40,000 units. Commer vehicle sales totalled 64,000 units during t period, down 0.6% from a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The February 1990 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, $9/$90) will be available the third week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, conta Roger Laplante (613-951-3552) or Maurice Massa (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Indus Division.

New Motor Vehicle Sales - Canada

February 1990

	Seasonally Adjusted			
	November 1989r	December 1989r	January 1990r	February 1990!
	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change	Unit % Chang
Total New Motor Vehicles	**120,338** **+1.6**	**116,437** **-3.2**	**127,317** **+9.3**	**114,06** **-10.**
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	52,963 +2.6	54,880 +3.6	54,855 --	50,54 -7.
Overseas	25,889 -2.6	23,977 -7.4	27,743 +15.7	26,15 -5.
Total	**78,852** **+0.8**	**78,857** --	**82,598** **+4.7**	**76,69** **-7.**
Commercial Vehicles	**41,486** **+3.1**	**37,580** **-9.4**	**44,719** **+19.0**	**37,37** **-16.**

	Unadjusted			
	February 1990	Change 1990/89	January-February 1990	Chang 1990/8
	Units	%	Units	c
Total New Motor Vehicles	**88,583**	**-11.2**	**179,871**	**-2.**
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	38,436	-11.2	75,518	-5.
Japan	16,045	-1.4	31,594	+9
Other Countries (Including South Korea)	4,415	-21.9	8,369	-21
Total	**58,896**	**-9.6**	**115,481**	**-3.**
Commercial Vehicles by Origin:				
North America	24,165	-19.4	53,617	-4
Overseas	5,522	+21.4	10,773	+26
Total	**29,687**	**-14.0**	**64,390**	**-0**

New Housing Price Index

February 1990

The New Housing Price Index (1981 = 100) for Canada stood at 153.7 in February, up 0.1% over January 1990. Increases in Edmonton (4.1%), Sudbury-Thunder Bay (3.1%), Victoria (1.8%), St. Catharines-Niagara (1.5%), Calgary (1.3%), Regina (1.1%), and Kitchener-Waterloo (1.0%) were almost completely offset by a monthly decline of 0.5% in Toronto, which accounts for over one-third of the Canada total weight.

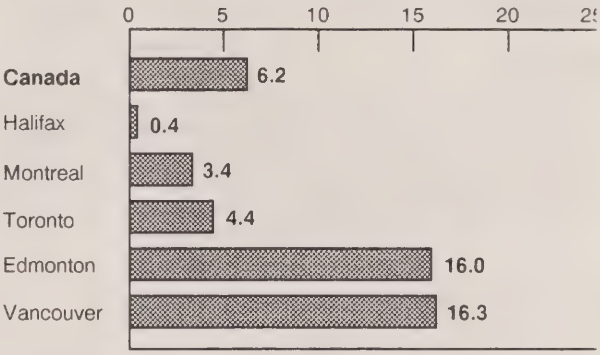
Between January 1990 and February 1990, the estimated House Only Index decreased 0.2%, while the estimated Land Only Index increased 0.5%.

This index of Canadian housing contractors' selling prices now stands 6.2% higher than the year-earlier level.

On a yearly basis, Vancouver (16.3%) and Edmonton (16.0%) showed the largest price increases of all cities surveyed.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 198.

Percentage Change in New Housing Price Ind from Same Month of the Previous Year, Canad and Selected Cities, February 1990



The first quarter 1990 issue of *Construction Pr* *Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in Ju See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-960 Prices Division.

New Housing Price Indexes

1981 = 100

	February 1990	January 1990	February 1989	% change February/ January 1990	% change Februa 1990/198
Canada Total	**153.7**	**153.5**	**144.7**	**0.1**	**6**
Canada (House Only)	151.8	152.1	145.6	-0.2	4
Canada (Land Only)	164.3	163.5	147.4	0.5	11
St. John's	124.5	124.5	119.7	–	4
Halifax	136.3	135.8	135.8	0.4	0
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	142.8	141.9	141.4	0.6	1
Quebec City	172.4	172.2	165.3	0.1	4
Montreal	175.4	174.9	169.7	0.3	3
Ottawa-Hull	161.3	160.0	152.2	0.8	6
Toronto	212.9	214.0	204.0	-0.5	4
Hamilton	199.3	199.3	184.0	–	8
St. Catharines-Niagara	197.2	194.3	173.4	1.5	13
Kitchener-Waterloo	202.3	200.3	190.0	1.0	6
London	183.5	182.7	168.8	0.4	8
Windsor	141.3	141.3	136.1	–	3
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	146.5	142.1	138.4	3.1	5
Winnipeg	136.2	135.6	135.1	0.4	0
Regina	122.5	121.2	119.6	1.1	2
Saskatoon	113.7	113.4	112.8	0.3	0
Calgary	121.3	119.7	105.8	1.3	14
Edmonton	114.3	109.8	98.5	4.1	16
Vancouver	104.3	104.0	89.7	0.3	16
Victoria	90.2	88.6	78.7	1.8	14

[1] *The survey has been discontinued in Prince George.*

Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada
1988

Highlights

Population

- Canada's population growth rate increased to 1.2% in both 1987 and 1988, after averaging only 0.8% during the 1981-85 period. The higher rate during these two years can be explained by an increase in the number of immigrants.

- At the end of the 1980s, Canada's population was younger than in most European countries, but older than in other "New World" countries such as the United States, Australia and New Zealand.

Marriage and Divorce

- Fewer young Canadians are forming couples than in the past. In contrast, the number of couples among seniors is proportionately higher than in the past, due primarily to the decline in mortality.

- Common-law living is gaining momentum among young people, and, to a lesser extent, among older age groups. This form of cohabitation is, however, even more common in European countries such as France.

- Since the peak of the baby boom, each new generation continues to marry at an older age, and Quebec continues to have the lowest provincial marriage rate.

- Among recent immigrants, most tend to marry someone from the same country of origin as themselves. This is particularly true within the Asian community. Although very evident among first marriages, it is also prevalent among remarriages.

- Increases in divorce registered in both 1986 and 1987 can be attributed, for the most part, to the 1985 reform in legislation. For this reason it would be premature to conclude from these figures that there is a real rise in the trend toward divorce.

Fertility

- For the last few years, Canada's fertility rate h remained static at approximately 1.7 births p woman. This overall level of fertility is the result a low fertility rate in Quebec, combined with higher rate in the rest of the country. Prelimin data for 1988 suggest that the downward trend Quebec's fertility has probably come to a halt.

- Based on an examination of immigrant ferti levels, it cannot yet be said with certainty t immigrants have higher fertility than Canadi born women.

Life Expectancy

- The most recent life table published by Statist Canada indicates a fairly noticeable increase life expectancy for both sexes, but especially men.

- Over the past 10 years, the probability of living years beyond age 65 increased by 17% for ma and by 12% for females. Nevertheless, 65-ye old females continue to be twice as likely as m to survive to their 85th birthday.

- Cancer-induced mortality is diminishing somew at the younger ages for both sexes. In the ov 50 age group, it remains static among females l shows an increase among males. It is as progress for men has meant prolonging the per between the onset of the disease and its f outcome.

Immigration

- A strong recovery in immigration levels has be apparent since 1987, following the slump wh began in 1981, and the origin of immigrants l never been more diverse. In 1988, more t one-half of all newcomers were from Asia.

- The impact of immigration on the age structure the population of Canada is, for all intents a purposes, nil.

- As a sign of a healthier economy, interprovin migration has recovered the vigour it lost du the recession at the beginning of the 1980s.

Abortion

- Comparison of therapeutic abortion rates with fertility rates among the different provinces does not readily suggest a relationship between them.

- The voluntary interruption of pregnancy, in the majority of cases, originates with young singles.

Teenage Maternity

- The number of children born to adolescent mothers is decreasing, but more adolescent mothers are raising their children. In terms of "economic success", teenage maternity engenders serious handicaps.

- Over the long-term, teenage maternity associated with lower levels of education, low salaries, and more modest jobs. This is prevalent for the mother as for the spouse s married, whether marriage occurred before after the child's birth.

- A higher probability of divorce is linked to teena maternity and marriage.

The Third Edition of *Report on the Demograpl Situation in Canada* (91-209E, $21) is now availab See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, conta Jean Dumas (613-951-2327), Demography Divisic or your nearest Regional Reference Centre.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Sugar Sales
March 1990

Canadian sugar refiners reported total sales of 77 816 tonnes for all types of sugar in March 1990, comprising 73 844 tonnes in domestic sales and 3 972 tonnes in export sales. The 1990 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 216 034 tonnes: 202 732 tonnes in domestic sales and 13 302 tonnes in export sales.

This compares to total sales of 78 328 tonnes in March 1989, of which 73 651 tonnes were domestic sales and 4 677 tonnes were export sales. The 1989 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 229 389 tonnes: 211 127 tonnes in domestic sales and 18 262 tonnes in export sales.

The March 1990 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, $4.70/$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms
February 1990

Steel (primary forms) production for February 1990 totalled 1 074 621 tonnes, a decrease of 15.4% from 1 270 731 tonnes the previous year.

Year-to-date production totalled 2 252 470 tonnes, down 13.9% 2 615 515 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The February 1990 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, $4.70/$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics
February 1990

Pulpwood receipts totalled 4 296 080 cubic metres in February 1990, a decrease of 5.4% from 4 542 344[r] cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue totalled 4 538 397 cubic metres, up 6.2% over 4 274 379[r] cubic metres in February 1989. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue was reported at 8 179 190 cubic metres, a decrease 1.0% from 8 262 148[r] cubic metres reported t previous year. The closing inventory of pulpwood a wood residue totalled 22 686 550 cubic metres, increase of 4.4% over 21 735 959[r] cubic metres year earlier.

Year-to-date receipts of pulpwood totall 8 560 183 cubic metres, a decrease of 4.4% frc 8 955 125[r] cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts wood residue increased 6.7% to 9 110 072[r] cut metres, from the year-earlier level of 8 538 457[r] cut metres. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residu at 17 151 319 cubic metres, was down 0.6% frc 17 249 061[r] cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The February 1990 issue of *Pulpwood and Wo Residue Statistics* (25-001,$5.80/$58) will be availat at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release conta Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

Pack of Canned Tomatoes and Tomato Products
1989

The data on pack of canned tomatoes and tom products for 1989 are now available.

The publication *Pack of Canned Tomatoes a Tomato Products* (32-023, Vol.18, No.7, $7.40/$1 will be released at a later date. See "How to Or Publications".

For further information, contact Brian Prest (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Pack of Processed Brussels Sprouts
1989

The data on pack of processed brussels sprouts 1989 are now available.

The publication *Pack of Processed Bruss Sprouts* (32-023, Vol.18, No.18, $7.40/$121) will released at a later date. See "How to Or Publications".

For further information, contact Brian Pres (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Fourth Quarter 1989.
Catalogue number 13-001
(Canada: $18/$72; Other Countries: $21.50/86).

Summary of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based), January 1990.
Catalogue number 65-001
(Canada: $17.30/$173; Other Countries: $20.80/208).

Canada's Balance of International Payments, Fourth Quarter 1989.
Catalogue number 67-001
(Canada: $26.25/$105; Other Countries: $31.50/$126).

Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada 1988.
Catalogue number 91-209E
(Canada: $21; Other Countries: $25).

User's Guide to 1986 Census Data on Industry.
Catalogue number 99-110E
(Canada: $23; Other Countries: $24).

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Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, April 10, 1990 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Federal Government Employment

December 1989

Highlights

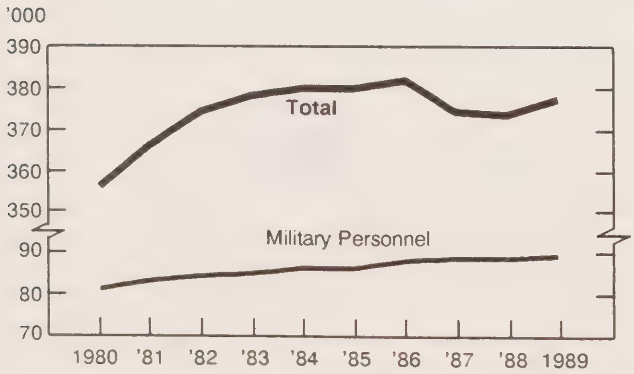
Federal General Government

- Federal general government employment[1] increased 0.7% to 370,000 in the one-year period since December 1988. This rate of increase is consistent with the trend over the decade of the 1980s. Average annual growth in federal general government employment over the period 1980 to 1989 has been 0.7%.

- Permanent employment increased 0.3% between December 1988 and 1989, to stand at 327,800. The staffing requirements of the new GST and Refugee Determination Programs account for this increase. This growth in permanent employment represents a change from the trend since December 1985, which saw the number of permanent employees steadily decreasing as a result of the Government's expenditure reduction program.

- Term employment (for a period of six months or greater) increased 10.7% between December 1988 and 1989, to 21,400. This was a continuation of an upward trend that has existed since December 1986.

Federal General Government Employment –
Yearly Averages



- Military personnel grew by 0.2% between December 1988 and 1989, to 89,000 employees. The 1980 to 1989 average annual growth rate for military employment was 1.1%. In December, 1989 military personnel represented 24.1% of federal general government employment.

- Federal general government employment represented 3.0% of Canada's employed labour force in December 1989, down from 3.1% in December 1980.

Government Enterprises

- Employment in government enterprises decreased 16.6% (32,500 employees) from December 1988, to 164,000 in December 1989. This decrease is largely attributable to the federal government's continued effort to privatize federal government enterprises.

- Since December 1980, the number of employees in federal government enterprises has decreased 29.5% (68,700 employees). The privatization of a number of crown corporations such as Air Canada, CN Hotels, Eldorado Nuclear and others, as well as lay-offs at CN Rail, Petro Canada and Canada Post have all contributed to the decline.

The Public Institutions Division's federal government employment series is the only measure of federal government employment that includes military personnel. A comparison with Treasury Board and Public Service Commission estimates demonstrates the differences.

Detailed data on federal government employment are available in standard and custom (special) tabulation from the Public Institutions Division. Data are available by department, agency, government enterprise, province and a number of other categories.

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[1] *General government includes departments, agencies, boards and commissions, but excludes government enterprises. General government employment encompasses all employees of the "general government" including military and RCMP uniformed personnel.*

Federal General Government Employment – December 1989
Based on Statistics Canada, Treasury Board and Public Service Commission universes

Statistics Canada
370,312

Treasury Board
228,124

Public Service Commission
214,494

- Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions 362
- Public Service Staff Relations Board 147
- Northern Careers Program 72
- Employees in both Public Service Commission and Treasury Board universes 213,913
- Employees not appointed by the Public Service Commission 1,160
- Term employees appointed for less than six months 13,051
- Employees of other federal government agencies for which Treasury Board is not the employer 33,451
- National Defence Military Personnel 88,993
- RCMP Uniformed Personnel 19,163

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2717 (for quarterly data), 2718 (for monthly data by province) and 2720 (for Canadian Armed Forces data).

For further information on this release, contact Peter Dudley (613-951-1851) or Christine Dominguez (613-951-8510), Public Institutions Division.

For information on Public Institutions Division's products or services, contact Patricia Phillips (613-951-0767), Public Institutions Division. ■

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

December 1989

Highlights

Preliminary figures indicate that marketable production of natural gas, at 9.3 billion cubic metres, closed out the year with an eleventh consecutive gain, rising 2.7% over December 1988. Exports posted a gain of 12.8% over December 1988, while domestic sales of natural gas were up 6.2% over the same period. On an annual basis, production rose 5.7% over 1988 levels. Exports of natural gas in 1989 were increased 5.5% over 1988, while sales increased 7.3% over the same period.

Production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons in December 1989 amounted to 8.1 million cubic metres, a decrease of 5.3% from December 1988. This represents the eleventh consecutive decline of this year. Exports of crude continued to decline, dropping 3.9% below December 1988. Imports of crude increased 26.1% over the same period. Deliveries of crude to Canadian refineries in December 1989 were up 7.1% over the same month last year. Annual, production of crude oil in 1989 was down 3.1% from last year. Exports in 1989 decreased 9.1% from 1988, while imports rose 8.5% on a comparable basis. In 1989, refinery receipts posted a gain of 2.1% over last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 127 and 128.

The December 1989 issue of *Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, $9.50/$95) will be available the third week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

	December 1989	% Change from December 1988	January-December 1989	% Change from January-December 1988
		(thousands of cubic metres)		
Crude oil and equivalent				
Production	8 102.1	-5.3	97 224.6	-3.1
Exports	3 328.7	-3.9	37 547.9	-9.1
Imports	2 539.7	26.1	28 246.5	8.5
Refinery receipts	7 575.8	7.1	87 789.4	2.1
		(millions of cubic metres)		
Natural gas				
Marketable production	9 305.6	2.7	96 104.2	5.7
Exports	3 997.3	12.8	37 879.3	5.5
Canadian sales	6 482.6	6.2	56 529.7	7.3

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area

February 1990

Department stores sales including concessions totalled $764 million in February 1990, up 4.0% over the February 1989 level of $734 million. Concessions sales totalled $47.1 million, 6.2% of total department store sales.

Department store sales during February 1990 for the provinces and the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed were as follows (with the percentage change from February 1989 in parentheses):

Department Stores Sales Including Concessions

Province

- Newfoundland, $10.0 million (+20.4%);
- Prince Edward Island, $4.8 million (+1.7%);
- Nova Scotia, $23.0 million (+5.3%);
- New Brunswick, $15.4 million (+5.2%);
- Quebec, $139.7 million (+2.0%);
- Ontario, $313.0 million (+2.4%);
- Manitoba, $31.7 million (+2.2%);
- Saskatchewan, $22.2 million (+6.5%);
- Alberta, $89.0 million (+6.0%);
- British Columbia, $114.7 million (+8.1%).

Metropolitan Area

- Calgary, $36.3 million (+9.5%);
- Edmonton, $39.3 million (+7.0%);
- Halifax-Dartmouth, $13.0 million (+5.9%);
- Hamilton, $25.9 million (+14.6%);
- Montreal, $78.6 million (+1.8%);
- Ottawa-Hull, $35.6 million (+4.2%);
- Quebec City, $18.9 million (+1.9%);
- Toronto, $129.8 million (+5.9%);
- Vancouver, $64.2 million (+4.0%);
- Winnipeg, $29.9 million (+5.2%).

Department Stores Sales Excluding Concessions

Province

- Newfoundland, $9.0 million (+19.2%);
- Prince Edward Island, $4.6 million (+1.1%);
- Nova Scotia, $21.6 million (+5.1%);
- New Brunswick, $14.4 million (+4.9%);
- Quebec, $131.4 million (+1.1%);
- Ontario, $291.6 million (+2.2%);
- Manitoba, $29.2 million (+2.0%);
- Saskatchewan, $20.5 million (+5.7%);
- Alberta, $84.6 million (+5.9%);
- British Columbia, $109.7 million (+7.6%).

Metropolitan Area

- Calgary, $34.1 million (+9.4%);
- Edmonton, $38.0 million (+7.0%);
- Halifax-Dartmouth, $12.4 million (+5.6%);
- Hamilton, $21.1 million (-1.3%);
- Montreal, $74.5 million (+1.0%);
- Ottawa-Hull, $34.0 million (+4.1%);
- Quebec City, $18.0 million (+1.2%);
- Toronto, $121.7 million (+5.7%);
- Vancouver, $63.7 million (+6.7%);
- Winnipeg, $27.7 million (+5.2%).

Note to Users:

Trading days have a significant impact on department store sales. Estimates shown in this release are not adjusted for trading day differences.

A concession is a separately owned business usually operated as a department within the department store premises, under licence or contractual agreement.

Information on department store sales and stocks by department will be released in *The Daily* during the week of April 23, 1990.

Order the February 1990 issue of *Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Selected Metropolitan Area* (63-004, $2/$20), available the third week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

Ten-day Period Ending March 31, 1990

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 6.6 million tonnes, a decrease of 5.5% from the same period last year.

Piggyback traffic increased 0.6% over the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 0.5% during the same period.

The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 3.9% higher than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1989 figures and 1990 cumulative data have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

✓ **Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing**, Fourth Quarter 1989.
Catalogue number 31-003
(Canada: $10.50/$42; Other Countries: $12.50/$50).

✓ **Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances**, February 1990.
Catalogue number 43-003
(Canada: $4.70/$47; Other Countries: $5.60/$56).

✓ **Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries**, February 1990.
Catalogue number 43-005
(Canada: $4.70/$47; Other Countries: $5.60/$56).

✓ **Electric Lamps (Light Bulbs and Tubes)**, February 1990.
Catalogue number 43-009
(Canada: $4.70/$47; Other Countries: $5.60/$56).

✓ **Building Permits**, December 1989.
Catalogue number 64-001
(Canada: $21/$210; Other Countries: $25.20/$252).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada $105/year; other countries $126/year

Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

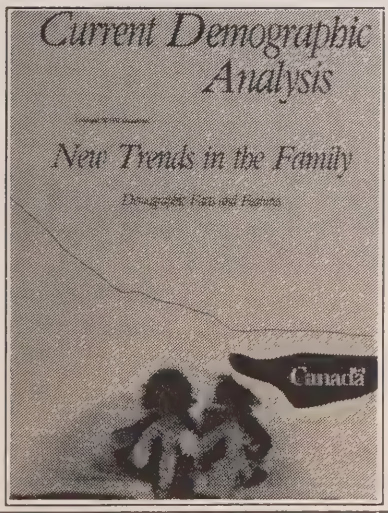
Statistics Canada

Wednesday, April 11, 1990 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED



Current Demographic Analysis – New Trends in the Family: Demographic Facts and Features

Families in Canada were traditionally based on formal marriage, with a husband/father, a wife/mother, and one or more children. But since the 1960s, this pattern has been changing.

Using data from various censuses, from vital statistics and from surveys, *New Trends in the Family: Demographic Facts and Features* presents an analysis of emerging family patterns in Canada, dealing with a range of topics including marriage, divorce, childlessness, non-marital fertility, women's employment, childcare, non-family living, lone-parent families and common-law unions.

New Trends in the Family: Demographic Facts and Features (91-535, $25), from the Current Demographic Analysis Series, is now available. See "How to Order Publications". See page 2 of today's *Daily* for further highlights.

MAJOR RELEASES

Current Demographic Analysis – New Trends in the Family: Demographic Facts and Features

Although 74% of all private households contained families in 1986, these families did not always consist of a married couple, nor did they all contain children. In fact, data from the 1986 Census showed that only 55% of all families were husband-wife families with children.

About one-third (33%) were couples without children (i.e., childless couples and those whose children were living away) and 13% were lone-parent families. The number of living arrangements found in Canada could be further extended by adding other arrangements such as common-law unions, blended families, and unrelated individuals living together.

Highlights

- The growth of non-family households was almost entirely accounted for by growth in the number of persons living alone. Between 1961 and 1986, the number of non-family households more than tripled, increasing from 425,000 to 1.9 million.

- Over the 1961 to 1986 period, the number of youths below age 25 who were living alone and away from their families grew from 17,000 to 152,000. The number of persons aged 65 years and over who were living alone rose during the same period from 173,000 to 680,000. In 1986, 77% of them were women.

- The number of lone-parent families rose from 347,000 in 1961 to 854,000 in 1986, when 82% of such families were headed by women.

- Marginal only two decades ago, common-law unions accounted for 8.3% of all couples (legally married or not), according to the 1986 Census. Among 20-24 year olds, this figure was 38% for males and 30% for females.

- An increasing number of couples marry and start having children later in life. In 1970, 12% of all women in their thirties who gave birth to a child were first-time mothers. This figure had increased to 26% by 1986.

- The number of childless women is on the rise: 30% of 25-29 year old ever-married women reported themselves as childless in 1981 (no data were collected in the 1986 Census), up from 14% in 1961.

- The labour force participation rate of married women currently living with their husbands and who had at least one child under age 6 jumped from 27% in 1971, to 58% in 1986.

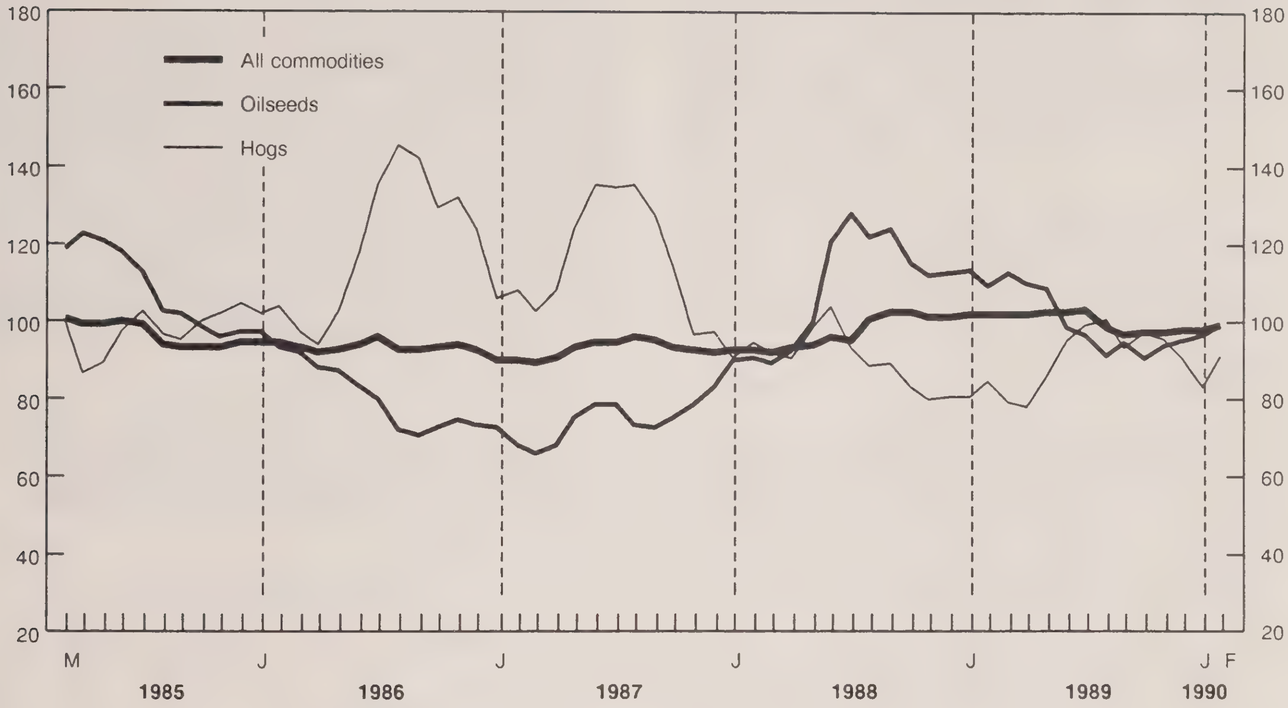
- In 1986, Quebec had the lowest marriage rate and the second highest prevalence - after the Yukon and Northwest Territories - of common-law unions in Canada.

- While new lifestyles are taking increasing hold everywhere in the industrialized world, Canada still lags behind such countries as Sweden, with 44% of Swedish women (1981) and only 11% of Canadian women (1986) in the 20-24 age group living in a common-law union. Compared to Swedes, Canadians are more likely to marry (7.6 vs. 4.4 marriages per 1,000 persons), they do so earlier in life (22.5 vs. 27.3 years of age on average) and they are also less likely to divorce (35.6 per 100 marriages vs. 53.4).

Using data from various censuses, from vital statistics and from surveys, *New Trends in the Family: Demographic Facts and Features* presents an analysis of emerging family patterns in Canada, dealing with a range of topics including marriage, divorce, childlessness, non-marital fertility, women's employment, childcare, non-family living, lone-parent families and common-law unions.

New Trends in the Family: Demographic Facts and Features (91-535, $25), from the Current Demographic Analysis Series, is now available. See "How to Order Publications". ■

Farm Product Price Index (1981 = 100)



Farm Product Price Index

February 1990

The Farm Product Price Index (1981 = 100) for Canada stood at 98.7 in February, up 1.2% over the revised January level of 97.5. The crops index recorded a 0.7% increase, while the livestock and animal products index increased 1.5%. The overall index remained 3.1% below the year-earlier level of 101.9. Cereal and oilseed prices have been lower for the 1989-90 crop year (August 1-July 31) compared to the previous crop year, as 1989 North American grain production rebounded from the drought-reduced 1988 level.

The percentage changes in the index between January and February 1990, by province, were as follows:

- Newfoundland -0.4%
- Prince Edward Island +3.5%
- Nova Scotia +0.2%
- New Brunswick -0.9%
- Quebec +1.7%
- Ontario +1.3%
- Manitoba +1.1%
- Saskatchewan +0.7%
- Alberta +1.6%
- British Columbia 0.0%

- **Canada** **+1.2%**

Crops

The crops index rose 0.7% in February to 83.7, as prices for cereals, oilseeds, and potatoes all increased. The index stood 9.2% below the year-earlier level of 92.2. Grain prices for the 1989-90 crop year have fallen below those of the previous crop year, but have been trending upwards since November 1989. Grain prices in 1988-89 were the highest in four years, as drought in North America reduced crop production.

- The cereals index increased 0.6% in February to a level of 71.6. Cereal prices have been increasing since October 1989, but remain 13.6% below year-earlier levels.

- The oilseeds index rose 2.5% in February to 99.0. Oilseed prices remain 9.0% below year-earlier levels, despite gradually increasing prices since November 1989.

- The potatoes index increased 1.7% in February, following a 12.4% increase in January. Although the February index stood 15.6% above the year-earlier level, it remained 25.6% below the record level attained in July 1989.

Livestock and Animal Products

The livestock and animal products index increased 1.5% in February to a level of 112.5, as both hog and cattle prices increased. Poultry and egg prices fell. The February increase in the livestock index was a continuation of the generally rising trend which occurred throughout 1989, mainly resulting from higher hog prices from May to December 1989.

- The hog index rose to a level of 90.7 in February, a 9.7% increase over the January index of 82.7. The February increase more than offset the 8.6% decrease experienced in January, returning the index to near December 1989 levels.

- The cattle index increased 1.0% to 112.3 in February. This was 1.5% higher than the year-earlier level of 110.6. Reduced cattle slaughter in North America in 1989 and the early part of 1990 has contributed to the slight upward trend in cattle prices since January 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

The February issue of *Farm Product Price Index* (62-003, $6.80/$68) will be released on April 25. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this rleease, contact Liz Leckie (613-951-2436), Agriculture Division. ■

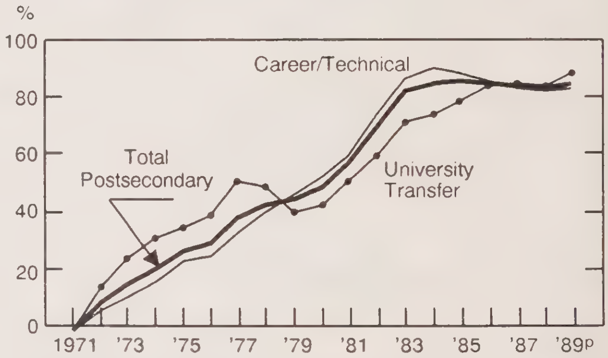
Full-Time Postsecondary Enrolment of Community Colleges

1989-90

Preliminary data for the fall of 1989 indicate that full-time enrolment in postsecondary programs at community colleges and related institutions increased slightly (1.0%) from the preliminary counts reported in 1988.

Since 1971, postsecondary enrolment has registered an overall gain of 85.0%. Most of this growth occurred up to 1985 and the latter half of the decade has been characterized by small decreases in enrolment. This trend has reversed in 1989, with the first increase in enrolment in four years.

Percentage Change in Full-time Postsecondary Enrolment of Community Colleges since 1971, by Program Type, Canada, Fall 1971 to 1989p



p: preliminary

Enrolment in career programs also peaked in the mid-1980s and then declined slightly. The year under review marks the first year that career enrolment has increased since 1984: 0.5% more students were enrolled in career programs as compared to 1988. Enrolments in university transfer programs are also following this trend, as they increased by 2.0% over 1988. Some of this increase may be attributed to the introduction of third and fourth year university transfer programs at three colleges in British Columbia in 1989.

The movement of postsecondary enrolment since 1985 has followed population trends for the 18 to 21 age group – the primary source of community college students. The increase in enrolment in 1989 coincides with the first increase in this population group in seven years. Since the declines in enrolment experienced in the latter half of the decade did not match the declines in the population, the proportion of individuals studying in postsecondary programs compared with the population aged 18 to 21 (the "participation rate") has continued to increase – from 16.9% in 1983 to 20.6% in 1989.

Preliminary data on the number of students at community colleges and related institutions are obtained before the regular survey of enrolments. The term "community college" refers to postsecondary, non-degree granting institutions such as colleges of applied arts and technology, technicial institutes, the general and vocational colleges (collèges d'enseignement général et professionel, CEGEP) in Quebec, and other institutions providing training in specialized fields such as agriculture, arts and forestry. Schools of nursing and other training programs (at the postsecondary level) which are administered in hospitals, clinics or regional schools are also included.

For further information on this release, contact T.M. Omiecinski or R. Lortie (613-951-1526/1525), Postsecondary Education Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Preliminary Full-time Postsecondary Enrolment of Community Colleges and Related Institutions
Fall 1989 and Percentage Change from Fall 1988[1]

Province	Career Programs	% Change	University Transfer Programs	% Change	Post-secondary Enrolment [2]	% Change
Newfoundland	3,700	6.5	–	–	3,700	6.5
Prince Edward Island	900	-6.0	–	–	900	-6.0
Nova Scotia	2,850	2.0	–	–	2,850	2.0
New Brunswick	2,600	-1.5	–	–	2,600	-1.5
Quebec	69,000	-2.5	85,000	-0.5	154,000	-1.5
Ontario	97,500	3.0	–	–	97,500	3.0
Manitoba	3,750	2.0	100	-16.5[3]	3,850	1.5
Saskatchewan	3,300	-4.5	–	–	3,300	-4.5
Alberta	20,850	4.0	4,150	16.0	25,000	5.5
British Columbia	13,400	-5.0	14,050	13.5	27,450	3.5
Northwest Territories	250	0.5	50	107.5[3]	250	6.0
Yukon	100	151.0[3]	100	40.0[3]	200	76.0[3]
Canada	**218,250**	**0.5**	**103,400**	**2.0**	**321,650**	**1.0**

1 The 1988 preliminary count has been revised to reflect a) new institutions in Nova Scotia and Ontario, b) revised figures for Saskatchewan, which had previously not been included in the data.
2 Due to rounding, detail may not always add to the total.
3 The magnitude of the percentage change is affected by the small absolute number of enrolments involved.
– Nil or zero
-- Amount too small to be expressed in rounded numbers.

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard

February 1990

Canadian firms produced 167 005 cubic metres of waferboard in February 1990, an increase of 10.3% over the 151 366 cubic metres produced in February 1989. Particleboard production was 92 328 cubic metres, down 2.9% from 95 071[r] cubic metres the previous year. Production of fibreboard for February 1990 was 7 671 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, an increase of 4.2% over the 7 359[r] thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, of fibreboard produced in February 1989.

Cumulative production of waferboard during the year 1990 totalled 357 378 cubic metres, up 14.3% over the 312 668 cubic metres produced during the previous year. Particleboard production was 195 765 cubic metres, up 5.5% from the 185 549[r] cubic metres in January-to-February 1989. Year-to-date production of fibreboard reached 15 549[r] thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, up 7.7% over the 14 438[r] thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, for the same period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2, 3 and 4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The February 1990 issue of *Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard* (36-003, $4.70/$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products

February 1990

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products for February 1990 are now available, as are production and export market data for selected commodities.

Shipments totalled 57 790 tonnes in February 1990, an increase of 1.8% over the 56 792[r] tonnes shipped during the previous month.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The February 1990 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products* (41-006, $4.70/$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Canadian Potato Production

A series on marketed production for potatoes is now available on CANSIM. The data series begins with 1982 and is currently available up to 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1044.

To order *Canadian Potato Production* ($21/year), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For further information on this release, contact Lynda D. Kemp (613-951-8727), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Service Bulletin, Vol. 18, No.20: **Pack of Processed Cauliflower**, 1989.
Catalogue number 32-023
(Canada: $7.40/$74; Other Countries: $8.90/$89).

Coal and Coke Statistics, January 1990.
Catalogue number 45-002
(Canada: $9.50/$95; Other Countries: $11.40/$114).

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, February 1990.
Catalogue number 46-002
(Canada: $5.30/$53; Other Countries: $6.40/$64).

Railway Carloadings, February 1990.
Catalogue number 52-001
(Canada: $7.90/$79; Other Countries: $9.50/$95).

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, February 1990.
Catalogue number 53-003
(Canada: $6.80/$68; Other Countries: $8.20/$82).

Electric Power Statistics, January 1990.
Catalogue number 57-001
(Canada: $9.50/$95; Other Countries: $11.40/$114).

New Motor Vehicle Sales, September 1989.
Catalogue number 63-007
(Canada: $13.70/$137; Other Countries: $16.40/$164).

Unemployment Insurance Statistics, January 1990.
Catalogue number 73-001
(Canada: $13.70/$137; Other Countries: $16.40/$164).

Current Demographic Analysis - News Trends in the Family: Demographic Facts and Features.
Catalogue number 91-535E
(Canada: $25; Other Countries: $30).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

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Published by the Communications Division
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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, April 12, 1990 — For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

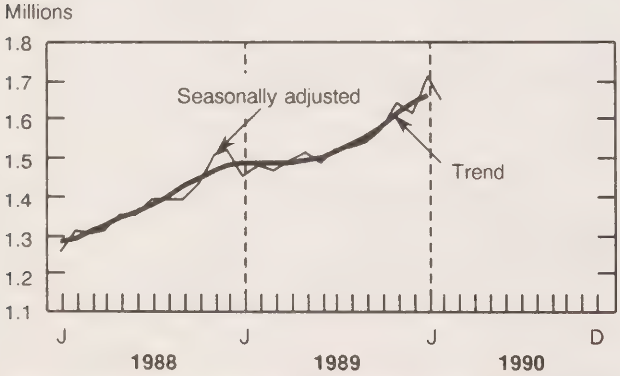
February 1990

Highlights

Unadjusted

- Preliminary estimates indicate that the number of non-resident visits of one or more nights to Canada totalled 559,700 in February 1990, up marginally (1.6%) over February 1989. Overnight trips by residents of the United States remained at the same level as in February 1989, while those by overseas residents rose 8.8%, to a new record level for the month of 107,600.

Trips of One or More Nights Abroad by Canadian Residents



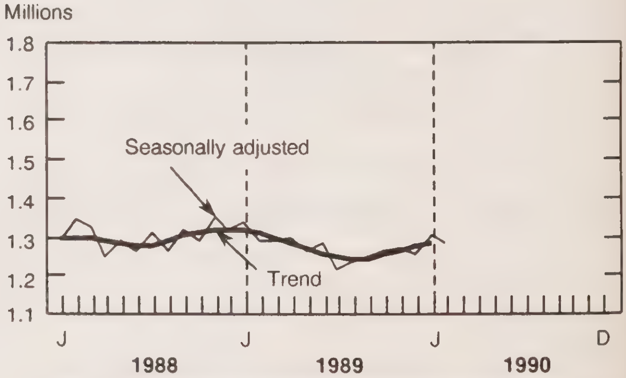
- The number of overnight trips abroad by Canadian residents reached a record level of 1,230,000 re-entries for February, 10.3% above the same period in 1989. Canadian overnight trips to the U.S. increased by 13.9%, reaching 937,600 in the second month of 1990. Trips to other countries were up by only 0.2% in February, registering the smallest rate of increase over the same month a year earlier since July 1988.

- During the first two months of the year, total international trips to all foreign destinations by Canadian residents increased 17.7% above the same period in 1989. Same-day travel to the United States was 19.6% higher in the first two months of 1990, representing about 1.1 million visits more than during January-February 1989.

Seasonally Adjusted

- On a seasonally adjusted basis, the February volume of foreign travellers to Canada on trips of one or more nights decreased slightly from the revised January level. However, it remained higher than in the preceding eight months. The modest upward trend in foreign overnight travel to Canada noted since the middle of 1989 was still apparent with February 1990 results.

Trips of One or More Nights to Canada by Non-residents



- Overnight international trips by Canadian residents were 3.7% below the previous month, reflecting decreases in visits to both the United States and other countries in February 1990. The level of travel outside Canada has generally maintained an upward trend, after temporarily levelling off at the beginning of 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661 to 2697.

The February 1990 issue of *International Travel – Advance Information* (66-001P, $5.80/$58) will be available mid-April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul L. Paradis (613-951-8933), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

> ***Note to Users:***
>
> *The seasonally adjusted series are smoothed by means of a 13-month Henderson moving average. The short-term trend provides a clearer picture of the direction and change in international travel to and from Canada. The trend for the last month is not shown since it can change significantly with the addition of succeeding months of data.*

International Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

February 1990

	February 1990[p]	% Change 1990/1989	January-February 1990[p]	% Change 1990/1989
	Unadjusted			
Estimated Overnight Trips[1]				
Non-residents Travellers:				
All Countries	559,677	1.6	1,079,378	1.6
United States	452,048	–	859,621	0.4
Other Countries	107,629	8.8	219,757	6.6
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	1,230,003	10.3	2,666,947	13.2
United States	937,600	13.9	2,011,400	17.0
Other Countries	292,403	0.2	655,547	3.0
Total Number of Trips[2]				
Non-residents Travellers:				
All Countries	1,721,936	-0.4	3,574,450	–
United States	1,606,230	-0.8	3,336,623	-0.4
Other Countries	115,706	6.6	237,827	6.2
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	4,468,258	15.8	9,386,180	17.7
United States	4,175,855	17.0	8,730,633	19.0
Other Countries	292,403	0.2	655,547	3.0

	1990		1989	
	February[p]	January[r]	December	November
	Seasonally Adjusted			
Estimated Overnight Trips[1]				
Non-residents Travellers:				
All Countries	1,278,867	1,300,244	1,250,135	1,263,205
United States	1,017,613	1,036,457	999,782	1,011,007
Other Countries	261,254	263,787	250,353	252,198
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	1,648,470	1,712,628	1,615,124	1,638,641
United States	1,392,918	1,451,813	1,350,106	1,379,566
Other Countries	255,552	260,815	265,018	259,075
Total Number of Trips[2]				
Non-residents Travellers:				
All Countries	3,183,591	3,235,694	3,050,114	3,168,167
United States	2,896,353	2,944,185	2,772,777	2,889,825
Other Countries	287,238	291,509	277,337	278,342
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	5,847,344	6,035,971	5,550,978	5,654,326
United States	5,591,792	5,775,156	5,285,960	5,395,251
Other Countries	255,552	260,815	265,018	259,075

1 *Overnight estimates for the United States include auto and bus for one or more nights, and estimated one or more nights numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods. Figures for "Other Countries" exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.*
2 *Includes same-day travel.*
p *Preliminary.*
r *Revised.*
– *Nil or zero.*

■

Construction Building Materials Price Index: Residential

February 1990

The Residential Construction Building Materials Price Index (1981 = 100) remained in February at 143.8, the same as the revised figure for the previous month, and was 1.7% higher than a year ago.

Between January and February 1990, there were several price increases, mainly for lumber (0.8%), plywood other than Douglas Fir (1.7%) and concrete bricks and blocks (1.1%), which offset decreases for metal roofing and siding (-1.6%), structural and architectural metal products (-0.9%) and gypsum wall board (-0.6%).

Between February 1989 and February 1990, prices for mechanical materials rose 3.6%, due principally to increases for sanitaryware (7.1%), wash basins and toilet tanks (7.7%) and hot water heating equipment (8.4%). A 2.0% increase in prices for structural materials was due mainly to particleboard (13.1%) and ready-mix concrete (3.5%). Architectural materials increased 1.6%, as a result of increases in prices for clay bricks and blocks (10.8%), plywood other than Douglas Fir (9.3%), wooden doors (6.6%) and windows and sash (6.5%). Electrical materials decreased 3.8%, attributable to decreases in prices for building wires and cables (-24.9%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 423 (level 1).

The first quarter 1990 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Building Materials Price Indexes: Residential

February 1990

(1981 = 100)

	February 1990	January 1990	February 1989	% Change February 1990/ January 1990	% Change February 1990/ February 1989
Total materials	**143.8**	**143.8**	**141.4**	**–**	**1.7**
Architectural materials	142.0	142.3	139.8	-0.2	1.6
Structural materials	144.4	143.6	141.6	0.6	2.0
Mechanical materials	158.2	158.2	152.7	–	3.6
Electrical materials	133.5	133.8	138.8	-0.2	-3.8

– *Nil or zero.*

Construction Building Materials Price Index: Non-residential

February 1990

The price index for non-residential construction building materials (1981 = 100) fell to 144.0 in February, down 0.2% from the revised figure for the previous month but 1.1% higher than a year ago.

Between January and February 1990, a number of price decreases were observed, primarily for metal roofing and siding (-1.6%), building wires and cables (-2.8%) and concrete reinforcing bars (-2.1%), which more than offset increases in prices for concrete bricks and blocks (1.1%), plywood other than Douglas Fir (1.7%) and lumber (0.8%).

Between February 1989 and February 1990, prices for mechanical materials rose 3.4%, mainly attributable to sanitaryware (7.1%), elevator and escalator equipment (2.7%) and hot water heating equipment (8.4%). Prices for structural materials increased by 1.8%, primarily due to ready-mix concrete (3.5%), particleboard (13.1%) and bolts, nuts and screws (6.1%). Architectural materials were up 1.1%, due mainly to increases in prices for thermal insulations (11.6%), clay bricks and blocks (10.8%), wooden doors (6.6%) and windows and sash (6.5%). Electrical materials decreased 3.6%, principally due to decreases in prices for building wires and cables (-25.8%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 423 (level 2).

The first quarter 1990 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Building Materials Price Indexes: Non-residential
February 1990
(1981 = 100)

	February 1990	January 1990	February 1989	% Change: February 1990/ January 1990	% Change: February 1990/ February 1989
Total materials	**144.0**	**144.3**	**142.5**	**-0.2**	**1.1**
Architectural materials	143.8	144.2	142.3	-0.3	1.1
Structural materials	141.7	141.7	139.2	–	1.8
Mechanical materials	157.3	157.2	152.2	0.1	3.4
Electrical materials	133.5	134.4	138.5	-0.7	-3.6

– *Nil or zero.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots)
Week Ending April 7, 1990

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending April 7, 1990 totalled 254 665 tonnes, a decrease of 13.9% from the preceding week's total of 295 903 tonnes and down 21.0% from the year-earlier level of 322 188 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1990 was 3 757 135 tonnes, a decrease of 13.5% from 4 342 943 tonnes for the same period in 1989.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Oils and Fats
February 1990

Production by Canadian manufacturers of all types of deodorized oils in February 1990 totalled 50 982 tonnes, an increase of 9.7% over the 46 494 tonnes produced in January 1990. The 1990 year-to-date production totalled 97 476 tonnes, a decrease of 1.0% from the corresponding 1989 figure of 98 421r tonnes.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 10 364 tonnes in February 1990, up from the 7 110 tonnes sold the previous month. Sales-to-date were 17 474 tonnes, compared to cumulative sales of 18 740 tonnes in 1989.

Sales of packaged salad oil increased to 6 646 tonnes in February 1990 from 5 633 tonnes in January 1990. Sales-to-date in 1990 were 12 279 tonnes, compared to the cumulative sales of 15 400r tonnes in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The February 1990 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, $4.70/$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin
January 1990

- Preliminary operational data on scheduled services reported by Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International for January 1990 show that domestic passenger-kilometres decreased 4.6%, while international passenger-kilometres increased 10.4% over January 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

- In October 1989, total movements at the 60 Transport Canada towered airports increased 6.2% from October of 1988.

- Preliminary data reported by the three major Canadian air carriers – Air Canada, Canadian Airlines International Ltd. and Wardair – indicate that 59.6% of the passengers carried on domestic scheduled services travelled on discount fares during the first quarter of 1989, down from 61.9% for the corresponding period in 1988. In terms of passenger-kilometres, discount fares accounted for 65.6% of total volume in 1989, which represents a decrease of 0.7 percentage points compared to the same period a year earlier.

This issue also features a special release entitled *A Ten Year Review of the International Charter Passenger Market*.

- The number of international charter passengers travelling to or from Canada increased by 81.4%, from 2,513,485 to 4,559,709 passengers, between 1979 and 1988. The South, the United States and Europe were responsible for 50.4%, 45.8% and 5.0%, respectively, of this total gain.

The Vol.22, No. 4 issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $8.90/$89) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Aviation Statistics Centre (819-997-1986), Transportation Division. ■

Construction Type Plywood

January 1990

Canadian firms produced 174 985 cubic metres of construction type plywood during February 1990, an increase of 2.2% from the 171 212 cubic metres produced during February 1989.

January-to-February 1990 production totalled 355 197 cubic metres, a 0.1% increase over the 354 930 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The February 1990 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, $4.70/$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9. ■

Production of Eggs

February 1990

Canadian egg production in February 1990 was 35.4 million dozen, a 1.9% decrease from February 1989. The average number of layers decreased 2.5% between February 1989 and 1990, while the number of eggs per 100 layers increased to 1,986 from 1,974.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* ($115/year), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613- 951-2453).

For further information on this release, contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-2549), Livestock and Animal Product Section, Agriculture Division. ■

The Dairy Review

February 1990

Creamery butter production in Canada totalled 8 505 tonnes in February, a 4.6% increase from a year earlier. Production of cheddar cheese amounted to 8 556 tonnes, a decrease of 3.9% from February 1989.

An estimated 597 666 kilolitres of milk were sold off Canadian farms for all purposes in January 1990, a decrease of 2.7% from January 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3428, 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664-5667 and 5673.

The February 1990 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, $11.60/$116) is scheduled for release on May 2. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2510), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, February 1990.
Catalogue number 25-001
(Canada: $5.80/$58; Other Countries: $7/$70).

Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Service Bulletin, Vol. 18, No.6: **Pack of Processed Corn**, 1989.
Catalogue number 32-023
(Canada: $7.40/$121; Other Countries: $8.90/$145).

Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Service Bulletin, Vol. 18, No.10: **Pack of Canned Pears**, 1989.
Catalogue number 32-023
(Canada: $7.40/$121; Other Countries: $8.90/$145).

Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Service Bulletin, Vol. 18, No.14: **Pack of Processed Beets**, 1989.
Catalogue number 32-023
(Canada: $7.40/$121; Other Countries: $8.90/$145).

Footwear Statistics, February 1990.
Catalogue number 33-002
(Canada: $4.70/$47; Other Countries: $5.60/56).

Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing, February 1990.
Catalogue number 41-011
(Canada: $4.70/$47; Other Countries: $5.60/$56).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada $105/year; other countries $126/year

Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of April 17 - 20

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
April		
18	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade	February 1990
20	The Consumer Price Index	March 1990

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, April 17, 1990

For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

High Technology at Work
1977-1986

High technology is popularly associated with manufacturing, yet most of the 19 manufacturing industries rank low in terms of their use of advanced technologies. In contrast, a number of Canada's service industries do rank as high-tech.

"High technology at work" is one of the seven studies featured in the Spring 1990 issue of the quarterly, *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E). This article reviews some of the concepts and definitions of high technology and examines the 1977 to 1986 employment and earnings dynamics in these industries.

Highlights:

- Between 1977 and 1986, the high-technology group produced about one-quarter of the gross domestic product in the private business sector of the Canadian economy. And one-quarter of all employees worked in high-technology industries.

- Over the 1977-1986 period, the high-tech group ranked second in both net employment growth (323,000) and rate of growth (25%). The medium-high technology group had the largest increase in the number of jobs (626,000).

- As a group, high-tech industries employed 1.6 million persons in 1986, up from 1.3 million in 1977. Substantial employment increases occurred in most high-tech service industries: 80% in health services, 55% in services to business management, and 45% in the finance industries.

- Employees in the high-technology group had lower annual average earnings than workers in the low-technology group, due to the concentration of the traditionally better-paying manufacturing industries in the latter group.

To obtain "*High technology at work*", order the Spring 1990 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E, $12.50/$50). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Fred Wong (613-951-4607). ■

Wives as Primary Breadwinners
1987

In 1987, wives "out-earned" their husbands in just under one of five dual-earner families.

"Wives as primary breadwinners" is one of the seven studies featured in the Spring 1990 issue of the quarterly, *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E). This study profiles these wives and their husbands by work patterns and earnings, and looks at life-cycle variations.

Highlights:

- In comparison with other working wives, wives who earned more than their husbands tended to have a higher level of education. Three-quarters of these wives worked full-time throughout 1987 compared to just under half of the wives who were secondary earners.

- While wives who were principal breadwinners had above-average earnings, they still generally earned less than primary-earner husbands. Their contribution to family income was slightly over 50%.

- As family income decreases, the proportion of wives who are the primary earner increases. In two of five families with a primary-earner wife, the husband made less than $10,000 a year.

- Nearly three out of five husbands who made less than their wives worked full-time in 1987. The average income of these husbands was about half of primary-earner husbands who worked full-time through the year.

To obtain "*Wives as primary breadwinners*", order the Spring 1990 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E, $12.50/$50). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Maureen Moore (613-951-2328). ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Shipments of Rolled Steel

February 1990

Rolled steel shipments for February 1990 totalled 952 469 tonnes, a decrease of 5.5% from the preceding month's total of 1 007 410 tonnes and a decrease of 9.9% from the year-earlier level of 1 056 904 tonnes. Year-to-date shipments totalled 1 959 879 tonnes, a decrease of 8.7% compared to 2 147 411 tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The February 1990 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, $4.70/$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Steel Exports

March 1990

Data on preliminary steel exports for March 1990 are now available.

The final data will be published in *Primary Iron and Steel*, March 1990 (41-001, $4.50/$45). See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact G.W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Soft Drinks

March 1990

Data on soft drinks for March 1990 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

The publication *Monthly Production of Soft Drinks* (32-001,$2.60/$26.00) will be released at a later date.

For further information contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

✓ **Telephone Statistics**, January 1990.
Catalogue number 56-002
(Canada: $7.90/$79; Other Countries: $9.50/$95).

✓ **Postcensal Estimates of Families, Canada, Provinces and Territories**, June 1, 1989.
Catalogue number 91-204
(Canada: $20; Other Countries: $21).

✓ **Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade**, February 1990.
Catalogue number 65-001P
(Canada: $5.80/$58; Other Countries: $7/$70).
Available Wednesday, April 18 at 8:30 a.m.

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

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Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

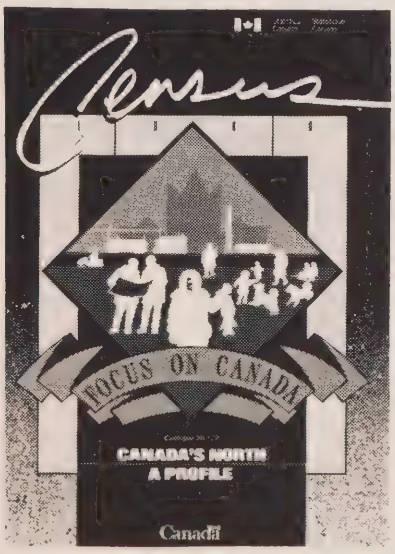
The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, April 18, 1990 | **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

(Continued on page 2.)



Focus on Canada Series – Canada's North

1986 Census

Between 1981 and 1986, the population of the Northwest Territories grew by just over 12%, while the population of Labrador declined 9% and that of Northern Quebec declined 11%. Over the same period, there was little change in the number of people living in the Yukon Territory.

Canada's North examines the demographic, economic and social conditions of the aboriginal and non-aboriginal populations residing in the northern areas of the country. For the purpose of the report, the Canadian North includes the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Labrador, and Northern Quebec around Ungava and Hudson Bay. *Canada's North* compares the populations of these different northern regions with each other and with the population of the rest of Canada. The study is based on data gathered in the 1986 Census, and includes some 1981 Census data.

Canada's North (98-122, $10), one of the studies in the *Focus on Canada Series*, is now available. See "How to Order Publications". Turn to page 7 of today's *Daily* for further details.

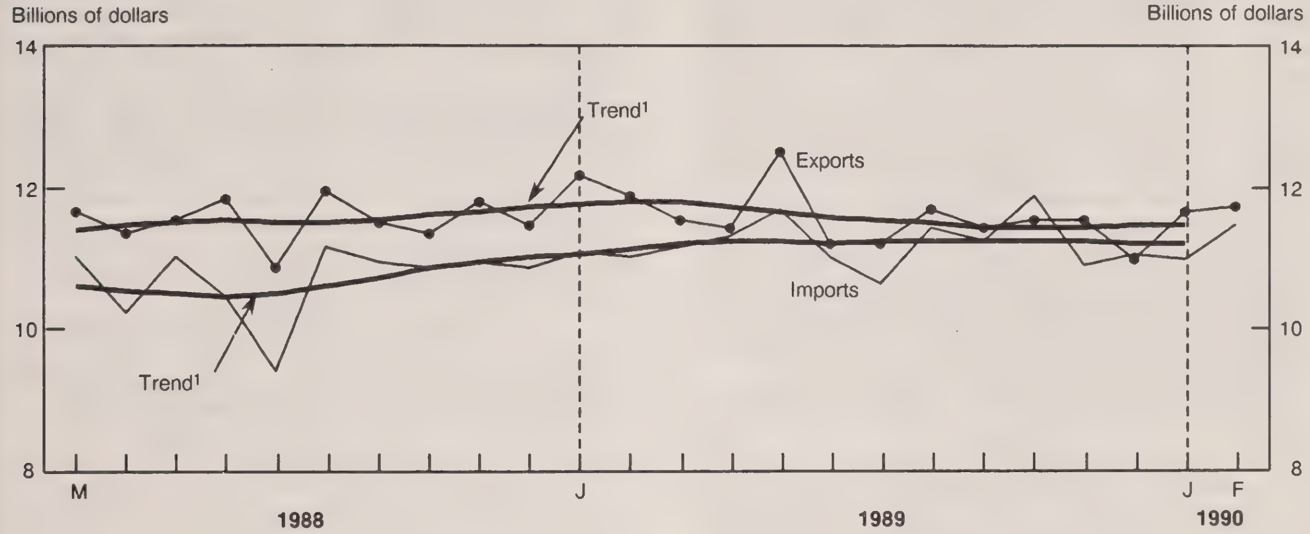
DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

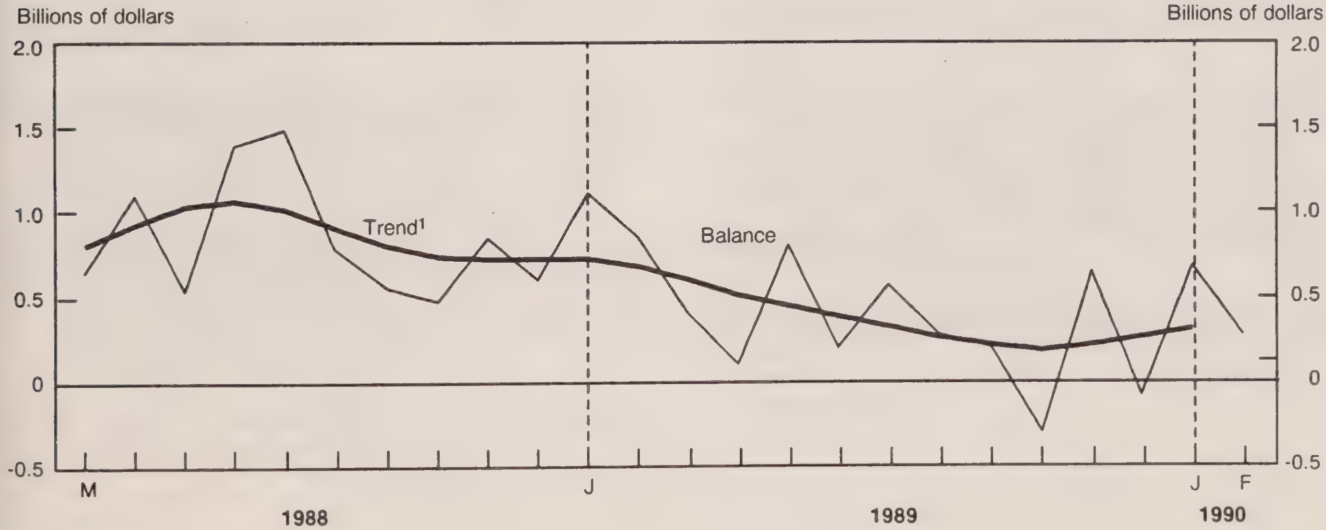
REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES

MAJOR RELEASES

Merchandise Trade
(Seasonally Adjusted)
Balance of Payments Basis



Merchandise Trade Balance
(Seasonally Adjusted)
Balance of Payments Basis



[1] *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.*

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade

(H.S. Based)
February 1990

The increase in seasonally adjusted merchandise exports observed in January 1990 continued into February. Following the January increase of more than 6%, which brought total exports to $11.6 billion, February exports climbed to $11.7 billion at a substantially weaker rate of 0.7%. Exports of automotive products registered the largest increase, rising $300 million in February and thus reversing the decline posted in January of almost $475 million.

February imports totalled $11.4 billion, an increase of 4.5% over January. The slight drop in imports in January (-0.8%) followed a 1.5% increase in December 1989. Motor vehicle parts imports were the single most important factor in the growth of imports in February.

Canada's trade balance in February posted a $264 million surplus, down more than $400 million from the $669 million surplus registered in January. The trade balance with Japan, which fell from a slight surplus ($70 million) in January to a deficit ($154 million) in February, was a contributing factor to this decline.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3633 to 3642, 3651, 3685, 3718, 3887 to 3913.

Note to Users:

In July 1987, Statistics Canada, Revenue Canada Customs and Excise, the United States Bureau of the Census, and the United States Customs Service signed a Memorandum of Understanding concerning the exchange of import data.

Starting with January 1990 data, Statistics Canada no longer publishes export statistics to the United States based on Canadian export documents. Instead, Statistics Canada relies upon import statistics from Canada compiled by the United States Bureau of the Census. Likewise, the United States has also replaced their exports to Canada data with American imports into Canada statistics, compiled by Statistics Canada. This exchange provides a more reliable measure of the bilateral trade and reduces the reporting burden on exporters and brokers in both countries.

The Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade is now available at 8:30 a.m. instead of 7:00 a.m. *This change synchronizes release times in both Canada and the United States.*

Additional details of the implications of this agreement are included in the January 1990 issues of the Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade (65-001P), the Summary of Canadian International Trade (65-001), Exports by Commodity (65-004), Imports by Commodity (65-007), and in the January to March issues of Exports by Country (65-003) and Imports by Country (65-006).

Further information can be obtained from the Trade Information Unit (613-951-9647), International Trade Division.

For further information on international trade statistics (detailed tables, charts and a more complete analysis) order *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based)* (65-001P, $10/$100), now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on statistics, concepts and definitions, order the February 1990 issue of Summary of *Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based)* (65-001, $17.30/$173), available the first week of May, or contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), Trade Information Unit, or Jean-Pierre Simard (613-951-1711) (for analysis information), or Denis Pilon (613-951-4808) (for price index information), Trade Measures and Analysis Section, International Trade Division.

Current Account data, which incorporate merchandise trade statistics as well as data concerning trade in services and capital account movements, are available on a quarterly basis in *Canada's Balance of International Payments* (67-001). ■

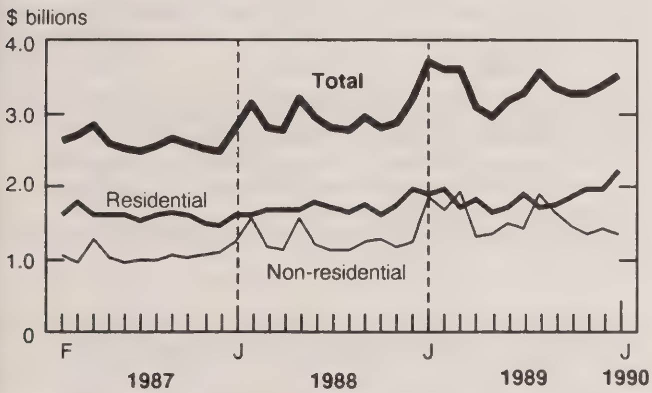
Building Permits

January 1990

Summary

The preliminary value of building permits issued in Canada in January 1990 reached $3,526.9 million, up 5.0% over $3,360.0 million in December 1989. The residential sector was responsible for this increase.

Value of Building Permits Issued in Canada
Seasonally Adjusted



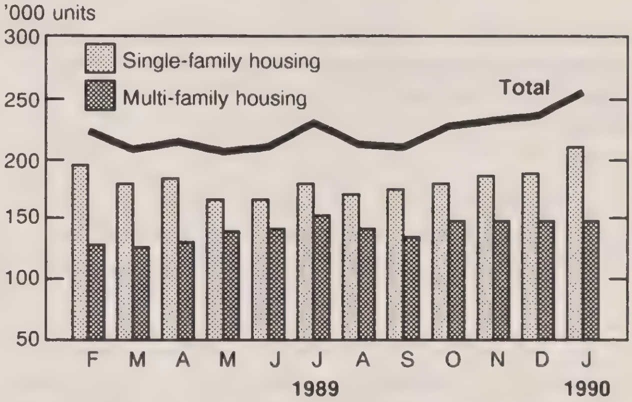
Note: Revised data for December, preliminary data for January.

Residential Sector

- The preliminary value of residential building permits increased 13.8% in January 1990 to $2,219.0 million, from $1,949.1 million in December 1989.
- Both the single-family dwelling sector, which increased 16.4% to $1,591.5 million and, to a lesser extent, the multi-family dwelling sector, which increased 7.9% to $627.5 million, were responsible for this increase.
- All regions reported gains in the value of residential building permits in January 1990.

- The number of dwelling units authorized in January 1990 totalled 256,704 units at an annual rate (158,304 single detached and 98,400 multiple dwellings), up 9.1% over the December 1989 level of 235,284 units.

Dwelling Units Authorized in Canada
Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates



Note: Revised data for December, preliminary data for January.

Non-residential Sector

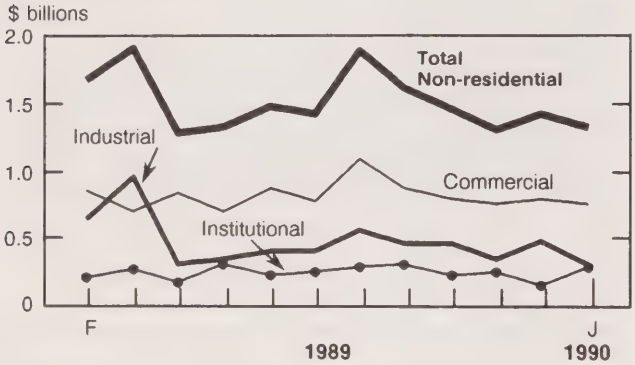
- The preliminary value of non-residential building permits slipped 7.3% to $1,307.9 million in January 1990, from $1,410.9 million in December 1989.
- Decreases were registered in both the industrial and the commercial sectors. The value of industrial building permits fell 38.3% to $296.5 million and the commercial sector declined 5.1% to $745.5 million. The institutional sector jumped 83.6% to $265.9 million.
- On a regional basis, Quebec and the Prairies were the only regions to register gains in the value of non-residential building permits in January 1990.

Short-term Trend

- The short-term trend of construction (excluding engineering projects) was up 0.5% in November to 149.5, from a revised level of 148.7 in October.
- The trend index of residential permits rose 1.7% to 169.4 in November, while the non-residential trend index decreased 1.0% to 128.5.

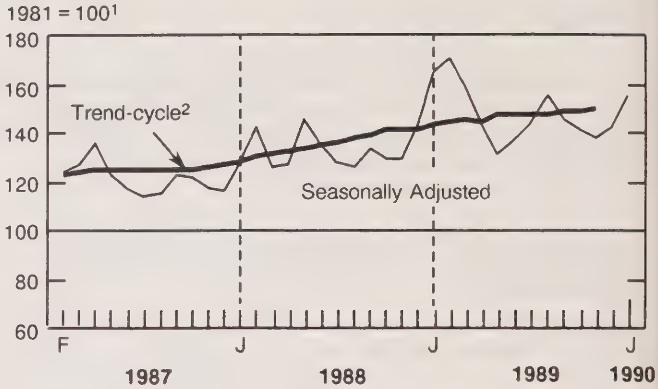
Value of Non-residential Permits Issued in Canada

Seasonally Adjusted



Note: Revised data for December, preliminary data for January.

Building Permits Indices



[1] *This series is deflated by using the construction input price index which includes cost of material and labor.*
[2] *The trend-cycle shows the seasonally-adjusted value of building permits without irregular influences which can obscure the short-term trend.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 9-15), 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994, 995 and 4073.

The January 1990 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, $22/$220) is scheduled for release the second week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on statistics, contact Pierre Pichette (613-951-2585) or for analysis information, Louise Marmen (613-951-2583), Investment and Capital Stock Division. ■

Focus on Canada Series – Canada's North

1986 Census

The distribution of aboriginal and non-aboriginal people in the North has changed in recent years. Between 1981 and 1986, the number of Northerners with aboriginal roots (those who identified themselves as North American Indian, Inuit, or Metis) rose 25%. In contrast, the number of non-aboriginal people declined 12%. As a result, aboriginal people made up 40% of the total Northern population in 1986, up from 32% in 1981.

Highlights

- In 1986, approximately 56,000 aboriginal people lived in the North - about 8% of all Canadians with native ancestry.

- In the same year, 51% of Northerners were under 25 years of age, compared with 38% of the total Canadian population.

- In terms of level of schooling, the disparity between aboriginal and non-aboriginal persons is greater in the North than in Canada as a whole.

- There are considerable differences in the educational attainment of different aboriginal groups in the North. In 1986, 64% of adult Inuit had less than Grade 9, compared with 55% of Indians, and 30% of Metis.

- In 1986, 61% of all aboriginal people living in Canada's North spoke an aboriginal language at home.

- Compared to non-aboriginal persons in the rest of Canada, non-aboriginal persons in Canada's North tend to have a higher labour force participation rate and tend to be concentrated in professional and administrative activities.

- Aboriginal persons in Canada's North tend to have much lower incomes, be more dependent on government transfers as their principal source of income, and have higher rates of unemployment than do non-aboriginals living in the North.

- Housing quality (whether measured by persons per room or by the presence of central heating facilities) in Canada's North is on average lower than in the rest of Canada.

Canada's North (98-122, $10) is one of 16 publications in the *Focus on Canada Series*. This series highlights social trends and issues based on information from the 1986 Census of Population and Housing.

Focus on Canada – Canada's North (98-122, $10) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on today's release or about other titles in the *Focus on Canada Series*, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Federal General Government Employment in Metropolitan Areas
September 1989

Federal general government employment in Census Metropolitan Areas totalled 237,400 in September 1989, an increase of 2,000 over the previous year.

This slight increase of 0.8% is consistent with total federal general government employment over the period September 1988 to September 1989. The increase halted the declining trend that had been evident for federal government employment in metropolitan areas from 1985 to 1988.

Note to Users:

General government includes departments, agencies, boards and commissions, military personnel and RCMP uniformed personnel, but excludes government enterprises.

Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) is the main labour market area of an urbanized core having 100,000 or more population. The core is the central, continuously built up area of an urban centre. CMA's are created by Statistics Canada, and are usually known by the name of their largest city.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2719 (annual data).

Data are also available through special tabulation. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services, contact Patricia Phillips (613-951-0767), Public Institutions Division.

For more information on this release, contact Peter Dudley (613-951-1851) or Christine Dominguez (613-951-8510), Public Institutions Division. ■

Export and Import Price Indexes
February 1990

Current and fixed weighted export and import price indexes, on a balance of payments basis, are now available on a 1981 = 100 basis. Price indexes are listed from January 1981 to February 1990 for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3633-3642, 3651 and 3685.

Customs based current and fixed weighted U.S. price indexes are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1981 to February 1990 on a 1981 = 100 basis. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 "All Countries" and "U.S. only" SITC section indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3639-3642.

The February 1990 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based)* (65-001, $17.30/$173) will be available the first week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division. ■

Sound Recording Survey
1988-89

Preliminary data from the 1988-89 annual Sound Recording Survey (production, releases and sales) are now available.

Highlights

- In 1988-89, record label companies reported sales of $334 million; companies located in Quebec had 21% of the sales and those in Ontario 77%.

- For the first time, the market share of compact discs, at 26%, surpassed the vinyl albums market share of 19%. The market share for tapes remained around 52%.

- Foreign-controlled record label companies continued to dominate the market in 1988-89 with 86% of sales, 79% of full-time employees and 72% of new recordings.

All data can be cross-classified by origin of financial control, size of record/label company as well as by various geographic divisions.

For further information, contact Nicole Charron (613-951-1544), Culture Sub-division, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Service Bulletin, Vol.18 No. 7: **Pack of Canned Tomatoes and Tomato Products**, 1989.
Catalogue number 32-023
(Canada: $7.40/$121; Other Countries: $8.90/$145).

Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Service Bulletin, Vol. 18 No. 18: **Pack of Processed Brussels Sprouts**, 1989.
Catalogue number 32-023
(Canada: $7.40/$121; Other Countries: $8.90/$145).

Particleboard, Waferboaard and Fibreboard, February 1990.
Catalogue number 36-003
(Canada: $4.70/$47; Other Countries: $5.60/$56).

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, February 1990.
Catalogue number 41-006
(Canada: $4.70/$47; Other Countries: $5.60/$56).

Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based), January 1990.
Catalogue number 65-007
(Canada: $52.50/$525; Other Countries: $63/$630).

The Labour Force, March 1990.
Catalogue number 71-001
(Canada: $17/$170; Other Countries: $20.40/$204).

Focus on Canada - Canada's North, 1986 Census.
Catalogue number 98-122
(Canada: $10; Other Countries: $11).

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Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada $105/year; other countries $126/year

Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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If outside the local calling area, please dial the toll free number for your province.

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Yukon and Atlin, B.C. Zenith 08913

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

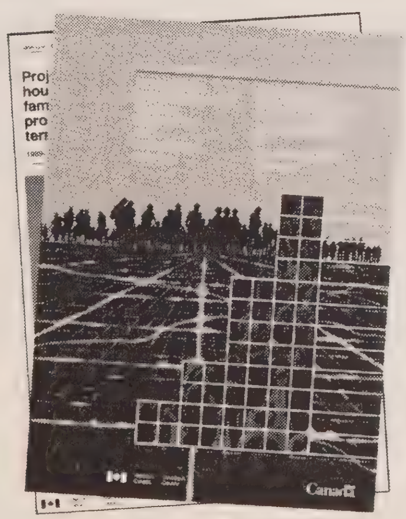
The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, April 19, 1990 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)



Population Projections and **Projections of Households and Families for Canada, Provinces and Territories**
1989-2011

The projections in the first report use 1989 population estimates as their base. *Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories*, 1989-2011 takes into account emerging demographic trends, most notably trends in international and internal migration, and contain a range of projections by age and sex.

The projections in *Projections of Households and Families for Canada, Provinces and Territories*, 1989-2011 are based on the *Population Projections* publication, and take into account recent and emerging trends in the growth and structure of households and families. They include three alternative series, along with such breakdowns as family and non-family households, lone-parent families, and the sex and age distribution of household maintainers.

Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1989-2011 (91-520, $40) and *Projections of Households and Families for Canada, Provinces and Territories*, 1989-2011 (91-522, $30) are now available. See "How to Order Publications". See pages 3 and 4 of today's *DAILY* for further highlights.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories

1989-2011

Out of 18 projections developed from a combination of three fertility, one mortality, two international and three interprovincial migration assumptions, four series have been selected for inclusion in this volume, *Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories*, 1989-2011. Together, they provide information on plausible range of future growth scenarios.

The demographic pattern on the horizon for the year 2000 could be marked by:

- a slowdown in population growth;
- a gradual ageing of the population at first, followed by substantial acceleration by 2015;
- an increasing role played by immigration in the dynamics of Canada's population growth, and;
- a preponderance of internal migration in the provincial distribution of the population.

Highlights

- Canada's population size, which was 26 million in 1989, would reach between 29 and 32 million by 2011, depending on the projection assumptions selected.

- Canada's population growth is, however, losing momentum. The average annual rate declined to 0.9% for 1981-89, from 2.6% for the 1951-1961 decade. According to the low-growth scenario, the annual growth rate would slowly decrease to near zero-growth by 2016.

- After the turn of the century, save for a significant reversal in fertility trends, the size of the population and its pace of growth will depend largely on the level of immigration.

- To obtain an annual rate of population growth of 1%, given the current fertility rate and an assumed emigration rate of 2.5 per 1,000 population, the annual number of immigrants would need to be increased gradually, from 200,000 in 1995 to 320,000 in 2011 and to 560,000 in 2036.

- If the current demographic trends persist, an inversion of the age pyramid may occur in the long run. The proportion of people under age 18 might drop from 25.1% in 1989 to 20.2% in 2011, and further to 18.1% in 2036. Meanwhile, the share of those aged 65 and over may grow from 11.3% to 15.5% and finally to 24.5% in these same years.

- The population aged 65 and over will increase from three million in 1989, to close to five million in 2011, and to about eight million by 2036. More than half will be 75 years of age or older.

- The labour force group (age 18-64) should continue to increase, and will reach a maximum of between 19.2 and 20.6 million by the year 2016.

- Ontario's share of the Canadian population may increase to 37.4% by 2011, from 36.5% in 1989 and 32.8% in 1951. At the same time, Quebec's share could decline to 24.2%, from 25.5% in 1989 and 29.0% in 1951.

- Considering the observed convergence in fertility between the provinces, internal migration is the major factor in determining provincial population distribution.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 6900-6912.

Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1989-2011 (91-520, $40) is now available. See "How to Order Publications". ■

Projections of Households and Families for Canada, Provinces and Territories

1989-2011

The publication *Projections of Households and Families for Canada, Provinces and Territories*, 1989-2011 builds on the *Population Projections* publication, and portrays the future growth of households and families to the year 2011. A low, a medium and a high-growth scenario is provided for each type of household (family and non-family) and family (husband-wife and lone-parent), as well as by age of maintainer and household/family size.

Highlights

- Future growth of households and families will outpace population growth to the year 2011, and the movement away from traditional family and household structures will continue.

- Parallel to the trend in population growth, there will be an increase in the number of households and families, but a drop in their rates of growth.

- The number of households in Canada is projected to increase to between 12.1 million and 13.6 million by 2011, from 9.0 million in 1986. Similar tendencies are observed for families, whose numbers could climb to between 9.1 and 9.3 million by 2011, from 6.7 million in 1986.

- The movement away from a traditional family structure is on the rise. The number of non-family households in Canada (comprised mostly of persons living alone) could double from 2.4 million in 1986 to 4.7 million in 2011. Such households would then account for 35% of all households, up from 27% in 1986.

- The number of lone-parent families may increase to between 1.1 million and 1.6 million by 2011, from 854,000 in 1986. Currently, about 82% of lone-parent families are headed by females.

- The number of single-person households could double to 3.9 million in 2011 from 1.9 million in 1986. This would represent 29% of all households, up from 22% in 1986. Over the same period, the proportion of all households composed of four or more persons would decline from 31% to 19%.

- Considerable regional variation in household and family growth rates is expected for the 1986 to 2011 period. The projected growth of households is about 36% in the Maritimes, and 50% in Quebec and Ontario. The highest growth rates are anticipated for Alberta (68%) and British Columbia (63%), while lowest, at less than 36%, should occur in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Projections of Households and Families for Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1989-2011 (91-522, $30) is now available. See "How to Order Publications". ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products

April 1, 1990

Preliminary cold storage of frozen poultry products at April 1st, 1990 and revised figures for March 1st, 1990 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

To order Production and *Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* ($115/year), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-2549), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Grain Marketing Situation Report

March 1990

The situation report for March is now available. This report presents up-to-date information on the Canadian and world grain supply and market situation.

For further information on this release, contact Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Agriculture Division. ■

Telephone Statistics

February 1990

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of $1,053.8 million in February 1990, up 5.9% over February 1989.

Operating expenses were $755.3 million, an increase of 8.1% over February 1989. Net operating revenue was $298.5 million, an increase of 0.7% over February 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The February 1990 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, $7.90/$79) is scheduled for release the week of April 30. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Pack of Processed Pumpkin and Squash

1989

The data on pack of processed pumpkin and squash for 1989 are now available.

The publication *Pack of Processed Pumpkin and Squash*, 1989 (32-023, Vol.18, No.13, $7.40/$121) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division ■

Pack of Processed Broccoli

1989

The data on pack of processed broccoli for 1989 are now available.

The publication *Pack of Processed Broccoli*, 1989 (32-023, Vol.18, No.17, $7.40/$121) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Cereals and Oilseeds Review, January 1990.
Catalogue number 22-007
(Canada: $13.10/$131; Other Countries: $15.70/$157).

Fur Production, 1988-1989.
Catalogue number 23-207
(Canada: $32; Other Countries: $38.40).

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, March 1990.
Catalogue number 32-001
(Canada: $2.60/$26; Other Countries: $3.10/$31).

Construction Type Plywood, February 1990.
Catalogue number 35-001
(Canada: $4.70/$47; Other Countries: $5.60/$56).

Communications Service Bulletin – Telecommunication Statistics, Fourth Quarter, 1989.
Catalogue number 56-001
(Canada: $7.80/$47; Other Countries: $9.30/$56).

Consumer Price Index, March 1990.
Catalogue number 62-001
(Canada: $8.90/$89; Other Countries: $10.70/$107).
Available Friday, April 20, 1990 at 7 a.m..

Touriscope – International Travel – Advance Information, February 1990.
Catalogue number 66-001P
(Canada: $5.80/$58; Other Countries: $6.40/$64).

Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1989-2011.
Catalogue number 91-520
(Canada: $40; Other Countries: $48).

Projections of Households and Families for Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1989-2011.
Catalogue number 91-522
(Canada: $30; Other Countries: $36).

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Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, April 20, 1990 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

(Continued on page 2)

Juristat Bulletin: Drug Trafficking
1988

Drug trafficking is one of the most lucrative and problematic criminal activities worldwide. The police reported 18,314 trafficking offences in 1988, a 46% increase since 1979. The total number of trafficking offences reached a 10-year high in 1987 (18,411), then decreased slightly in 1988.

British Columbia reported the highest provincial trafficking offence rate since 1986 (98 offences per 100,000 population). Ontario reported the highest percentage of total trafficking offences over the past 10 years (40% in 1988).

Offences for trafficking in cocaine have increased steadily since 1979. Cocaine offences accounted for 32% of total trafficking offences in 1988, compared to 4% in 1979. In contrast, offences for trafficking in cannabis have declined as a proportion of total trafficking offences, from 67% in 1979 to 51% in 1988.

Drug Trafficking, 1988 (Vol. 10, No. 4, $3.70/$37), released today, examines the volume and nature of trafficking offences reported by the police and looks at the judicial response to trafficking charges in Canadian courts. An overview of Canada's drug legislation is also provided.

For more information on this *Juristat Bulletin*, contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Canadian Economic Observer
April 1990

The April issue of the *Canadian Economic Observer*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, is now available.

The April issue contains a monthly summary of the economy, major economic and statistical events in March and articles on measuring change with longitudinal data and the distribution of wealth in Canada and the United States. A statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and the major industrial nations.

The Canadian Economic Observer (11-010, $21/$210) can now be ordered from Publication Sales (613-951-7277).

For more information, contact Philip Cross (613-951-9162), International and Financial Economics Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of April 23 to 27

MAJOR RELEASES

Consumer Price Index
March 1990

National Highlights

All-items

The All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada increased by 0.3% between February and March to reach a level of 156.3 (1981 = 100). This was a moderate rise compared to the monthly increases of 0.8% and 0.6% observed for January and February respectively. All seven major components registered increases ranging from a low of 0.2% for Food to a high of 0.9% for Clothing. The increases in Housing (0.3%) and Clothing were the two largest contributors to the rise in the All-items index.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the All-items index rose by 0.3% compared to the increases of 0.8% and 0.5% reported for January and February.

The year-over-year increase in the CPI, between March 1989 and March 1990 was 5.3%, down marginally from the 5.4% rise observed in February. The compound annual rate of increase based on the seasonally adjusted index levels over the latest three-month period (December to March) was 6.4%, up from the 5.8% increase reported for the three-month period ending in February.

Food

The Food index edged up by 0.2% in March following the 0.9% observed in February. The latest rise was comprised of increases of 0.1% in the index for Food Purchased from Stores and 0.4% in the index for Food Purchased from Restaurants.

The 0.1% rise in the index for Food Purchased from Stores resulted from opposing price movements for several commodities. A substantial part of the upward pressure resulted from increases of 5.3% for Fresh Fruit and 4.9% for Chicken. The rise in the Fresh Fruit index was related, in part, to lower supplies of grapefruit due to frost damage but also to seasonal reductions in supplies of other fruits. Orange prices were returned to higher levels following specials during the previous month. Chicken prices rose as extensive promotional pricing which had prevailed, mostly in Quebec and British Columbia, came to an end. A major proportion of the downward pressure resulted from a decline of 5.9% in the Fresh Vegetables index. Lower prices for salad-type vegetables, due to replanted crops from Florida, as well as ample supplies from California and Mexico more than offset higher prices for storage-type vegetables. Lower prices were also observed for beef, fish, eggs, selected dairy and bakery products, pasta products and soft drinks.

Over the 12-month period, March 1989 to March 1990, the Food index rose by 5.0%, up marginally over the increase of 4.9% reported for February. The latest advance was comprised of increases of 5.1% in the index for Food Purchased from Stores and 4.8% in the index for Food Purchased from Restaurants.

All-items excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the All-items excluding Food index increased by 0.4% in March, down slightly from the rise of 0.5% observed in February. Approximately 30% of the latest increase was explained by the 0.3% rise in the Housing index, while a further one-quarter of the total change resulted from the increase of 0.9% in the Clothing index. Important contributions to the overall result were also made by increases in the Transportation (0.3%) and Recreation, Reading and Education (0.6%) indexes.

A large proportion of the rise in the Housing index was due to a 0.4% increase in the Owned Accommodation index associated mainly with a 0.8% gain in mortgage interest costs. Prices of new houses also rose slightly as sharp increases observed in Southwestern Ontario, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Victoria were partly offset by a decline in Toronto. Some upward pressures also came from higher charges for rented accommodation, selected paper and textile products, maintenance and repair of household furnishings and equipment, and electricity.

Increases of 0.9% in the Women's Wear index and 1.2% in the Men's Wear index were the major contributors to the 0.9% rise in the Clothing index. The latest increases were attributable partly to the introduction of the new seasonal lines of clothing and partly to the end of some promotional pricing. At the same time, the index for Clothing Materials rose 0.7%.

The Consumer Price Index and Major Components (Not Seasonally Adjusted), Canada
(1981 = 100)

	Indexes			Percentage change March 1990 from	
	March 1990	February 1990	March 1989	February 1990	March 1989
All-items	**156.3**	**155.8**	**148.5**	**0.3**	**5.3**
Food	146.3	146.0	139.3	0.2	5.0
All-items excluding food	159.2	158.6	151.1	0.4	5.4
Housing	156.9	156.4	149.7	0.3	4.8
Clothing	139.3	138.1	135.2	0.9	3.0
Transportation	156.0	155.6	146.4	0.3	6.6
Health and personal care	156.5	155.8	149.6	0.4	4.6
Recreation, reading and education	155.8	154.9	149.7	0.6	4.1
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	227.0	226.3	204.1	0.3	11.2
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1981	64.0	64.2	67.3		
All-items Consumer Price Index converted to 1971 = 100	370.3				

The Transportation index climbed by 0.3% as the Private Transportation sub-component edged up by 0.1% while the Public Transportation sub-component advanced by 2.1%. Upward pressure on the first index resulted from a 1.7% rise in gasoline prices due, in part, to the termination of price wars in some Ontario cities, and in, part to provincial tax increases in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia. Higher automobile rental charges were also observed as were increases in automobile insurance premiums in Manitoba. The introduction of manufacturers' rebates on some North American model light trucks caused the automotive vehicles index to fall. The Public Transportation increase was due to a rise of 4.5% in the Air Transportation index resulting from fare increases on selected domestic routes combined with seasonally higher fares for overseas and southern destinations.

The Recreation, Reading and Education index advanced 0.6% due to a 4.7% seasonal price increase on package holidays, largely to Florida destinations. This caused the Recreation index to climb by 0.5%. The Reading index rose by 1.1% due to higher prices for some daily newspapers and for selected books.

Increases in the Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages index (0.3%) and the Health and Personal Care index (0.4%) added modestly to the latest rise in the All-items excluding Food index. The first reflected higher prices charged by manufacturers for alcoholic beverages and a rise in cigarette taxes in British Columbia. The advance in the Health and Personal Care index was due to higher prices for prescribed medicines, prescribed eye glasses and several personal care commodities. The addition of several personal care items to the provincial sales tax base in Prince Edward Island was a major factor in the increase for these items.

Over the 12-month period, March 1989 to March 1990, the All-items excluding Food index advanced by 5.4%, down slightly from the 5.5% increase reported for February.

Goods and Services

The Goods index rose 0.3% in March following a 0.5% increase in February. The increase in the Services index also slowed down to 0.4% in March from 0.6% in February. Between March 1989 and March 1990, the Goods index was up 4.9% (the same as in February), while the rise in the rise in the Services index moderated slightly (5.7% compared to the 6.0% increase posted in February).

City Highlights

Between February and March movements in the All-items indexes for cities for which CPI's are published ranged from no change in Saint John to a rise of 0.6% in Victoria. In Saint John, declines in the indexes for Clothing, Transportation, and Recreation, Reading and Education led to the below average result. In Victoria, larger than average increases were registered in the indexes for Food, Clothing, and Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages.

Between March 1989 and March 1990, increases in the All-items indexes for cities varied from 4.5% for Quebec City and Montreal to 6.4% for Calgary.

Main Contributors To Monthly Changes in the All-Items Index, by City

St. John's

Higher prices for women's wear and for beer purchased from stores explained a large part of the 0.3% rise in the All-items index. Higher food prices, particularly for beef, fresh produce and restaurant meals, also contributed a notable upward impact. The Housing index was up, reflecting advances in mortgage interest costs, new house prices, rented accommodation charges and household operating expenses. The costs of package holiday trips and reading materials advanced as well. Lower prices for automotive vehicles (due to rebates) caused the Transportation index to decline. Since March 1989, the All-items index has risen 4.8%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

The All-items index rose 0.4%. Most of the upward impact originated in the Housing and Personal Care indexes. A large part of these advances were the result of the extension of the 10% provincial tax to items (such as household and personal care supplies) that were previously exempted from the sales tax. Increased charges for rented and owned accommodation, and higher prices for household textiles also exerted an upward influence. Higher prices for beer purchased from stores were observed as well. Partially offsetting these advances were lower prices for men's and women's wear and a decline in the prices of fresh vegetables and soft drinks. Since March 1989, the All-items index has risen 5.2%.

Halifax

A rise in the Housing index, reflecting increased charges for rented and owned accommodation, higher fuel oil prices and increased household operating expenses, explained a large part of the 0.3% rise in the All-items index. Higher food prices (most notably for fresh fruit, sugar and chicken) had a considerable upward impact, as did increased recreational charges and higher prices for reading materials. Charges for personal care supplies rose as well. The Transportation index remained unchanged overall, as increased air fares and higher prices for gasoline were offset by declines in the prices of automotive vehicles (due to rebates). The Clothing index declined, mainly due to lower prices for men's wear. Between March 1989 and March 1990, the All-items index has risen 6.0%.

Saint John

No overall change was recorded in the All-items index, as declines in three of the major component indexes completely offset advances in the remaining four. Among those factors exerting a downward influence were lower prices for men's wear, decreased prices for automotive vehicles (due to rebates), and declines in recreational expenses. A rise in the Housing index, reflecting advances in household operating expenses, increased charges for owned and rented accommodation and higher prices for household furnishings, exerted a considerable offsetting effect. Charges for personal care supplies and eye care advanced, as did overall food prices. Since March 1989, the All-items index has risen 5.4%.

Quebec City

Higher clothing prices, increased charges for package holiday trips, and increased prices for household furnishings and equipment accounted for a large part of the 0.3% rise in the All-items index. Household operating expenses and owned accommodation charges were up as well. The Transportation index advanced slightly, as higher prices for gasoline and increased air fares were almost totally offset by a decline in the prices of automotive vehicles (due to rebates). The Food index declined overall, as lower prices for fresh vegetables and beef more than offset higher prices for chicken, prepared meats, fresh fruit and sugar. Since March 1989, the All-items index has risen 4.5%.

Montreal

The All-items index rose 0.3%. Most of the upward impact originated in the Transportation, Clothing and Recreation indexes. Within Transportation, advances were observed in vehicle rental charges, gasoline prices, and air fares. Price increases in the Women's and Men's Wear indexes contributed equally to the rise in Clothing. The Recreation index was up due to higher prices for package holiday trips. The Housing index rose marginally, as increased charges were observed for owned accommodation and for household textiles. The Food index declined overall, as lower prices for beef and fresh vegetables more than offset higher prices for chicken, prepared meats, fresh fruit and restaurant meals. Since March 1989, the All-items index has risen 4.5%.

Ottawa

Advances in the Clothing, Recreation, Food and Housing indexes explained most of the 0.3% rise in the All-items index. The Clothing index reflected new seasonal lines. Higher prices for package holiday trips caused the Recreation index to rise. The Food index was up, reflecting higher prices for fresh fruit, beef, poultry, restaurant meals and soft drinks. A rise in rented and owned accommodation charges, combined with higher household operating expenses, accounted for the movement in the Housing index. Higher prices for personal care supplies, reading materials and liquor purchased from stores were observed as well. Since March 1989, the All-items index has risen 5.4%.

Toronto

The All-items index rose 0.3%. Advances in the Transportation and Clothing indexes exerted a major upward effect. Higher prices for gasoline and air fares explained the rise in Transportation, while higher prices for men's wear accounted for the advance in the Clothing index. Higher prices for package holiday trips, increased mortgage interest costs and higher charges for rented accommodation also had a considerable upward influence. The Food index rose slightly, reflecting higher prices for fresh fruit, restaurant meals, prepared meats, cereal products and beef. Higher prices were also noted for liquor purchased from stores. Since March 1989, the All-items index has risen 5.6%.

Thunder Bay

Increased charges for owned accommodation and higher prices for household furnishings and equipment explained a large part of the 0.2% rise in the All-items index. Higher prices for package holiday trips, recreational equipment and reading materials also exerted a considerable upward impact. The Food index rose moderately, as higher prices for beef, cereal and bakery products, restaurant meals, fresh fruit and soft drinks were observed. Price increases were also observed for women's and girls' wear, and for liquor purchased from stores. The Transportation index fell slightly, as lower prices for automotive vehicles (the result of rebates) offset higher prices for gasoline and increased air fares. Since March 1989, the All-items index has risen 4.8%.

Winnipeg

Advances in the Transportation and Housing components accounted for a large part of the 0.5% rise in the All-items index. The rise in Transportation was mainly due to advances in gasoline prices, vehicle insurance premiums and air fares. Higher charges for owned and rented accommodation explained the rise in the Housing component. Higher prices for alcoholic beverages purchased from stores and increased clothing prices had a considerable upward influence. The Food index was up marginally, as higher prices for beef and fresh fruit were largely offset by lower prices for fresh vegetables. Prices for package holiday trips and reading materials advanced as well. Since March 1989, the All-items index has risen 4.8%.

Regina

Higher prices for gasoline explained a large part of the 0.5% rise in the All-items index. The Food index was up overall, as higher prices for beef, fresh fruit and soft drinks more than offset lower prices for fresh vegetables, chicken and bakery products. Increased charges relating to owned accommodation, rented accommodation, and household furnishings and equipment were observed as well. Prices for reading materials also advanced. Since March 1989, the All-items index has risen 4.9%.

Saskatoon

The All-items index rose 0.2%, with higher food prices having a major upward impact. Within the Food index, higher prices were observed for fresh fruit, beef, cured and prepared meats, sugar, soft drinks, eggs and restaurant meals. Higher prices for medicinal and pharmaceutical products and for personal care services also had a notable upward influence. Increased charges for rented accommodation and for household operating expenses were also observed. In addition, prices for reading materials advanced. Partially offsetting these advances were lower prices for automotive vehicles and decreased charges relating to owned accommodation and recreational services. Prices for household furnishings and equipment also declined. Since March 1989, the All-items index has risen 4.8%.

Edmonton

A rise in the Housing index, reflecting advances in electricity rates, new house prices, mortgage interest costs, and rented accommodation charges, explained a large part of the 0.3% rise in the All-items index. The Food index also exerted an upward impact, as higher prices for beef, cured and prepared meats, dairy products and fresh fruit were observed. Clothing prices were up as well. The Transportation index declined overall, as lower prices for automotive vehicles (the result of rebates) more than offset higher prices for gasoline and increased air fares. Between March 1989 and March 1990, the All-items index has risen 5.0%.

Calgary

The All-items index rose 0.3%. The Housing index exerted a major upward influence, as increased charges relating to owned accommodation and rented accommodation were observed. Advances were also noted in household operating expenses and in the price of household textiles. Higher prices for clothing and for reading materials also had an upward impact. Advances in gasoline prices, air fares and vehicle rental charges resulted in a rise in the Transportation index. These advances were partly offset by lower prices for automotive vehicles. The Food index declined overall, as lower prices for soft drinks, fresh vegetables, fish, poultry and sugar more than offset higher prices for fresh fruit and restaurant meals. Since March 1989, the All-items index has risen 6.4%.

Note to Users
Converting to 1986 = 100 Time Base

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) series will be converted from its existing 1981 = 100 time base to a 1986 = 100 time base. This is in keeping with a Statistics Canada decision to convert all major economic time series to a common 1986 = 100 time base.

The converted CPI series on the 1986 = 100 base will appear for the first time with the release of the June CPI on July 20, 1990. At that time, conversion factors will be made available to users wishing to maintain a 1981 = 100 time series. As a service to users, the All-items indexes for Canada and the published cities will be published in this publication on a 1981 = 100 time base replacing the 1971 = 100 series now provided. The new converted series will also appear in the CANSIM data bank with new identifying numbers and the existing 1981 = 100 series will be terminated on CANSIM with the data for May 1990.

The only difference between the new converted series and the old one is that the level of the new one will be lower, but movements or percentage changes between any two given months or years will remain the same other than small differences due to rounding. The following table shows an example.

Canada All Items	***1981 = 100***	***1986 = 100***
1986	*132.4*	*100*
1989	*151*	*114*
% change 1986-89	*14*	*14*

For more information on this time base conversion please call or write Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A OT6 (Tel: 613-951-9606 or 613-951-3353).

Vancouver

Advances in the Housing, Clothing and Food indexes accounted for most of the 0.4% rise in the All-items index. Within Housing, the upward movement came mainly from higher owned accommodation charges, combined with increased rented accommodation costs and higher household operating expenses. The rise in Clothing was largely due to higher prices for men's and women's wear. The Food index advanced overall, as higher prices for chicken, fresh fruit, restaurant meals, cereal products and soft drinks were noted. Higher prices for wine and cigarettes (the latter due to an increase in provincial taxes) were observed as well. The Transportation index declined, reflecting lower prices for automotive vehicles (the result of rebates) and decreased charges for vehicle rentals. Since March 1989, the All-items index has risen 5.6%.

Victoria

Among the main contributors to the 0.6% rise in the All-items index were advances in the Housing, Food and Clothing components. The rise in the Housing index reflected increased charges for owned and rented accommodation, and higher household operating expenses. The Food index rose as a result of higher prices for fresh produce and chicken, while the Clothing index was up due to higher prices for men's and women's wear. Higher prices for wine and cigarettes (the latter reflecting an increase in provincial taxes) also had a notable upward impact. Charges for reading materials and personal care supplies were up as well. The Transportation index advanced marginally, as higher air fares were almost completely offset by lower prices for automotive vehicles (due to rebates) and decreased charges for vehicle rentals. Since March 1989, the All-items index has risen 5.8%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1922-1940.

Order the March 1990 issue of the *Consumer Price Index* (62-001, $8.90/$89).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division.

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
St.John's								
March 1990 index	148.6	132.0	146.2	146.5	150.5	149.8	153.6	209.6
% change from February 1990	0.3	0.5	0.3	1.5	-0.2	-0.6	0.4	1.0
% change from March 1989	4.8	4.6	3.8	2.7	7.4	2.8	4.4	8.5
Charlottetown/Summerside								
March 1990 index	146.5	138.3	140.2	128.6	141.7	165.4	159.6	233.9
% change from February 1990	0.4	-0.1	0.6	-1.2	0.1	3.4	0.3	1.0
% change from March 1989	5.2	6.2	4.2	0.5	4.9	7.6	3.7	12.8
Halifax								
March 1990 index	153.8	144.1	151.1	133.2	150.6	162.5	161.9	236.9
% change from February 1990	0.3	0.3	0.5	-0.7	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.1
% change from March 1989	6.0	7.9	4.9	3.6	5.5	4.2	3.6	14.8
Saint John								
March 1990 index	152.8	144.7	152.5	132.6	146.8	151.3	158.4	254.6
% change from February 1990	0.0	0.1	0.4	-1.0	-0.2	0.5	-0.1	0.1
% change from March 1989	5.4	7.2	4.0	3.0	4.5	4.6	2.7	20.0
Quebec Ciity								
March 1990 index	154.8	147.0	158.9	138.9	149.1	157.6	141.6	220.3
% change from February 1990	0.3	-0.3	0.3	1.0	0.1	-0.1	1.2	0.0
% change from March 1989	4.5	4.0	4.8	3.4	4.0	4.3	2.8	10.4
Montreal								
March 1990 index	156.8	150.1	159.2	138.0	155.9	155.0	149.2	222.6
% change from February 1990	0.3	-0.2	0.1	1.2	0.6	0.3	1.2	0.0
% change from March 1989	4.5	5.1	3.6	3.5	4.7	3.4	3.3	11.7
Ottawa								
March 1990 index	157.3	140.7	161.2	142.0	160.7	163.2	154.1	222.8
% change from February 1990	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.4
% change from March 1989	5.4	4.5	5.6	4.0	6.1	4.7	3.6	10.6

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres – Concluded

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

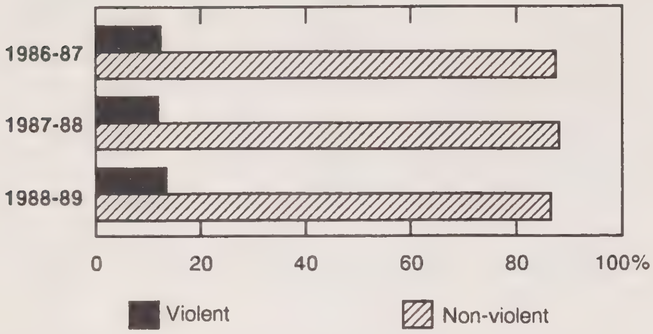
	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
Toronto								
March 1990 index	164.6	152.3	170.1	146.0	162.8	164.3	160.6	225.1
% change from February 1990	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.4
% change from March 1989	5.6	4.9	5.0	3.3	7.6	6.5	5.0	10.3
Thunder Bay								
March 1990 index	154.3	144.0	151.1	138.6	159.2	154.7	154.5	219.9
% change from February 1990	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	-0.1	-1.7	0.5	0.4
% change from March 1989	4.8	5.5	3.4	3.4	5.7	2.6	3.4	11.3
Winnipeg								
March 1990 index	153.9	140.5	152.9	139.0	152.8	151.8	160.1	245.4
% change from February 1990	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.9
% change from March 1989	4.8	5.7	3.3	3.1	6.7	3.5	3.3	11.4
Regina								
March 1990 index	151.6	137.7	150.0	134.8	152.1	175.5	153.1	221.5
% change from February 1990	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.7	1.4	-0.6	0.1	0.1
% change from March 1989	4.9	5.0	2.5	2.9	10.2	2.9	2.1	13.1
Saskatoon								
March 1990 index	152.5	138.7	150.1	138.6	150.9	187.4	155.5	210.7
change from February 1990	0.2	0.7	-0.1	0.6	-0.1	0.9	0.0	0.1
% change from March 1989	4.8	5.2	2.2	2.7	9.5	5.6	3.5	11.0
Edmonton								
March 1990 index	148.1	143.4	137.5	135.2	152.2	156.4	153.8	243.9
% change from February 1990	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.7	-0.6	0.4	-0.1	0.0
% change from March 1989	5.0	3.2	5.4	1.7	6.0	5.0	4.0	11.5
Calgary								
March 1990 index	147.5	138.9	138.0	132.2	152.6	160.8	153.2	240.2
% change from February 1990	0.3	-0.1	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0
change from March 1989	6.4	7.8	5.9	1.9	7.7	6.1	4.7	11.9
Vancouver								
March 1990 index	150.3	143.1	142.7	134.6	160.8	144.1	161.3	210.7
% change from February 1990	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.8	-0.3	0.4	0.2	0.8
% change from March 1989	5.6	4.4	6.2	1.4	8.1	3.0	4.0	8.0
Victoria[2]								
March 1990 index	120.2	120.3	112.9	116.7	122.2	118.4	128.1	153.4
% change from February 1990	0.6	0.8	0.4	1.7	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.9
% change from March 1989	5.8	5.0	6.1	1.6	8.0	2.7	5.0	8.6

[1] *For inter city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 23 of the July-September 1989 issue of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, $17.25/$69.00).*

[2] *December 1984 = 100*

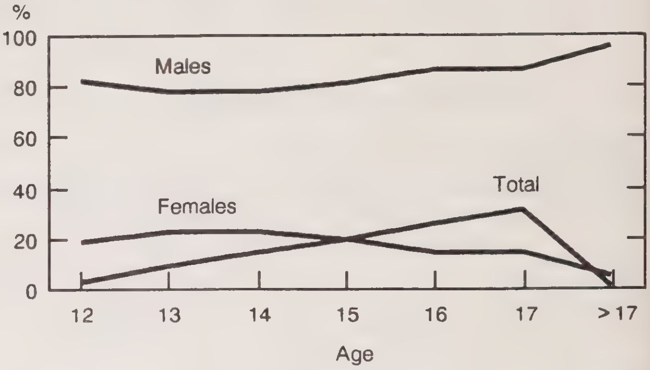
■

Cases Involving Violent and Non-violent Offences as the Principal Charge



Note: *Data exclude Ontario and N.W.T. The principal charge is the most serious charge for a case upon entering the youth court process.*

Young Persons Appearing in Youth Courts for Violent Offences, 1988-89



Note: *Data excludes Ontario and N.W.T.*

Violent Offences by Young Offenders

1986-87 to 1988-89

In 1988-89, over 13% of all cases recorded in youth courts involved a violent offence as the principal charge. Youth courts have primary responsibility for the administration of the Young Offenders Act covering young people charged with federal offences and aged between 12 and 17 years old (up to the 18th birthday). (Court data from Ontario and the Northwest Territories are not included.)

Highlights

- Between 1986-87 and 1988-89, the caseload related to violent offences increased by 10%, compared to an increase of 3% for all cases brought before youth courts during that period.

- The majority of young persons appearing before youth courts for violent offences in 1988-89 were males (83%); 89% were between 14 and 17 years of age. This profile corresponds with the general profile of all young persons charged with a federal offence (in 1988-89, 84% were males and 88% were between 14 and 17 years old).

- Approximately 72% of all violence-related cases heard in youth courts from 1986-87 to 1988-89 resulted in guilty findings.

- Of those cases with guilty findings during the three-year period, 27% of offenders received, as the most serious disposition, secure or open custody (usually from one to six months); 53% a term of probation (typically of seven to 12 months); 8% a fine; and 5%, a community service order.

This *Juristat Bulletin* is the second in a series prepared by the Youth Justice Program of the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. The Youth Court Survey (YCS) generates statistical information on three types of counts: charges, cases and persons. The YCS is intended to be a census of Criminal Code and other federal statute charges heard in youth courts in provinces and territories participating in this survey. Please note that Ontario and Northwest Territories are not covered in the analysis presented in this Juristat; also, other jurisdictions may be under-reporting their charge counts. Therefore, data collected by the YCS must be interpreted as indicative rather than as definite measures of volume and case characteristics.

The *Juristat Bulletin*, Vol. 10, No. 5 (85-002, $3.70/$37), *Violent Offences by Young Offenders, 1986-87 to 1988-89* is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Chantale Cousineau-Mahoney (613-951-6647) or Bert Soubliere (613-951-6649), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots)

Week Ending April 14, 1990

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending April 14, 1990 totalled 272 819 tonnes, an increase of 7.1% over the preceding week's total of 254 665 tonnes, but down 14.1% from the year-earlier level of 317 551 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1990 was 4 029 954 tonnes, a decrease of 13.5% from 4 660 494 tonnes for the same period in 1989.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Tobacco Products

March 1990

Canadian tobacco product firms produced 4.24 billion cigarettes in March 1990, an 18.3% decrease from the 5.19 billion cigarettes manufactured during the same period in 1989.

January-to-March 1990 production totalled 12.01 billion cigarettes, down 11.2% from 13.52 billion cigarettes for the corresponding period in 1989.

Domestic sales in March 1990 totalled 2.18 billion cigarettes, a decrease of 52.2% from the 4.56 billion cigarettes sold in March 1989.

Year-to-date sales for 1990 totalled 10.37 billion cigarettes, down 8.8% from the 1989 cumulative amount of 11.37 billion cigarettes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

The March 1990 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, $4.70/$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia

February 1990

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 778 300 cubic metres of lumber and ties in February 1990, an increase of 2.7% over the 2 704 600 cubic metres produced in February 1989.

January-to-February 1990 production was 5 797 300 cubic metres, an increase of 1.1% over the 5 733 100 cubic metres produced over the same period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2).

The February 1990 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, $6.80/$68) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9. ■

Air Carrier Fare Basis Statistics

First Quarter 1989 (Preliminary Estimates)

Data reported by three major Canadian air carriers - Air Canada, Canadian Airlines International Ltd. and Wardair - indicate that 59.6% of passengers carried on domestic scheduled services travelled on discount fares during the first quarter of 1989, down from 61.9% for the corresponding period in 1988. In terms of passenger-kilometres, discount fares accounted for 65.6% of total volume in 1989; the comparable figure for the first quarter of 1988 was 66.3%.

Long-haul services in the domestic southern sector showed the highest rate of discount fare utilization - 66.3% of passengers in this traffic category travelled on a discount fare during the first quarter of 1989. (This is on city-pairs, within the "deregulated" zone as defined in the new 1984 Canadian Air Policy, involving distances of 800 kilometres or more as determined by the flight coupon origin and destination.)

The Vol. 22, No. 4 issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $8.90/$89) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Lisa Di Piétro (819-997-6176), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based)
February 1990

Commodity-country import trade statistics based on the Harmonized System (H.S.) for February 1990 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

The February 1990 issue of *Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based)* (65-007, $52.50/$525) will be available the second week of May 1990. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division. ■

Local Government Long-term Debt
March 1990

Estimates on the accumulated long-term debt of local governments in Canada, except Ontario, as at March 1990 are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Marlene Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division.

For more information, or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services, contact Patricia Phillips (613-951-0767). ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian Economic Observer, April 1990.
Catalogue number 11-010
(Canada: $21/$210; Other Countries: $25.20/$252).

Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based), January 1990.
Catalogue number 65-004
(Canada: $52.50/$525; Other Countries: $63/$630).

Juristat Service Bulletin, Vol. 10, No.4, **Drug Trafficking**, 1988.
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: $3.70/$37; Other Countries: $4.40/$44).

Juristat Service Bulletin, Vol. 10, No.5, **Violent Offences by Young Offenders**, 1986-87 to 1988-89.
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: $3.70/$37; Other Countries: $4.40/$44).

How to Order Publications

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Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada $105/year; other countries $126/year

Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of April 23 to 27

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
April		
24	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	February 1990
25	Department Store Sales and Stocks	February 1990
25	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	February 1990
26	Security Transactions with Non-residents	February 1990
27	Retail Trade	February 1990
27	Field Crop Reporting Series – No. 3: Stocks of Canadian Grain at March 31	

atalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

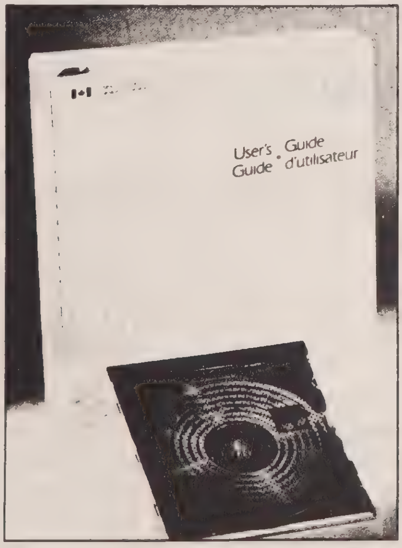
The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, April 23, 1990 For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

(Continued on page 2)



StatCan: Selected Data Disc

Statistics Canada's second CD-ROM product delivers both bibliographic information and statistical data on one compact disc. A modified version of the CANSIM Main Base Series Directory enables researchers to identify the 100,000 CANSIM time series available on the Selected Data Disc. These data can then be retrieved, displayed, printed or recorded to a file for further manipulation. As well, CANSIM time series which meet the search criteria but are not stored on the disc can be identified.

The **StatCan: Selected Data Disc** also contains the Statistics Canada Inventory of Catalogued Publications – both historical and current titles – a terminology reference list to guide you through the definitions and terms used by Statistics Canada, and the agency's internal telephone directory.

Access to this combination of data, bibliographic information, and search and retrieval software is easy. A few key strokes at your personal computer will give you information on topics ranging from the number of housing starts in British Columbia to the Consumer Price Index for Newfoundland.

All this on one compact disc! The **StatCan: Selected Data Disc** retails for $1,995.

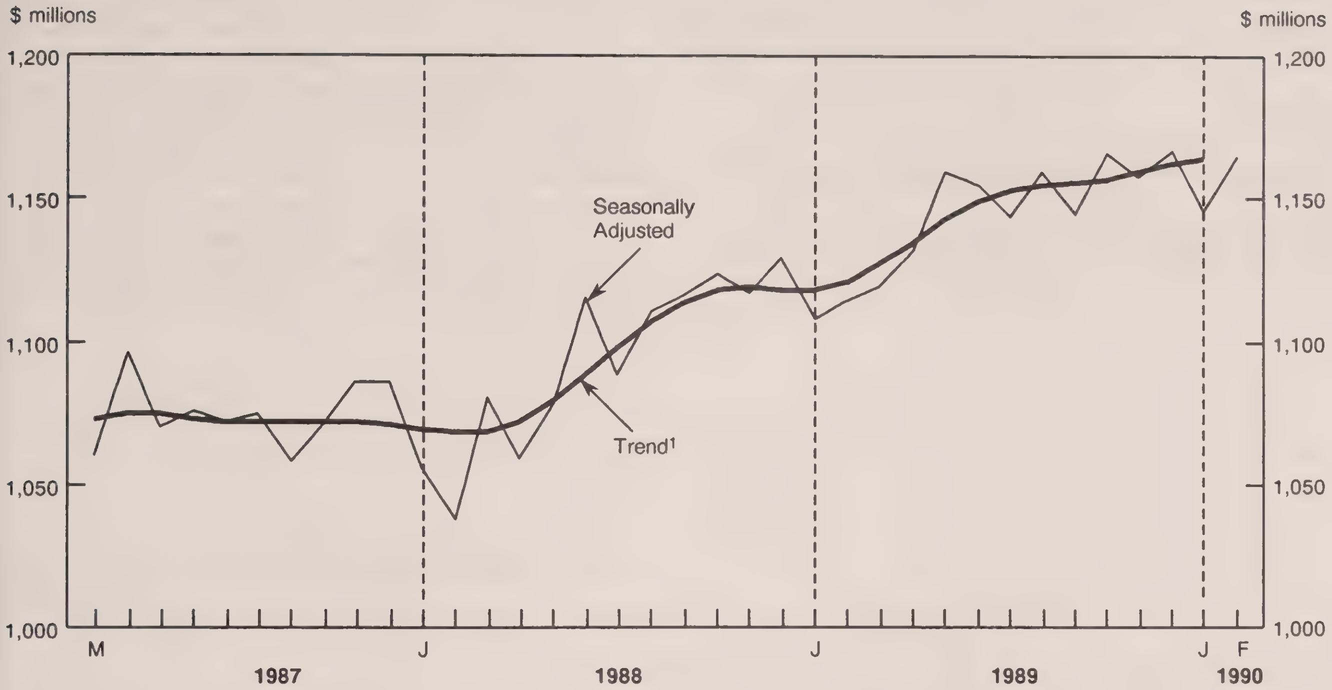
For more information, contact the Electronic Data Dissemination Division, Statistics Canada, 9th Floor, R.H. Coats Building, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6 (613-951-8200).

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Department Store Sales, Canada



[1] *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.*

Department Store Sales and Stocks

February 1990

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, department store sales (including concessions) totalled $1,165 million in February 1990, an increase of 1.7% over the previous month's revised total of $1,145 million. The increase in sales is exaggerated due to the inclusion in February of some outlets previously classified to the general merchandise category.

- Department store stocks (at selling value) totalled $4,754 million at the end of February, an increase of 1.2% over the January 1990 revised value of $4,698 million. This gain followed three consecutive monthly declines.

- The ratio of stocks-to-sales stood at 4.08:1 in February, a decrease from the average ratio of 4.10:1 observed in the three previous months.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 111 and 112.

The February 1990 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, $13/$130) will be available the third week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682) or Roger Laplante (613-951-3552), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

Department Store Sales, Canada (including concessions)

	Unadjusted				Seasonally Adjusted						
	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1990	Feb. 1990	Feb. 1990/ Feb. 1989	Feb. 1989	Nov. 1989[r]	Dec. 1989[r]	Jan. 1990[r]	Feb. 1990[p]	Feb. 1990/ Jan. 1990	Feb. 1990/ Feb. 1989
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Total Sales	2,180.4	776.9	763.6	4.0	1,113.6	1,157.3	1,167.0	1,145.3	1,165.0	1.7	4.6
Total Stocks	4,313.0	3,954.3	4,365.9	2.9	4,599.8	4,771.9	4,761.5	4,698.1	4,754.0	1.2	3.4
Stock-to-Sales Ratio	1.98	5.09	5.72		4.13	4.12	4.08	4.10	4.08		

■

Sales of Natural Gas

February 1990 (Preliminary Data)

Sales of natural gas (including direct sales) in Canada during February 1990 totalled 6 208.8 million cubic metres, a 7.3% decrease from the level recorded the previous year.

On the basis of rate structure information, sales in February 1990 were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes from February 1989 in brackets: residential sales, 1 938.8 million cubic metres (-7.9%); commercial sales, 1 593.2 million cubic metres (-8.4%) and industrial sales (including direct sales) 2 676.8 million cubic metres (-6.2%).

Year-to-date figures for the first two months of 1990 indicate that sales of natural gas amounted to 13 019.9 million cubic metres, a 3.1% decrease from the level recorded during the same period of 1989.

On the basis of rate structure information, year-to-date sales were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes from 1989 in brackets: residential sales, 4 140.6 million cubic metres (-2.8%); commercial sales, 3 373.2 million cubic metres (-2.7%); and industrial sales (including direct sales), 5 506.1 million cubic metres (-3.6%).

Order the February 1990 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, $12.10/$121), available the third week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Natural Gas – Preliminary Data
February 1990

	Rate structure				
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Direct	Total
	(thousands of cubic metres)				
New Brunswick	–	–	–	–	–
Quebec	95 544	200 460	314 072	5 900	615 976
Ontario	918 850	643 800	898 947	137 670	2 599 267
Manitoba	117 000	103 000	52 000	4 500	276 500
Saskatchewan	137 000	112 000	12 000	80 000	341 000
Alberta	434 260	350 373	865 401	–	1 650 034
British Columbia	236 173	183 586	110 092	196 172	726 023
February 1990 – Canada	**1 938 827**	**1 593 219**	**2 252 512**	**424 242**	**6 208 800**
February 1989 – Canada	2 104 844	1 739 609	2 453 750	399 104	6 697 307
% change	-7.9	-8.4	-6.2		-7.3
Year-to-date Canada 1990	**4 140 611**	**3 373 244**	**4 714 796**	**791 273**	**13 019 924**
Year-to-date Canada 1989	4 258 218	3 467 464	4 931 649	777 981	13 435 312
% change	-2.8	-2.7	-3.6		-3.1

Note: Revised figures will be available in the "Gas Utilities" publication (Catalogue # 55-002) as well as on CANSIM.
– Nil or zero.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Oil Pipeline Transport

January 1990

In January, net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into Canadian pipelines increased 1.2% from the same period last year to 14 836 926 cubic metres (m^3).

Pipeline exports of crude oil decreased 15.7% compared to January 1989, while pipeline imports rose 65.8% for the same period.

Deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries this month rose 4.7% from 1989, while deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products decreased 15.5%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The January 1990 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, $9.50/$95) will be available the last week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact G. O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Factory Shipments of High Pressure Decorative Laminate Sheet

March 1990

For the quarter ending March 31, 1990, domestic shipments of high pressure decorative laminate sheet of 3.175 millimetres thickness and less totalled 1 861 310 square metres, for a value of $15,948,332. In the same quarter of the previous year, shipments amounted to 2 125 368 square metres, for a value of $17,435,274.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2906.

The March quarterly 1990 issue of *Factory Shipments of High Pressure Decorative Laminate Sheet* (47-005, $4.50/$18) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers

March 1990

Canadian domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 180 496 thousand square metres in March 1990, a decrease of 6.1% from the 192 175 thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

January-to-March 1990 domestic shipments totalled 505 600 thousand square metres, down 7.7% from the 547 502 thousand square metres for the same period in 1989.

The March 1990 issue of *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, $4.70/$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Stocks of Frozen Meat Products

April 1, 1990

Total frozen meat in cold storage as of April 1 totalled 30 927 tonnes, compared with 31 947 tonnes last month and 35 548 tonnes a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

To order *Stocks of Frozen Meat Products* ($11.50/$115), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For more information on this release, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2510), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, December 1989.
Catalogue number 26-006
(Canada: $9.50/$95; Other Countries: $11.40/$114).

Oils and Fats, February 1990.
Catalogue number 32-006
(Canada: $4.70/$47; Other Countries: $5.60/$56).

Farm Product Price Index, February 1990.
Catalogue number 62-003
(Canada: $6.80/$68; Other Countries: $8.20/$82).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada $105/year; other countries $126/year

Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

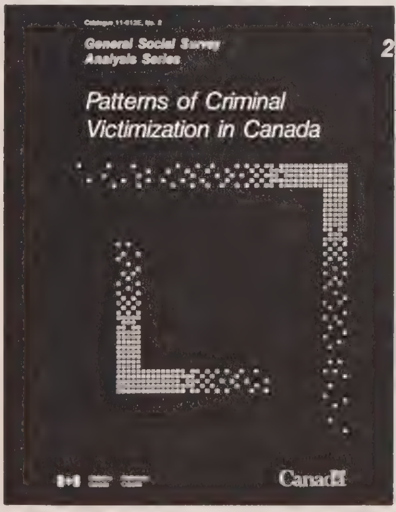
The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, April 24, 1990 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

(Continued on page 2)



General Social Survey Analysis Series – Patterns of Criminal Victimization in Canada

1988

Crime victimization surveys provide an important complement to officially recorded crime statistics gathered by police, courts and prisons. These surveys focus on the victimization experience – they measure both those crimes that were reported to the police and those that were not reported, why victims decide to report incidents to the police, as well as Canadians' perceptions of the level of crime around them.

Patterns of Criminal Victimization in Canada (11-612E No. 2, $38) presents analysis of the third cycle of the General Social Survey (1988) which focused in part on personal risk of crime victimization. For highlights from this publication and details on how to order, turn to page 6 of today's *DAILY*.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing

February 1990

Seasonally Adjusted

Manufacturers' shipments increased 1.9% in February 1990, regaining less than half of the drop experienced in January. This was mainly due to the re-opening of some motor vehicle plants which were temporarily closed in January. Despite the increase in February, the **short-term trend** decreased 0.7% in each of the last two months and has been declining for the last five periods. Trends for 16 of the 22 major groups have been declining in recent months. Industries currently showing the most rapid rates of decline include primary textiles, transportation equipment, primary metals, wood, textile products and rubber products.

Inventory levels rose slightly for the second month in a row. New orders were unchanged from the January level, following three sharp decreases. Unfilled orders declined as shipments increased more than new orders.

Highlights

- Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian manufacturers' **shipments** increased 1.9% in February 1990 to $24.0 billion, recovering less than half of the 4.7% decline in January. The increase was mainly due to the motor vehicle industry, where plants were re-opened after being temporarily closed during January. Manufacturing excluding transportation equipment was down for the fifth month in a row, with a decrease of 0.5%.

  The **trend** for shipments peaked in August 1989 and has been decreasing for the last five periods. Trends for 16 of the 22 major groups have been declining in recent months. Industries currently showing the most rapid rates of decline include primary textiles, transportation equipment, primary metals, wood, textile products and rubber products.

- **Inventories** (owned) increased by 0.2% to $38.6 billion. This was the second increase in a row, following four months of decreases. Refined petroleum and coal products and transportation equipment Industries contributed most to the February increase. The trend had been declining slowly for four months, then showed no growth in December and a slight increase in January.

- Following a jump from 1.55 to 1.63 in January, the **inventories-to-shipments ratio** decreased to 1.61:1. This reduction in the ratio was mainly because of the 1.9% increase in February shipments. The trend had been stable at close to 1.55:1 for about 12 months, but has increased to 1.57:1 over the last two periods.

- **Unfilled orders** decreased 0.7% to $30.6 billion. The main contribution to the decrease came from the primary metals and machinery industries. The trend, which had been increasing slightly between September and November 1989, showed no growth in December and a slight decline in January.

  Unfilled orders are a backlog or stock of orders which will generate future shipments, assuming that orders are not cancelled.

  New orders, on the other hand, represent current demand for manufactured products. They are defined to include shipments for the current month (i.e. orders received this month and shipped within the same month) and the change in unfilled orders.

- **New orders** were unchanged in February from the January level of $23.8 billion, following three sharp decreases averaging 2.4% a month. The trend continued to fall rapidly from a peak in September 1989.

Year-to-date

- Cumulative shipments for the first two months of 1990 were estimated at $47.5 billion, 3.4% lower than the value for the corresponding period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

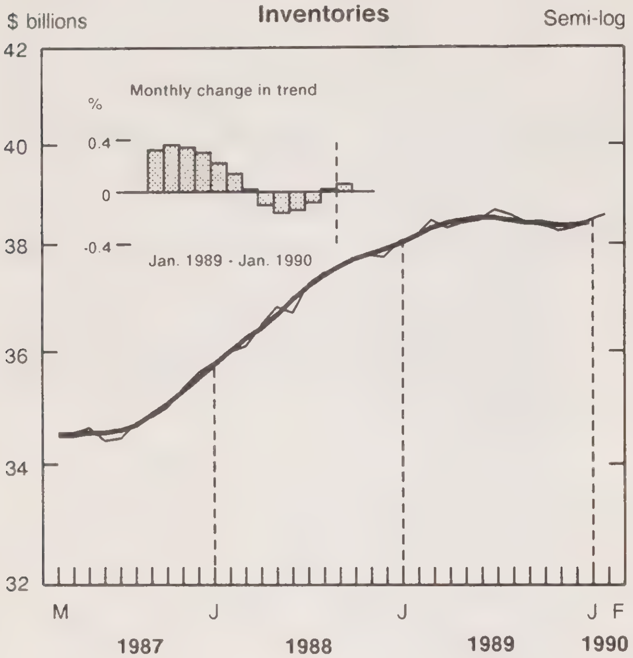
For more information, please consult the February 1990 issue of *Monthly Survey of Manufacturing* (31-001, $17.30/$173), now available. See "How to Order Publications".

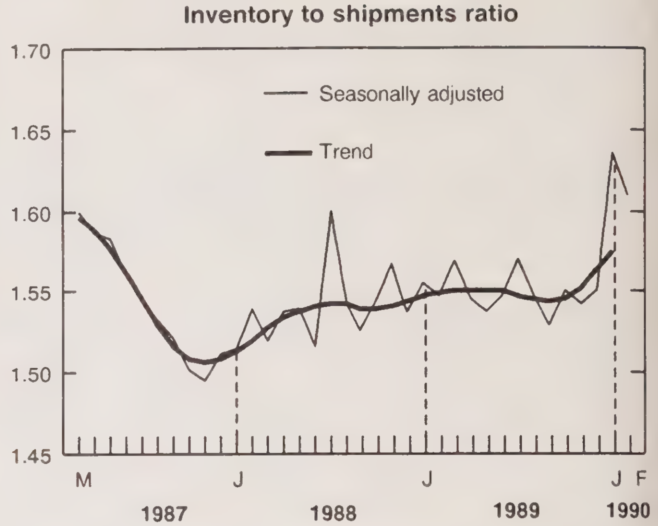
Data for shipments by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request.

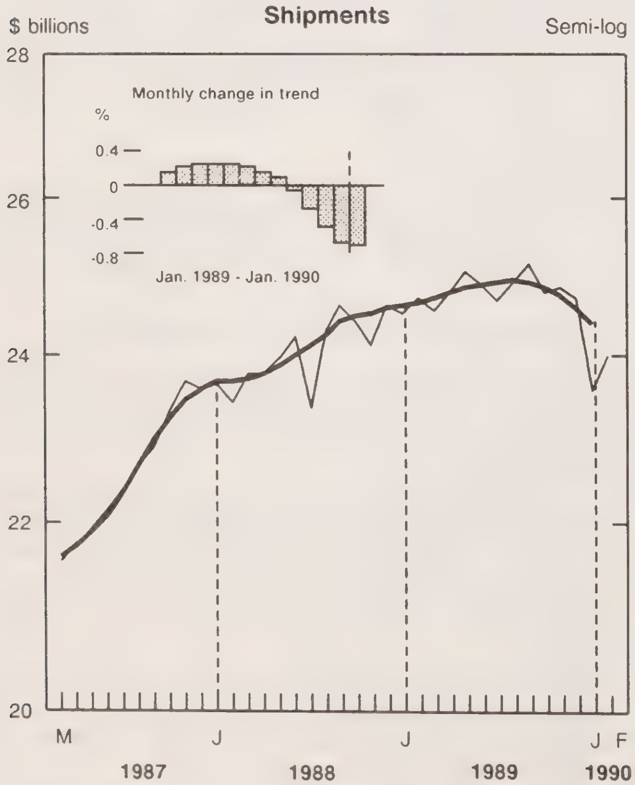
For further information, please contact Hélène Villeneuve (613-951-9497) or the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division.

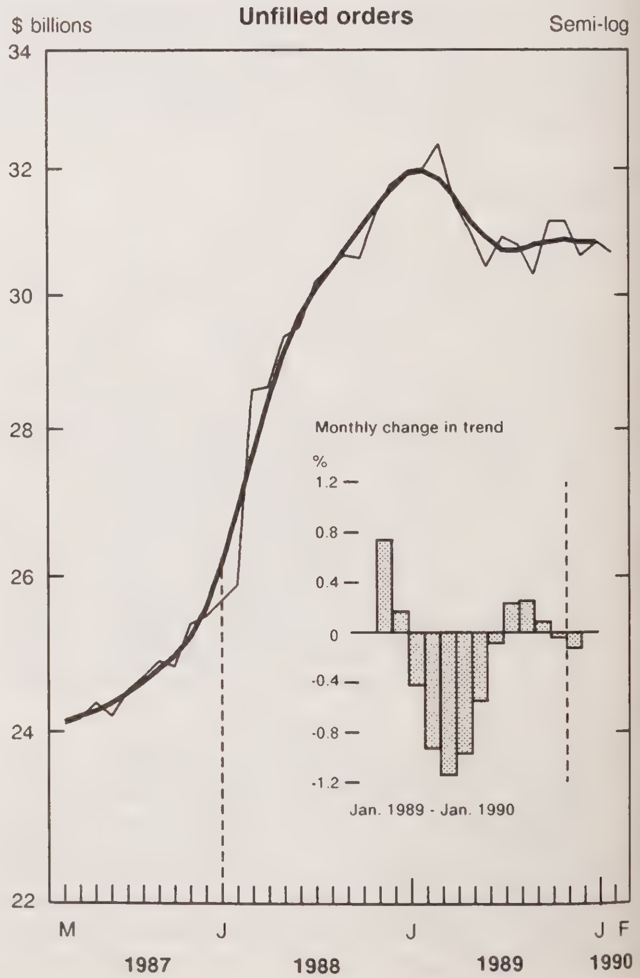
Note: The appendices in the March 1989 and April 1989 issues of catalogue 31-001 contain estimated values of shipments, inventories and orders revised back to January 1985. □

Manufacturers' Inventories, Shipments and Unfilled Orders, February 1990









Shipments, Inventories and Orders in all Manufacturing Industries
February, 1990

Period	Unadjusted				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Shipments	Inventories	Unfilled orders	New orders	Shipments	Inventories	Unfilled orders	New orders
	$ millions							
February 1989	23,440	38,677	32,022	23,838	24,695	38,168	32,012	24,763
March 1989	25,746	38,873	32,552	26,276	24,544	38,483	32,397	24,929
April 1989	24,775	38,772	31,749	23,972	24,790	38,309	31,434	23,826
May 1989	26,733	38,638	31,382	26,366	25,029	38,454	30,968	24,563
June 1989	26,642	38,378	30,683	25,944	24,873	38,476	30,413	24,318
July 1989	22,136	38,356	30,938	22,391	24,646	38,679	30,920	25,153
August 1989	24,751	38,518	30,849	24,662	24,914	38,544	30,746	24,741
September 1989	25,745	38,090	30,422	25,318	25,139	38,403	30,324	24,717
October 1989	26,111	38,045	30,947	26,636	24,766	38,352	31,132	25,574
November 1989	25,584	38,027	30,809	25,446	24,825	38,264	31,162	24,855
December 1989	22,451	37,779	30,113	21,755	24,705	38,270	30,610	24,153
January 1990	22,201	38,632	30,548	22,636	23,542	38,475	30,833	23,766
February 1990	22,747	39,118	30,633	22,832	23,979	38,563	30,626	23,771

Period	Seasonally Adjusted									
	Shipments		Inventories		Inventory to shipments ratio		Unfilled orders		New orders	
	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend
	Month to month % change				Ratio		Month to month % change			
February 1989	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.55	1.55	0.2	0.2	0.2	-0.4
March 1989	-0.6	0.2	0.8	0.3	1.57	1.55	1.2	-0.4	0.7	-0.4
April 1989	1.0	0.3	-0.5	0.3	1.55	1.55	-3.0	-0.9	-4.4	-0.3
May 1989	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	1.54	1.55	-1.5	-1.1	3.1	0.0
June 1989	-0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.55	1.55	-1.8	-1.0	-1.0	0.3
July 1989	-0.9	0.2	0.5	0.0	1.57	1.55	1.7	-0.6	3.4	0.5
August 1989	1.1	0.1	-0.4	-0.1	1.55	1.54	-0.6	-0.1	-1.6	0.4
September 1989	0.9	-0.1	-0.4	-0.1	1.53	1.54	-1.4	0.2	-0.1	0.0
October 1989	-1.5	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	1.55	1.55	2.7	0.3	3.5	-0.5
November 1989	0.2	-0.5	-0.2	-0.1	1.54	1.55	0.1	0.1	-2.8	-0.8
December 1989	-0.5	-0.7	0.0	0.0	1.55	1.56	-1.8	0.0	-2.8	-0.9
January 1990	-4.7	-0.7	0.5	0.1	1.63	1.57	0.7	-0.1	-1.6	-0.9
February 1990	1.9	*	0.2	*	1.61	*	-0.7	*	0.0	*

* *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.*

General Social Survey – Personal Risk
1988

An estimated 4.8 million adult Canadians were victims of 5.4 million criminal incidents in 1987. Data from the third cycle of the General Social Survey (GSS) show that one-third of these incidents were of a violent nature and two-thirds were crimes against property. Assaults, with 1.4 million reported, constituted the most common type of incident.

This finding is one of the highlights presented in the first of two major reports from the 1988 GSS. *Patterns of Criminal Victimization in Canada* presents initial analyses and findings based on the criminal victimization component of this survey. This report includes comparisons with findings from the 1982 Canadian Urban Victimization Survey.

Other findings from the crime victimization component of this survey include the following:

- Canadians between the ages of 15 and 24 experience personal victimization at rates over three times higher than those aged 25 and over.

- Households located in urban areas experience rates of victimization over 70% higher than rural households.

- One in four Canadians felt unsafe walking alone in their own neighbourhood at night. Concern about personal safety was most commonly expressed by women, the elderly, urban dwellers, those who were separated, divorced or widowed, and those who were victims of a crime in 1987.

- Approximately two-thirds of violent incidents involved offenders known to the victim. One in five involved family members.

- Only 40% of victimization incidents revealed by the GSS were brought to the attention of the police.

- In total, the economic costs of criminal incidents exceeded one billion dollars in 1987.

This survey, a continuing program with a five-year cycle, has two principal objectives: first, to gather data on social trends in order to monitor changes in Canadian society over time; and second, to provide information on specific social policy issues. The third cycle of the GSS, conducted in January and February 1988, collected data on personal risk of accidents and criminal victimization for the adult population. A sample of 9,870 persons aged 15 and over was interviewed in the 10 provinces. Also currently available is a public use microdata file for in-depth analyses. A report covering the accident component will be available later this year.

Order Patterns of *Criminal Victimization in Canada* (11-612E, No 2, $38), now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, contact the authors, Holly Johnson (613-951-7622), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Vince Sacco (613-545-2163) Queen's University, or the General Social Survey Project (613-951-9180), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Deliveries of Major Grains

February 1990

Producer deliveries of major grains by prairie farmers showed a significant increase from February 1989, except in the case of oats where marketings decreased significantly. Deliveries for February 1989 and February 1990 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

	1989	1990
• Wheat (excluding durum)	435.3	1 127.9
• Durum wheat	29.1	82.1
• **Total wheat**	**464.4**	**1 210.0**
• Oats	87.4	48.0
• Barley	408.6	424.6
• Rye	7.5	22.8
• Flaxseed	17.6	34.3
• Canola	177.4	187.0
• **Total**	**1 162.9**	**1 926.7**

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The February 1990 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.10/$131) is scheduled for release in May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Anthony Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending April 7, 1990

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.9 million tonnes, an increase of 4.6% over the same period last year.

Piggyback traffic decreased 2.7% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded decreased 2.3% during the same period.

The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 4.0% higher than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1989 figures and 1990 cumulative data have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

General Social Survey Analysis Series, No. 2 – Patterns of Criminal Victimization in Canada, 1988.
Catalogue number 11-612E
(Canada $38; Other Countries $46).

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, February 1989.
Catalogue number 31-001
(Canada $17.30/$173; Other Countries $20.80/$208).

Quarterly Report on Energy Supply-demand in Canada, 1989 – III.
Catalogue number 57-003
(Canada: $30.25/$121; Other Countries: $36.25/$145).

Retail Trade, December 1989.
Catalogue number 63-005
(Canada: $16.80/$168; Other Countries: $20.20/$202).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

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The Daily

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Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada $105/year; other countries $126/year

Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

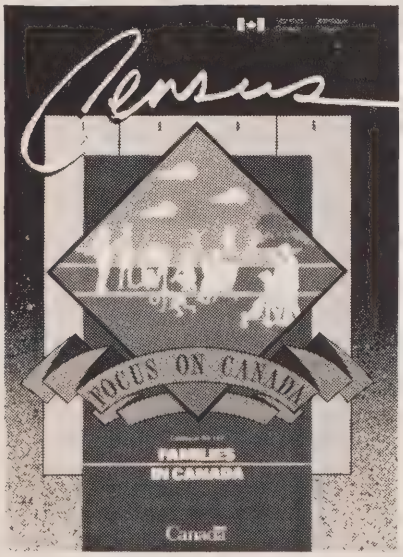
The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, April 25, 1990 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

(Continued on page 2)



Focus on Canada Series – Families in Canada

Focus on Canada Series – Families in Canada examines the diversity of family forms and patterns that have emerged in Canada. The report focuses on the kinds of households and families that are becoming increasingly prevalent – small (one- or two-person) households, non-family households, and lone-parent families. *Families in Canada* also examines regional and cultural differences in marriage, divorce, and cohabitation. The study is primarily based on data from the 1981 and 1986 Censuses, but these data are supplemented with information from the 1985 General Social Survey.

Families in Canada (98-127, $10), one of the studies in the **Focus on Canada Series**, is now available. See "How to Order Publications". Turn to page 5 of today's *Daily* for further details.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Unemployment Insurance Statistics
February 1990

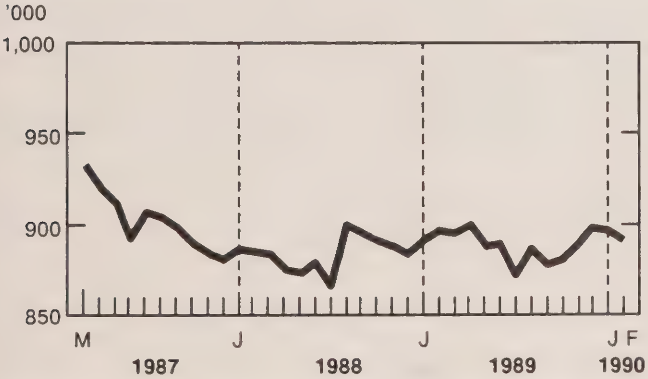
Seasonally Adjusted

- For the week ended February 17, 1990, preliminary estimates show that the number of beneficiaries[1] receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits totalled 892,000, down slightly (-0.6%) from the preceding month.

- Between January and February 1990, the seasonally adjusted number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits increased 5.3% in the Northwest Territories and 3.3% in British Columbia. The number decreased 3.7% in Newfoundland, 3.4% in Nova Scotia, 3.3% in the Yukon, and 1.6% in Prince Edward Island. For the other provinces the decrease was less than 1%.

- In February 1990, total benefit payments, adjusted for seasonal variations and the number of working days, increased 4.4% from the preceding month to $1,024 million. The number of benefit weeks advanced 3.7% to 4.5 million.

Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Unemployment Insurance Benefits, Canada
Seasonally Adjusted



1 *The number of beneficiaries represents a count of persons who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the reference month.*

Unadjusted

- In February 1990, the total number of beneficiaries[1] (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance benefits) stood at 1,239,000, a slight decrease (-0.6%) from the same month a year ago. For the same period, the number of male beneficiaries increased 0.5% to 732,000, while the number of female beneficiaries declined 2.1% to 507,000.

- Benefits paid during February 1990 totalled $1,205 million[2], up 8.7% from February 1989. For the first two months of 1990, $2,491 million have been paid to beneficiaries, up 8.9% over the same period last year. During this period, the average weekly payment increased 7.3% to $232.98, and the number of benefit weeks advanced 1.5% to 11.0 million.

- A total of 231,000 claims[2] (applications) for unemployment insurance benefits were received in February 1990, up 5.7% from the same month a year earlier. Since the start of 1990, 620,000 claims have been received. This represents an increase of 11.1% over the same period last year.

The seasonally adjusted data are revised annually when final data for a complete calendar year become available. This release shows the revised data.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735, and 5736. The last two matrices contain monthly data, starting in January 1984, on beneficiaries by sex and Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) or Census Agglomeration (CA).

2 *Benefits paid, number of benefit weeks, and number of claims received relate to a complete calendar month, and these data are usually final estimates when released. It should also be noted that these data are affected by the number of working days available during the reference month to process claims and to pay benefits. In making short-term comparisons, it is not uncommon to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries.*

The February 1990 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, $13.70/$137), containing data for December 1989, and January and February 1990 will be available in May. See "How to Order Publications".

Unpublished beneficiaries data, including statistics for small areas defined by data users, are also available on request. For special tabulations or further information, contact André Picard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division.

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

	February 1990	January 1990	December 1989	February 1989	February/ January 1990
			Seasonally Adjusted		% change
Benefits					
Amount paid ($000)	1,023,717	980,380	1,034,554	949,440	4.4
Weeks of benefit (000)	4,487	4,325	4,645	4,452	3.7
Beneficiaries – Regular benefit (000)	**892p**	**897p**	**898r**	**896r**	**-0.6**

	February 1990	January 1990	December 1989	February 1989	February 1990/1989
			Unadjusted		% change
Benefits					
Amount paid ($000)	1,204,828	1,286,475	1,010,677	1,108,022	8.7
Weeks of benefit (000)	5,150	5,544	4,453	5,088	1.2
Average weekly benefit ($)	233.95	232.07	226.98	217.77	7.4
Claims received (000)	**231**	**389**	**333**	**218**	**5.7**
Beneficiaries (000)					
Total	1,239p	1,233p	1,101r	1,246r	-0.6
Regular benefits	1,073p	1,077p	938r	1,088r	-1.4

	January to February 1990	January to February 1989	1990/1989
			% change
Benefits			
Amount paid ($000)	2,491,304	2,287,758	8.9
Weeks of benefit (000)	10,693	10,535	1.5
Average weekly benefit ($)	232.98	217.15	7.3
Claims received (000)	**620**	**558**	**11.1**
Beneficiaries			
Year-to-date average (000)	**1,036p**	**1,240r**	**-0.3**

p Preliminary figures
r Revised figures

Focus on Canada Series – Families in Canada

1986 Census

Highlights

- In 1986, 80.1% of all families comprised now-married couples, down from 83.1% in 1981. Another 7.2% were couples living common-law, up from 5.6% in the previous census, and the remainder were lone-parent families, which increased to 12.7% from 11.3%.

- In 54% of all lone-parent families in Canada in 1986, the parent was a separated or divorced woman. In Alberta and British Columbia, this figure exceeded 60%, but in the Northwest Territories, it was only 34%.

- Common-law unions were most frequent among young adults. Approximately one in nine women aged 20-24 and men aged 25-29 reported living in such unions. At these ages, many of the common-law unions were first unions and were preludes to legal marriage with the same partner.

- Now-married couples with children at home had declined from 55% of all families in 1981 to 51.9% in 1986. Over the same period, lone-parent families and common-law couples whose children lived with them increased from 13.2% to 15.4% of all families in Canada.

- Common-law couples without children at home also increased between the two censuses, from 3.7% of all families in 1981 to 4.5% in 1986. Between the two censuses, the proportion of now-married couples without children living with them remained at 28%.

Focus on Canada – Families in Canada (98-127, $10) is one of 16 publications in the **Focus on Canada Series**. This series highlights social trends and issues based on information from the 1986 Census of Population and Housing.

Focus on Canada – Families in Canada (98-127, $10) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on today's release or about other titles in the Focus on Canada Series, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Mineral Wool
March 1990

Manufacturers shipped 3 384 951 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in March 1990, up 11.5% over the 3 037 115 square metres shipped a year earlier, but down 5.4% from the 3 576 845 square metres shipped the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of March 1990 totalled 10 722 178 square metres, an increase of 15.5% over the same period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The March issue of *Mineral Wool including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004,$4.70/$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills East of the Rockies
February 1990

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies decreased 4.3% to 1 853 345 cubic metres in February 1990, from 1 936 512 cubic metres after revisions in February 1989.

Stocks on hand at the end of February 1990 totalled 2 708 127 cubic metres, a decrease of 2.3% compared to 2 773 287^{r} cubic metres in February 1989.

Year-to-date production in 1990 amounted to 3 694 960 cubic metres, a decrease of 2.2% compared to 3 779 604 cubic metres after revisions for the same period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except series 1.2, 2.2, 3.2) and 122 (series 2).

The February 1990 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, $9/$90) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The Sugar Situation, March 1990.
Catalogue number 32-013
(Canada: $4.70/$47; Other Countries: $5.60/$56).

Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products, March 1990.
Catalogue number 32-022
(Canada: $4.70/$47; Other Countries: $5.60/$56).

Primary Iron and Steel, February 1990.
Catalogue number 41-001
(Canada: $4.70/$47; Other Countries: $5.60/$56).

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin, Vol. 22, No. 4, April 1990.
Catalogue number 51-004
(Canada: $8.90/$89; Other Countries: $10.70/$107).

Gas Utilities, December 1989.
Catalogue number 55-002
(Canada: $12.10/$121; Other Countries: $14.50/$145).

Focus on Canada - Families in Canada, 1986 Census.
Catalogue number 98-127
(Canada: $10; Other Countries: $11).

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Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada $105/year; other countries $126/year

Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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Toll free service: 1-800-565-7192

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Statistics Canada
200 René Lévesque Bld. W.
Guy Favreau Complex
Suite 412 East Tower
Montreal, Quebec
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Yukon and Atlin, B.C. Zenith 08913

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

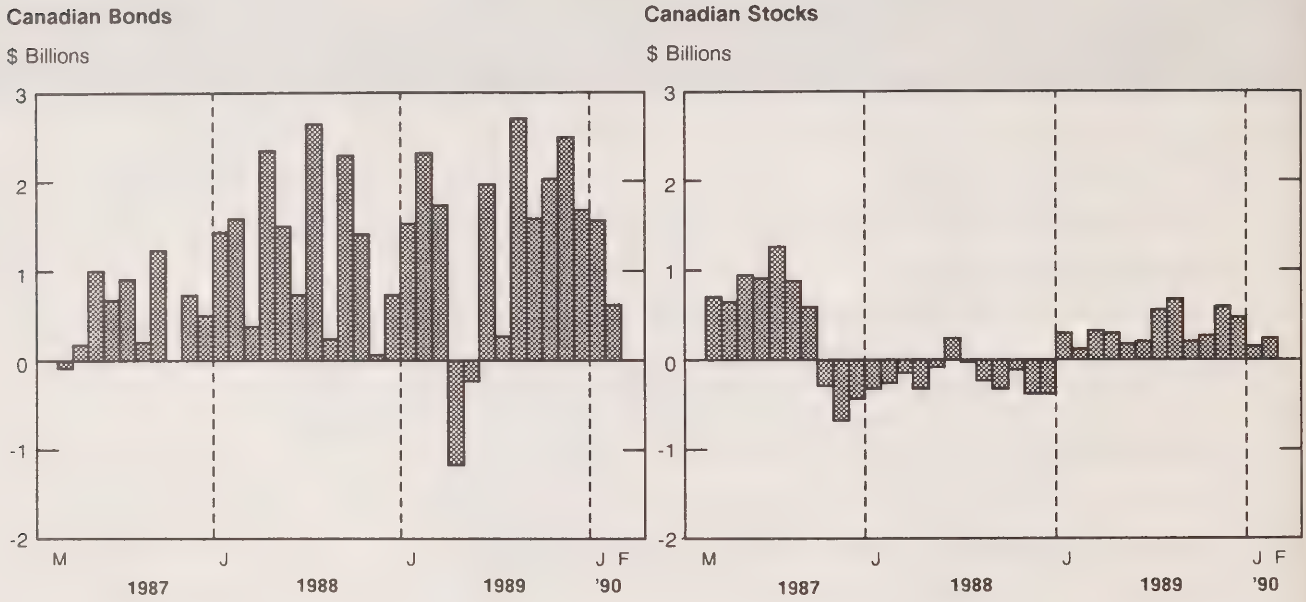
Thursday, April 26, 1990 — For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASE

Security Transactions with Non-residents
(Net sales to non-residents + / net purchases from non-residents –)



Security Transactions with Non-residents

February 1990

Canadian Securities

In February 1990, non-residents purchased, on a net basis, $630 million of of Canadian bonds, well below their strong monthly investments which averaged $2.0 billion per month over the previous six months.

New bond sales to non-residents, net of retirements, amounted to $762 million in February, compared with $943 million in January. New placements amounting to $1.8 billion in the current month consisted of a variety of foreign currencies. In the secondary market, non-residents reduced their holdings by $132 million, the first time since May 1989. Net disinvestments by European and Japanese investors more than offset net investments by United States and other Asian investors. Canada/United States long-term interest rate differentials resumed their widening trend after two months of some narrowing. During the current month, non-residents were small net buyers of federal government bonds but sold issues of other levels of governments (including enterprises) and corporations. The gross value of bonds traded with non-residents remained high in the current month.

Net foreign investment in Canadian stocks amounted to $224 million in February 1990, up from the net investment of $161 million in January. The investment, which was directed mostly to the secondary market, came from the United States, as overseas investors were net sellers for the month. Canadian stock prices recorded a marginal decline in February, following the sharp decline in the previous month.

Foreign Securities

In February 1990, residents reduced their holdings of foreign securities by $601 million, most of which resulted from bond trading. The net sale of bonds, mainly United States Government securities, amounted to $550 million, in contrast to a net investment of a similar amount in the previous month.

The February 1990 issue of *Security Transactions with Non-residents* (67-002, $15.80/$158) will be available in May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact D. Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments, International and Financial Economics Division.

Security Transactions with Non-residents

(Net sales to non-residents + / net purchases from non-residents -)

Period	Canadian Securities					Foreign Securities		
	Bonds			Stocks	**Total**	Bonds	Stocks	**Total**
	Outstanding bonds (net)	New issues[1]	Total					
	$ millions							
1989								
September	1,047	554	1,601	192	**1,739**	-458	-447	**-905**
October	1,259	777	2,036	252	**2,288**	51	-136	**-85**
November	757	1,745	2,501	582	**3,084**	-148	2	**-146**
December	1,004	670	1,674	457	**2,130**	-20	-6	**-27**
1990								
January	610	943	1,553	161	**1,714**	-644	-97	**-741**
February	-132	762	630	224	**854**	550	51	**601**
January and February								
1989	1,665	2,192	3,856	408	**4,264**	-728	371	**-357**
1990	478	1,705	2,183	385	**2,568**	-94	-46	**-140**

[1] *Net of retirements.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Major Appliances

March 1990

Domestic sales of major appliances by Canadian manufacturers increased to 200,771 units in March 1990, up 24.4% over 161,332 units in February 1990 and up 3.1% over the 194,802 units sold in the same month of 1989.

Year-to-date domestic sales from January to March 1990 amounted to 527,523 units compared to 541,716 units for the same period of 1989, or a 2.6% decrease.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 65, 66 and 122 (series 30).

The March 1990 issue of *Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances* (43-010, $4.70/$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots)

Week Ending April 21, 1990

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending April 21, 1990 totalled 286 668 tonnes, an increase of 5.1% over the preceding week's total of 272 819 tonnes, but down 3.0% from the year-earlier level of 295 575 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1990 was 4 316 622 tonnes, a decrease of 12.9% from 4 956 069 tonnes for the same period in 1989.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Financial Institutions – Financial Statistics, Fourth Quarter 1989.
Catalogue number 61-006
(Canada: $42/$168; Other Countries: $50.50/$202).

Employment, Earnings and Hours, January 1990.
Catalogue number 72-002
(Canada: $38.50/$385; Other Countries: $46.20/$462).

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Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, April 27, 1990 For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

(Continued on page 2)

Income and Expenditure Accounts – Note to Users

Data for the Income and Expenditure Accounts will be rebased to 1986 = 100 as of June 20, 1990 at 10:00 a.m. Although the data are not yet released, Series Directory Listings are available.

The CANSIM matrices are 6828-6838 (quarterly) and 6840-6845 (for annual information).

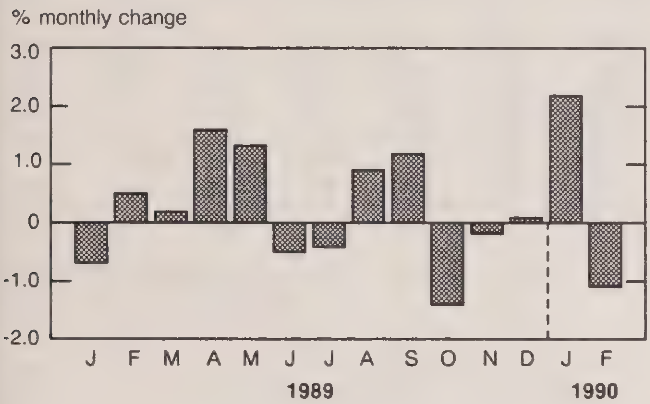
For further information on this release, contact Earl Scott (613-951-3809), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Retail Trade
February 1990

Retail Sales, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted



Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted

- Preliminary estimates indicate that retail sales decreased 1.1% in February 1990, to $16.3 billion. Excluding recreational and motor vehicle dealers, retail trade increased 0.9% in February, following a 0.8% gain in January.

- The 1.1% decline in February followed an increase of 2.2% in January and a marginal gain of 0.1% in December 1989.

- The overall decline in February was primarily attributable, in order of dollar impact, to decreases reported by recreational and motor vehicle dealers (-7.7%) and household furniture and appliance stores (-4.8%). Partly offsetting these decreases were gains by other semi-durable goods stores (+6.1%), supermarkets and grocery stores (+0.9%) and other durable goods stores (+6.5%).

- The 7.7% decline in sales reported by recreational and motor vehicle dealers followed a 7.0% increase in January 1990. The 1.0% increase reported by gasoline service stations followed a decline of 3.9%. General merchandise stores increased by 0.9%, the third consecutive monthly increase.

- Provincial growth rates varied considerably, with gains ranging from 3.0% in Prince Edward Island to 0.1% in Quebec. Notable declines were recorded in the Yukon and Northwest Territories (-3.0%), Alberta (-2.7%) and Ontario (-2.6%).

Year-to-date

- Cumulative retail sales for the first two months of 1990 amounted to $26.6 billion, up 5.6% over the corresponding period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2398 (department store type merchandise totals for the provinces and territories), 2399 (seasonally adjusted) and 2400 (not seasonally adjusted).

The February 1990 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, $14.40/$144) will be available the second week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682) or Roger Laplante (613-951-3552), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

Retail Sales, by Trade Group and by Region

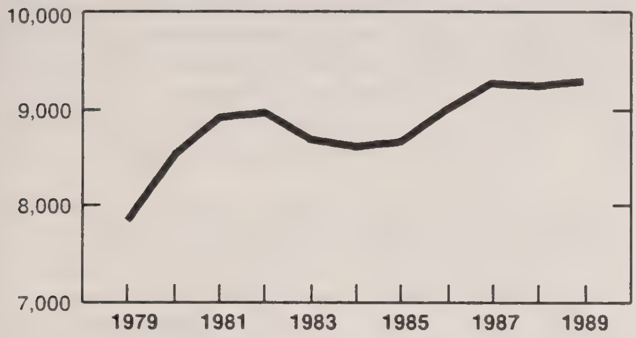
February 1990.

Trade group	Unadjusted				Seasonally Adjusted						
	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1990[r]	Feb. 1990[p]	Feb. 1990/ 1989	Feb. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1990[r]	Feb. 1990[p]	Feb./ Jan. 1990	Feb. 1990/ 1989
Canada		millions of $		%			millions of $			%	%
Supermarkets and grocery stores	2,980	3,139	3,063	2.8	3,351	3,398	3,398	3,414	3,444	0.9	2.8
All other food stores	240	255	257	6.9	283	283	298	301	302	0.4	6.9
Drug and patent medicine stores	640	732	687	7.4	702	746	735	756	755	-0.2	7.5
Shoe stores	92	133	103	11.8	155	161	164	174	173	-0.2	12.0
Men's clothing stores	108	134	110	1.9	180	185	187	182	183	0.8	1.7
Women's clothing stores	215	267	232	7.8	317	335	337	347	342	-1.4	7.7
Other clothing stores	243	284	242	-0.2	360	387	376	361	361	0.0	0.3
Household furniture and appliance stores	615	710	611	-0.7	768	789	764	803	764	-4.8	-0.5
Household furnishings stores	161	171	163	1.3	207	209	193	205	209	1.6	1.1
Recreational and motor vehicle dealers	2,945	3,022	2,928	-0.6	3,586	3,618	3,635	3,888	3,588	-7.7	0.0
Gasoline service stations	954	1,079	1,038	8.8	1,084	1,190	1,217	1,170	1,182	1.0	9.0
Automotive parts, accessories and services	687	848	785	14.2	919	975	971	1,032	1,051	1.8	14.3
General merchandise stores	1,161	1,251	1,209	4.1	1,682	1,720	1,733	1,736	1,752	0.9	4.1
Other semi-durable goods stores	444	470	491	10.7	601	635	638	628	666	6.1	10.9
Other durable goods stores	359	367	357	-0.4	488	499	501	456	485	6.5	-0.5
All other retail stores	735	735	757	3.0	1,026	998	996	1,045	1,054	0.9	2.7
Total, All Stores	**12,579**	**13,598**	**13,032**	**3.6**	**15,708**	**16,125**	**16,144**	**16,496**	**16,311**	**-1.1**	**3.8**
Regions											
Newfoundland	225	237	240	7.0	287	298	300	300	307	2.3	7.1
Prince Edward Island	48	50	49	0.9	66	66	67	65	67	3.0	1.0
Nova Scotia	384	441	438	13.9	488	526	538	544	557	2.3	14.1
New Brunswick	306	331	325	6.3	387	407	402	409	412	0.9	6.5
Quebec	3,079	3,242	3,179	3.2	3,906	3,990	3,997	4,042	4,046	0.1	3.6
Ontario	4,847	5,124	4,828	-0.4	6,023	6,068	6,075	6,158	6,000	-2.6	-0.4
Manitoba	440	487	470	6.7	552	579	583	585	589	0.6	6.8
Saskatchewan	424	457	417	-1.6	522	512	511	526	515	-2.1	-1.5
Alberta	1,286	1,410	1,344	4.5	1,560	1,609	1,618	1,678	1,633	-2.7	4.7
British Columbia	1,506	1,782	1,706	13.3	1,832	2,045	2,041	2,096	2,078	-0.9	13.4
Yukon and Northwest Territories	34	37	36	7.2	43	46	45	47	46	-3.0	6.8
Yukon	13	15	13	-0.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northwest Territories	20	22	23	12.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

.. *Figures not available.*

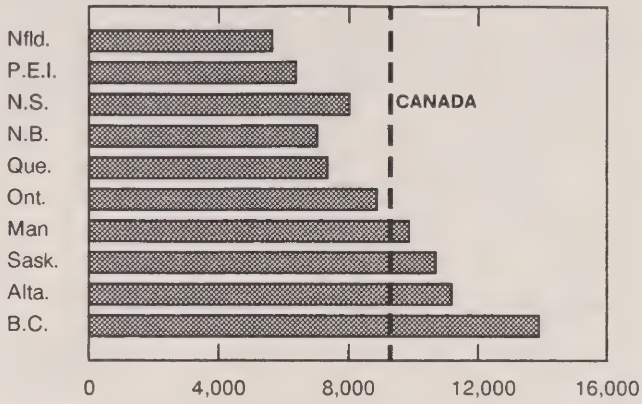
Criminal Code Offence Rate, Canada 1979-1989

Rate per 100,000 population



Criminal Code Offence Rate, Canada and the Provinces, 1989

Rate per 100,000 population



Crime Statistics

1989 (Preliminary Data)

The number of Criminal Code offences reported by police forces in 1989 increased 1.6% over the previous year, the fifth consecutive year in which an increase has been recorded. The corresponding crime rate (the number of offences per 100,000 population) increased by less than 1% over 1988 and was 4% higher than the average for the 1984-1988 period.

Violent Crimes

Violent crimes, which continue to account for approximately 10% of all Criminal Code offences, rose 7% over the previous year. In terms of rate per 100,000 population, the violent crime rate was 6% higher than 1988 and 18% above the previous five-year average. Since 1977, yearly increases have been recorded in both the number and rate of violent crimes.

In 1989, minor assaults accounted for over one-half of all violent crimes. In comparison, homicides accounted for less than 1% . These patterns have remained consistent over time.

A trend away from the use of firearms in robberies has occurred ever since the passage of the gun control provisions of the 1977 Criminal Law Amendment Act. For example, in 1989, only one-quarter of all robberies involved the use of a firearm, down from the nearly 40% reported in 1977.

Property Crimes

Property crime offences, which comprise approximately 60% of all Criminal Code offences, decreased for the second consecutive year. The only property crime category to record an increase between 1988 and 1989 was theft of motor vehicles, which increased 12%. The 1989 property crime rate was 2% below the 1988 rate and 3% lower than the 1984-1988 average.

Nearly one in four property crimes reported in 1989 were break and enter violations. This pattern has been consistent over time. In most instances, property crime offences occur without being observed by the victim; consequently, a description of the suspect may not be available and the chances of solving the crime are reduced. This is reflected in clearance rates showing that only 27% of property crime offences were solved by the police in 1989.

In contrast, violent crime offences, where there is usually a face-to-face confrontation between suspect and victim, enable police to have a better description of the suspect and thus a better chance of solving the crime. This is reflected in the statistics: in 1989, nearly 75% of all violent crimes in Canada were solved by the police.

Narcotic and Drug Offences

In 1989, police reported that narcotic and drug offences increased 12% from 1988.

While cannabis offences continue to account for the majority of drug offences reported, they have been declining as a percentage of total drug violations. By 1989, cannabis offences declined to 61% of all drug offences, down from the nearly 80% recorded in 1984. In contrast, the number of cocaine offences has increased significantly over the last five years, including a 50% increase between 1988 and 1989. As a result, cocaine offences now represent one-quarter of all drug offences, up from 8% in 1984.

For further information on this release, contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Preliminary Crime Statistics for Canada 1989

	Number of Actual Offences[1]			Rate of Actual Offences[2]		
	1989	1988	Five-year Average 1984-1988	1989	1988	Five-year Average 1984-1988
Crimes of violence	248,907	232,699	205,243	949	898	807
Crimes against property	1,446,417	1,458,821	1,438,668	5,517	5,630	5,663
Other crimes	735,426	700,899	628,270	2,805	2,705	2,471
Criminal Code (Total)	**2,430,750**	**2,392,419**	**2,272,181**	**9,271**	**9,233**	**8,940**
Federal statutes on narcotics and drugs	67,374	60,357	58,084	257	233	229
Other federal statutes	38,302	37,265	38,732	146	144	153
Provincial statutes	361,119	366,138	373,280	1,377	1,413	1,470
Municipal by-laws	99,162	101,628	100,747	378	392	396
TOTAL	**2,996,707**	**2,957,807**	**2,843,025**	**11,430**	**11,415**	**11,188**

1 *Actual offences are those reported or known to the police, for which their investigation established that an actual offence did occur.*
2 *Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population using June 1, 1984-1989 population estimates, and have been rounded to remove the decimal.*

Raw Materials Price Index

March 1990

Monthly Change

The Raw Material Price Index (RMPI, 1981 = 100) rose 1.3% between February and March 1990, to a preliminary level of 105.0. The RMPI excluding the mineral fuels component increased by 2.0%. Six out of seven components rose, while one declined. The main contributors to the monthly change were:

- The non-ferrous metals index was up 6.8%, as prices for some base metals rose significantly: copper by 13.6%, lead, 27%, nickel, 32% and zinc, 10.2%. Precious metals were down 6.2% for the month.

- The vegetable products index rose 2.1%, as prices increased for potatoes (20.6%), cocoa, coffee and tea (10.9%), and oilseeds (1.6%). This is the third monthly rise of the index after it decreased through the last seven months of 1989. Lower prices for citrus and tropical fruits, down 21.2%, offset the monthly increases.

- The index for ferrous metals was the only one recording a monthly decrease. Prices were down for both iron ore (-1.8%) and iron and steel scrap (-1.1%).

Annual Change

Between March 1989 and March 1990, the RMPI increased 3.7%. The RMPI excluding the mineral fuels component declined 4.2%. While three components rose, four decreased. The main contributors to the annual change were:

- The mineral fuels index was up 17.8%, due to higher prices for crude mineral oil, up 22.5%.

- An increase in the prices for hogs, 28.3%, was almost entirely responsible for the 3.7% rise in the animal and animal products index.

- The vegetable products index declined 6.7%, as most commodity indexes were down: grains (-14.7%), oilseeds (-15%), cocoa, coffee and tea (-18.3%). However, the index for unrefined sugar was up 25.0% and potato prices were higher by 9.8%.

- Indexes for both ferrous and non-ferrous metals declined: ferrous (-10.7%) and non-ferrous (-18.8%). With the exeption of prices for lead, prices for all metals and scraps declined, some of them quite significantly: iron and steel scrap by 17.9%, copper concentrates by 14.8%, nickel concentrates by 50.2%,and zinc concentrates by 24.7%. The price index for lead was 45.6% higher than a year ago.

The March 1990 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, $17.30/$173) will be available towards the end of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Section (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Raw Materials Price Index
(1981 = 100)

	Relative Importance	Index March 1990	% Change March 1990/ February 1990	% Change March 1990/ March 1989
Raw Materials Total	**100**	**105.0**	**1.3**	**3.7**
Mineral fuels	45	95.3	0.3	17.8
Vegetable products	11	91.2	2.1	-6.7
Animal and animal products	20	118.2	0.5	3.7
Wood	8	133.4	1.0	1.3
Ferrous materials	2	99.8	-1.6	-10.7
Non-ferrous metals	11	107.7	6.8	-18.8
Non-metalic minerals	3	133.3	0.3	-1.0
Total excluding mineral fuels	55	113.1	2.0	-4.2

1. *These indexes are preliminary.*

Industrial Product Price Index

March 1990

According to preliminary figures, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1981=100) edged down 0.1% to 131.6 in March 1990, from February's revised level of 131.7. This decrease follows two increases registered since the start of the year.

The largest increase this month was showed by the primary metal products (2.6%), while increases of 0.3% were shown for meat, fish and dairy products and for petroleum and coal products. These were more than offset by the impact of the decreased value of the American dollar on a number of product groups and a decline of 1.1% for printing and publishing. A majority of the decreases registered this month were the result of the 2.3% decrease in March (following a 3.8% increase in February) of the U.S. dollar versus its Canadian counterpart and its impact on prices of exported goods and products; mainly affected were autos,trucks and other transportation equipment (-1.1%) and paper and paper products (-1.4%).

Since March 1989, the IPPI has risen 0.2%, while in February it was showing an increase of 0.4%. From 3.9% in March 1989, the year-to-year rate has been declining during the last 12 months. The intermediate goods index continued to show an almost steadily declining rate of yearly change, from 5.1% in March 1989 to -1.8% in March 1990. This was largely due to declines in the price of non-ferrous base metals (despite the increase in March), which contributed to lowering the yearly rate of change for first-stage goods from 12.5% in March 1989 to -9.0% in March 1990. On the other hand, the finished products index has remained fairly stable, with yearly rates of 2.5% in March 1989 and now hovering around 3% (3.2% in March). Excluding petroleum and coal products, the 12-month change was -0.8%.

Highlights

- After an almost steady decline since the beginning of 1989, the primary metal products index jumped 2.6% in March, mainly in response to price increases of 34.3% for nickel products, of 10.2% for copper and copper alloy products and of 5.3% for other non-ferrous metal products. With a decrease of 5.6%, aluminum products helped moderate the overall increase. During the past 12 months, the primary metal products index has fallen 15.1%, with decreases ranging from 46.4% for nickel products to 6.7% for other non-ferrous metal products, but only 1.8% for iron and steel products. No component registered an increase.

- According to initial estimates, the petroleum and coal products price index rose 0.3% during the past month, largely as a result of higher prices for gasoline. Over 12 months, the petroleum and coal index has risen 13.6%.

- The index for meat, fish and dairy products edged up 0.3% in March, due to an increase of 0.8% registered by the primary meat products component. This mainly reflected higher prices, up 2.7%, for pork, fresh or frozen.

- The index for printing and publishing fell 1.1% in March, due mainly to a decrease of 1.8% for commercial printing. This reflected price reductions of 7.9% for tags and labels, printed or plain and of 1.3% for business accounting records.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1960-1967 and 1970.

The March 1990 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, $17.30/$173) will be available towards the end of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Section (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ☐

Industrial Product Price Indexes

(1981 = 100)

Index	Relative Importance[1]	Index March 1990[2]	March/ February 1990	March 1990/1989
			% Change	
Industrial Product Price Index – Total	**100.0**	**131.6**	**-0.1**	**0.2**
Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products[3]	89.3	134.8	-0.1	-0.8
Intermediate goods	**61.6**	**128.1**	**0.1**	**-1.8**
First stage intermediate goods	14.6	124.0	0.9	-9.0
Second stage intermediate goods	47.0	129.3	-0.2	0.5
Finished goods	**38.4**	**137.2**	**-0.1**	**3.2**
Finished foods and feeds	10.3	142.2	0.1	2.7
Capital equipment	10.2	139.1	-0.5	2.7
All other finished goods	17.9	133.8	-0.1	3.8
Aggregation by Commodities:				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.7	129.6	0.3	1.9
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	7.0	132.0	0.0	0.3
Beverages	1.9	160.5	-0.1	3.3
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	173.3	0.2	5.5
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	2.8	136.0	0.5	0.9
Textile products	2.4	122.2	0.1	1.7
Knitted products and clothing	2.4	131.6	0.2	3.3
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.3	129.4	-0.1	2.9
Furniture and fixtures	1.5	149.0	0.3	4.4
Paper and paper products	8.1	143.7	-1.4	-0.6
Printing and publishing	2.4	162.0	-1.1	2.3
Primary metal products	8.8	122.9	2.6	-15.1
Metal fabricated products	5.3	137.9	-0.1	1.8
Machinery and equipment	4.8	138.7	0.0	2.7
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	11.6	132.6	-1.1	1.1
Electrical and communication products	5.0	137.1	-0.3	0.4
Non-metallic mineral products	2.5	145.8	0.0	2.2
Petroleum and coal products[3]	10.7	105.1	0.3	13.6
Chemical, chemical products	7.1	130.8	0.1	-5.1
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.3	141.9	-0.2	1.0
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.8	82.8	-1.5	-12.3

1 *Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1981 Input/Output table.*
2 *Indexes are preliminary.*
3 *This index is estimated for the current month.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Stocks of Food Commodities in Cold Storage and Other Warehouses

1989

Cold storage holdings of creamery butter increased to 13 975 tonnes at January 1, 1990 from 13 876 tonnes a year earlier, while stocks of cheddar cheese decreased to 28 745 tonnes from 36 411 tonnes.

Stocks of skim milk powder decreased to 9 462 tonnes at January 1, 1990 from 12 432 tonnes a year earlier and stocks of concentrated milk increased to 10 700 tonnes from 3 340 tonnes.

Stocks of frozen poultry meat decreased to 26 548 tonnes at January 1, 1990, from 34 852 at January 1, 1989 and stocks of frozen meats decreased from 32 313 tonnes at January 1, 1989 to 29 191 tonnes at January 1, 1990.

For further information, order the 1989 issue of *Stocks of Food Commodities in Cold Storage and Other Warehouses* (32-217, $32) or contact David Burroughs (613-951-2550), Agriculture Division. ■

Livestock Report

April 1, 1990

Total pig numbers in Canada, at April 1, 1990 at an estimated 10,578,500 head were down 3% from a year earlier at 10,861,000. Sows for breeding and bred gilts were estimated at 1,061,000 head, showing a decrease of 2% from a year earlier at 1,087,800.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9500-9510.

The April 1, 1990 issue of *Livestock Report* (23-008, $16.50/$66) will be available May 7. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Bernard E. Rosien (613-951-2511), Agriculture Division. ■

Field Crop Reporting Series: No.3 – Stocks of Canadian Grain at March 31, 1990

The estimates of the stocks of Canadian wheat, durum wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed, canola, soybeans and corn at March 31, 1990 will be released April 27, 1990 at 15:00 hrs. Data on stocks held both on farms and in commercial positions are included. This report provides information on the quantities of grains and oilseeds available for export and domestic use for the remainder of the 1989-90 crop year.

For further information, contact the Crop Reporting Unit (613-951-8717), Agriculture Division. ■

Coal and Coke Statistics

February 1990

Highlights

Canadian production of coal totalled 5 387 kilotonnes in February 1990, down 1.7% from the corresponding month last year. The year-to-date production figure stands at 11 694 kilotonnes, up 1.6%.

Exports in February fell 11.7% from February 1989 to 2 139 kilotonnes. Cumulative figures for the year show exports of 4 514 kilotonnes, 25.4% below last year's level.

Coke production decreased to 328 kilotonnes, a difference of 5.2% from February 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The February 1990 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, $9/$90) will be available the first week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, March 1990.
Catalogue number 36-004
(Canada: $4.70/$47; Other Countries: $5.60/$56).

Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Service Bulletin, Vol. 18, No. 17, **Pack of Processed Broccoli**, 1989.
Catalogue number 32-023
(Canada: $7.40/$121; Other Countries: $8.90/$145).

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation, March 1990.
Catalogue number 44-004
(Canada: $4.70/$47; Other Countries: $5.60/$56).

Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based), February 1990.
Catalogue number 65-007
(Canada: $52.50/$525; Other Countries: $63/$630).

Quarterly Demographic Statistics, October-December 1989.
Catalogue number 91-002
(Canada: $7.25/$29; Other Countries: $8.75/$35).

Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population for Census Divisions and Census Metropolitan Areas, June 1, 1988 (Component Method),
Catalogue number 91-212
(Canada: $21; Other Countries: $25).

Field Crop Reporting Series: No. 3 – **Stocks of Canadian Grain at March 31, 1990.**
Catalogue number 22-002
(Canada: $76 a year; Other Countries: $91 a year).
Available today at 3 p.m.

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada $105/year; other countries $126/year

Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of April 30 – May 4

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
April		
30	Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	February 1990
30	Employment, Earnings and Hours	February 1990
30	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	March 1990
30	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas	January 1990
May		
1-4	Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries	April 1990
2	Wholesale Trade	February 1990
2	Building Permits	February 1990
4-7	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	February 1990

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, April 30, 1990 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

(Continued on page 2)

Demographic and Income Statistics for Postal Areas

1988

The 1990 edition of this annual publication provides 1988 data derived from income tax returns for over 1,000 urban Forward Sortation Areas (FSAs, the first three characters of the postal code) and 6,000 rural postal codes. This compendium includes demographic and socio-economic characteristics such as age groups, sex, income, the number of taxfilers reporting family allowance income and the total dollars reported, etc.

This revised edition will be an indispensable tool for analysts, planners, marketers, and both the business and academic communities.

Demographic and Income Statistics for Postal Areas, 1988) is available in five versions: Canada (17-202, $331); Atlantic provinces (17-203, $122); Quebec (17-204, $122); Ontario (17-205, $122); and Western provinces and territories (17-206, $122). Also available on magnetic tape or diskette.

For more information on this release, contact your nearest Regional Reference Centre.

MAJOR RELEASES

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry

February 1990 (Seasonally Adjusted)

Monthly Overview

Gross Domestic Product at factor cost, at 1981 prices, declined 0.1% in February, following a 0.3% decrease in January and a 0.2% gain in December. Production of both goods and services fell 0.1%. The average level of GDP for January and February was 0.1% below that of the fourth quarter of 1989. Output in February was 1.4% above February 1989.

Services Producing Industries

The 0.1% drop in production of services was the first monthly decline since March 1989. Finance, insurance and real estate services, transportation and storage industries, and retail trade were the major contributors to the decline. Wholesale trade was the only major services producing industry to record significant strength in February, rising 1.2%.

Most of the decline in finance, insurance and real estate was due to a sharp decrease in output by real estate agencies and brokers. Activity in the resale housing market, which had been sliding since last November, fell substantially in February, and this weakness has continued into March. Small changes in other industries in the finance group were not sufficient to offset the decline in real estate activity.

Transportation and storage services fell 1.4% in February. The largest decline occurred in pipeline transport. Smaller, but still substantial reductions were observed in railway and air transport, and in grain elevators. Water transport was the only activity to record a significant gain, but this did not offset the weakness elsewhere. The decline in pipeline transport resulted from lower throughput of both natural gas and crude petroleum. Throughput has been slipping since November, and this downtrend accelerated in February when exports of natural gas fell 34% and crude petroleum fell 10%. Fewer railway carloadings of coal and grain products contributed most to the decline in railway transport. Output by storage industries fell 9.5%, following a large gain in January when wheat exports and grain elevator activity increased substantially. Wheat exports were down 17% in February and activity in grain elevators fell in parallel.

Following a 0.5% gain in January, retail trade output fell 0.5%, mainly because of a large decline in sales of motor vehicles. Wholesale trade rose 1.2%, following a 0.6% decline in January. Wholesalers of industrial machinery, lumber and building materials, and food products all reported gains.

Goods Producing Industries

Following a 1.1% decrease in January, output of goods producing industries slipped a further 0.1% in February. The largest declines occurred in mining and public utilities. The construction industry recorded the only substantial gain among goods producers. Manufacturing output rose marginally.

Production of crude petroleum and natural gas fell in February, as did the distribution of electric power and natural gas by public utilities. This, along with the cutback in pipeline transport, reflects lower energy-related activity generally.

Manufacturing output, which has been generally declining since spring of 1989, edged up 0.1% in February, following a drop of 1.4% in January. It is still 1.0% below February of last year. Motor vehicle production jumped 23.1%, regaining about half its plunge in January when plant shutdowns were widespread. Output of motor vehicles, however, remained 11% below the December level. Parts production, which also plummeted with the January shutdowns, rebounded more moderately, gaining 3.1% in February. Exports of motor vehicles and parts also rose substantially after falling sharply in January. Units sold domestically, however, fell 10% in February. A 1.9% increase in production of office, store, and business machines was the only other substantial gain in manufacturing. Excluding this, and motor vehicles and parts, manufacturing output fell 0.9%.

A 1.2% advance in construction in February followed a 1.0% gain in the previous month. Almost two-thirds of the February advance was due to higher residential building activity, mostly of single-family dwellings. A smaller gain in non-residential construction was attributable to increased construction of commercial buildings.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4664-4668.

Order the February 1990 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001, $12.10/$121), scheduled for release in May. For further information on this release, contact Ron Kennedy (613-951-3673), Industry Measures and Analysis Division. ☐

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, at 1981 Prices

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)
($ millions)

	1989			1990	
	February	November	December	January	February
Total Economy	**408,901.3**	**415,528.3**	**416,465.7**	**415,233.5**	**414,766.3**
Business Sector					
Agricultural and related services industries	9,106.0	9,992.7	9,914.1	9,914.1	9,845.1
Fishing and trapping industries	638.2	612.3	541.4	523.2	517.2
Logging and forestry industry	2,776.6	2,653.2	2,753.8	2,755.2	2,672.4
Mining, quarrying and oil well industries	23,389.8	23,145.6	23,046.1	22,989.6	22,760.4
Manufacturing industries	78,447.9	78,620.8	78,712.7	77,576.4	77,659.2
Construction industries	31,736.3	32,642.3	32,631.4	32,942.4	33,332.4
Transportation and storage industries	19,349.5	19,748.9	19,267.8	19,569.1	19,297.5
Communication industries	13,417.4	14,495.0	14,591.0	14,802.0	14,814.0
Other utility industries	11,681.0	11,464.7	12,208.9	11,350.8	11,132.4
Wholesale trade industries	25,305.0	25,258.3	25,609.5	25,456.4	25,749.5
Retail trade industries	26,214.4	26,426.2	26,433.4	26,565.6	26,432.7
Finance, insurance and real estate	59,836.8	61,662.3	61,617.0	61,530.0	61,142.4
Community, business and personal services	41,971.5	42,998.1	43,161.4	43,204.7	43,240.7
Non-business Sector					
Mining industries	9.6	70.7	69.5	66.0	70.8
Manufacturing industries	48.0	48.0	48.0	48.0	48.0
Forestry services industry	328.1	335.3	341.4	337.2	334.8
Transportation industries	1,574.6	1,577.0	1,575.8	1,590.0	1,608.0
Communication industries	49.2	44.4	44.4	43.2	45.6
Water systems industry	562.9	567.7	572.5	571.2	574.8
Insurance and other finance industry	418.5	430.5	434.1	438.0	438.0
Government service ind.	24,334.5	24,711.4	24,814.6	24,885.6	24,932.4
Community and personal services	37,705.5	38,022.9	38,076.9	38,074.8	38,118.0
Special Aggregations					
Business Sector	343,870.4	349,720.4	350,488.5	349,179.5	348,595.9
Goods	157,775.8	159,131.6	159,808.4	158,051.7	157,919.1
Services	186,094.6	190,588.8	190,680.1	191,127.8	190,676.8
Non-business Sector	65,030.9	65,807.9	65,977.2	66,054.0	66,170.4
Goods	620.5	686.4	690.0	685.2	693.6
Services	64,410.4	65,121.5	65,287.2	65,368.8	65,476.8
Goods Producing Industries	158,396.3	159,818.0	160,498.4	158,736.9	158,612.7
Services Producing Industries	250,505.0	255,710.3	255,967.3	256,496.6	256,153.6
Industrial Production	114,139.2	113,917.5	114,657.7	112,602.0	112,245.6
Non-durable manufacturing industries	33,346.1	33,473.2	33,382.7	33,400.8	33,205.2
Durable manufacturing industries	45,101.8	45,147.6	45,330.0	44,175.6	44,454.0

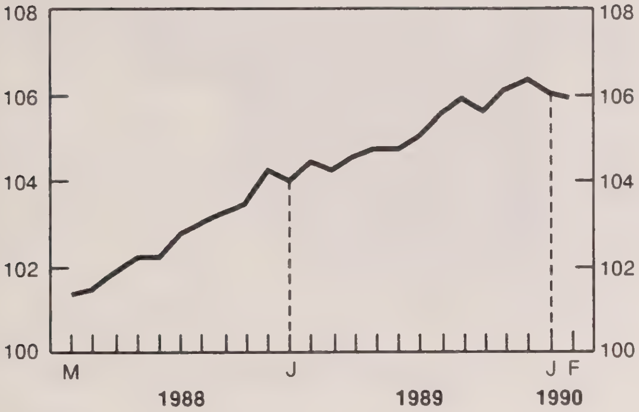
■

Gross Domestic Product

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates at 1981 prices

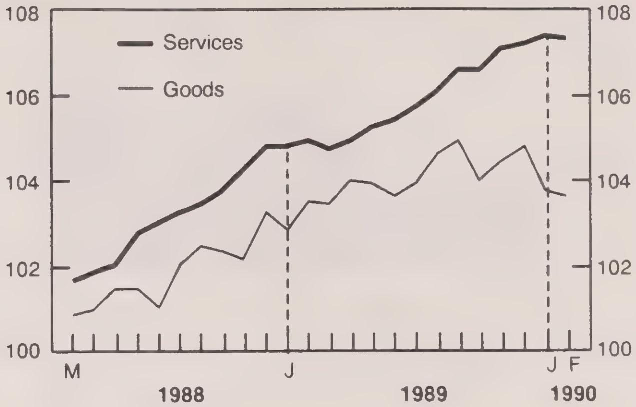
Total Economy

Index (January 1988 = 100)



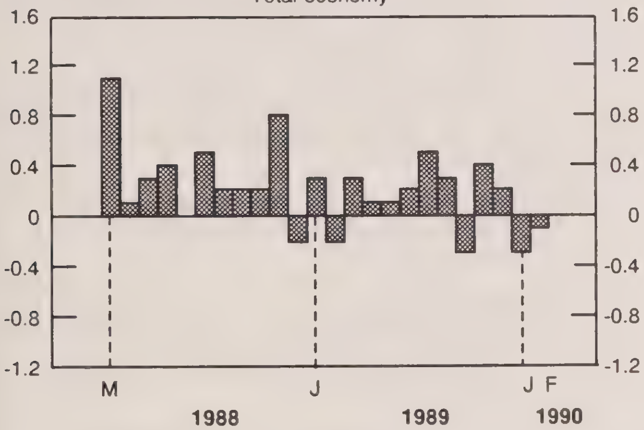
Goods and Services

Index (January 1988 = 100)



% change

Total economy



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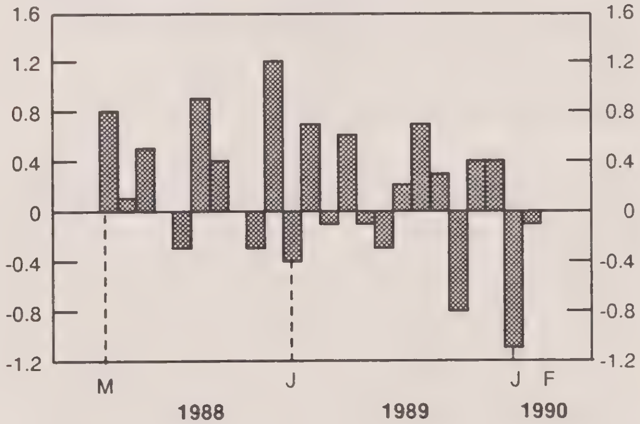
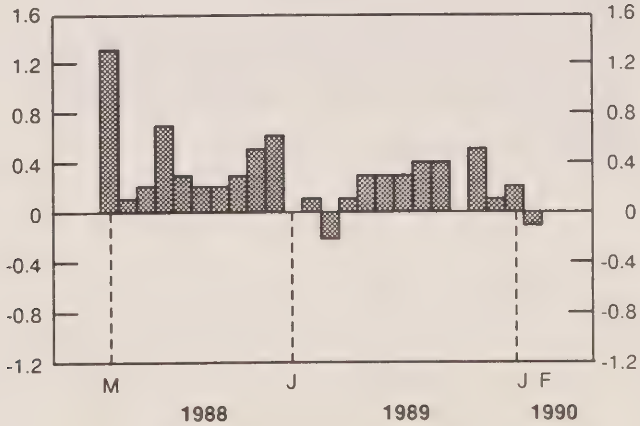
Goods

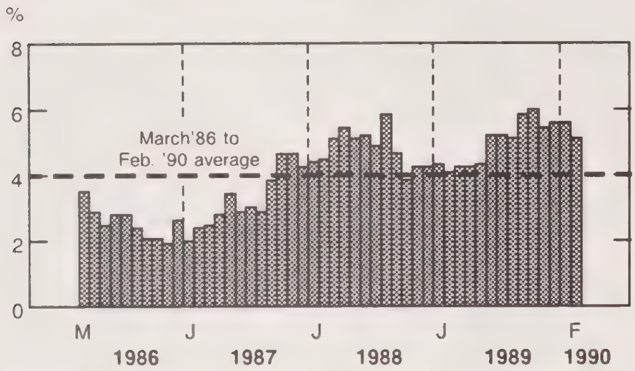


% change

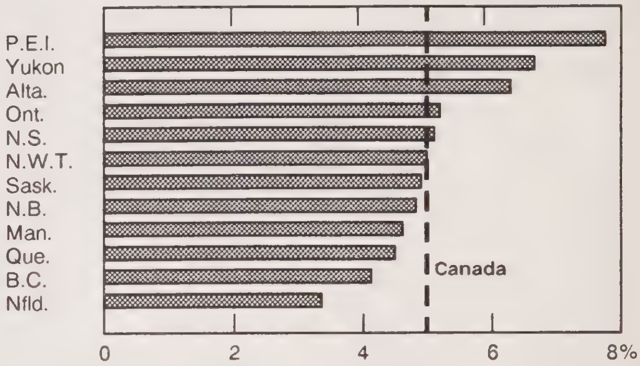
Services



Year over-year percent change in Average Weekly Earnings Industrial Aggregate – Canada



Percent change in Average Weekly Earnings February 1989 – February 1990



Employment, Earnings and Hours

February 1990 (Unadjusted)

Industrial Aggregate Summary

The preliminary February 1990 estimate of average weekly earnings for all employees in the industrial aggregate[1] was $498.81, a decrease of 0.4% from January. Average weekly earnings increased 5.1%[2] ($24.04) over February 1989, compared with an average increase of 5.0% for 1989.

Canada industrial aggregate employment was estimated at 10,056,000, up 17,000 (+0.2%) over January. Compared to February 1989, employment was down 35,000 (-0.3%). The year-over-year employment growth rate has been generally decelerating since March 1989.

[1] *The industrial aggregate is the sum of all industries with the exception of agriculture, fishing and trapping, religious organizations, private households and military personnel.*

[2] *Not adjusted for inflation.*

Note to Users:

There have been revisions to the data published for the months of June to October 1988 and January to July 1989 in the industries listed below. The following series may be affected by the revisions:

June to October 1988: Canada and Ontario; all variables; all units, take-all units and take-some units; and the following industries (SIC 1970):

Industrial aggregate	*(031-951)*
Goods producing industries	*(031-421)*
Durable goods	
Electrical products	*(331-339)*
Electrical industrial equipment	*(336)*

January to July 1989: Canada and all provinces; all variables; all units, take-all units and take-some units; and the following industries (SIC 1970):

Industrial aggregate	*(031-951)*
Goods producing industries	*(031-421)*
Durable goods	
Electrical products	*(331-339)*
Communications equipment	*(335)*
Electric wire and cable	*(338)*

National Highlights

Average Weekly Earnings

- In February, mines, quarries and oil wells (7.7%), construction (5.4%), commercial services[3] (9.9%), and public administration (7.1%) had higher year-to-year percentage increases in earnings than the industrial aggregate.

- The growth in earnings in mines, quarries and oil wells accelerated for the third consecutive month, and is now at the level of growth observed during the summer of 1989.

- Earnings in forestry (1.4%), transportation, communication and other utilities (2.1%), and the non-commercial services[3] (4.0%) registered lower growth than the industrial aggregate.

Number of Employees

- In February, employment in the goods-producing industries registered its sixth straight month of deceleration. Manufacturing recorded its fourth consecutive year-over-year decrease.

- Compared to February 1989, forestry, mines, quarries and oil wells, and manufacturing employment registered larger percentage declines than the industrial aggregate.

- Community, business and personal services had its lowest year-over-year growth rate (0.4%) since July 1988, with commercial services showing a year-over-year decline of 0.8%.

- Transportation, communication and other utilities recorded the highest year-to-year employment growth rate of all industries (3.4%).

Hours and Hourly Earnings

- In February 1990, average weekly hours for employees paid by the hour[4] were estimated at 30.8, down from 31.2 a year ago.

- Average weekly hours for hourly paid employees were estimated at 38.1 in the goods-producing industries and 27.3 in the service-producing industries.

- Average hourly earnings for employees paid by the hour were estimated at $12.62: $14.88 in the goods-producing industries and $11.12 in the service-producing industries.

Provincial and Territorial Highlights

- Earnings in Ontario have decelerated since November 1989 and recorded their lowest growth since May.

- Quebec, Ontario Manitōba and the Yukon recorded year-over-year declines in employment.

- British Columbia has shown deceleration in year-over-year employment growth for the last four months.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 8003-9000 and 9584-9638.

The February 1990 issue of *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, $38.50/$385) will be available at the end of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release contact P. Prud'homme (613-951-4090), Labour Division. ☐

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[3] *Commercial services comprise amusement and recreation services, services to business management, personal services, accommodation and food services and miscellaneous services. Non-commercial services include education and health and welfare.*

[4] *Employees paid by the hour account for approximately half of industrial aggregate employment.*

Employment, Earnings and Hours

February 1990
Unadjusted

Industry Group – Canada (1970 S.I.C.)	February 1990p	January 1989r	February 1989	February 1990/89	January-December 1989/88	January-December 1988/87
	Number of employees*					
	Thousands			Year-over-year % change		
Industrial aggregate	**10,055.6**	**10,038.6**	**10,090.3**	**-0.3**	**2.3**	**1.6**
Goods-producing industries	**2,424.0**	**2,447.2**	**2,524.6**	**-4.0**	**1.6**	**1.7**
Forestry	45.3	48.6	53.3	-15.0	-0.3	2.1
Mines, quarries and oil wells	144.8	144.9	149.5	-3.2	-6.8	2.1
Manufacturing	1,810.4	1,824.5	1,908.7	-5.1	0.8	1.0
Construction	423.5	429.1	413.2	2.5	6.6	4.0
Service-producing industries	**7,631.6**	**7,591.4**	**7,565.7**	**0.9**	**2.5**	**1.6**
Transportation, communication and other utilities	846.9	851.5	819.4	3.3	3.4	0.9
Trade	1,831.8	1,841.0	1,823.5	0.5	1.3	2.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	644.7	640.6	638.1	1.0	0.4	5.2
Community, business and personal services	3,620.7	3,576.3	3,606.0	0.4	3.4	0.7
Public administration	687.5	682.0	678.7	1.3	2.7	1.3
Newfoundland	139.0	139.9	134.0	3.7	2.9	4.9
Prince Edward Island	34.5	34.6	33.9	1.8	1.2	5.6
Nova Scotia	286.4	288.1	280.3	2.2	4.9	2.4
New Brunswick	214.0	211.8	212.7	0.6	3.4	3.0
Quebec	2,442.0	2,438.5	2,471.8	-1.2	1.0	1.6
Ontario	4,140.3	4,136.6	4,215.6	-1.8	2.3	0.6
Manitoba	378.6	374.5	380.5	-0.5	-0.1	1.3
Saskatchewan	295.8	295.5	291.4	1.5	0.8	2.0
Alberta	970.3	964.2	948.8	2.3	3.6	3.4
British Columbia	1,125.7	1,126.1	1,092.4	3.0	4.5	3.1
Yukon	9.4	9.4	9.8	-4.1	6.8	6.6
Northwest Territories	19.6	19.5	19.2	2.2	2.1	7.1

p preliminary estimates
r revised estimates
* *all employees*

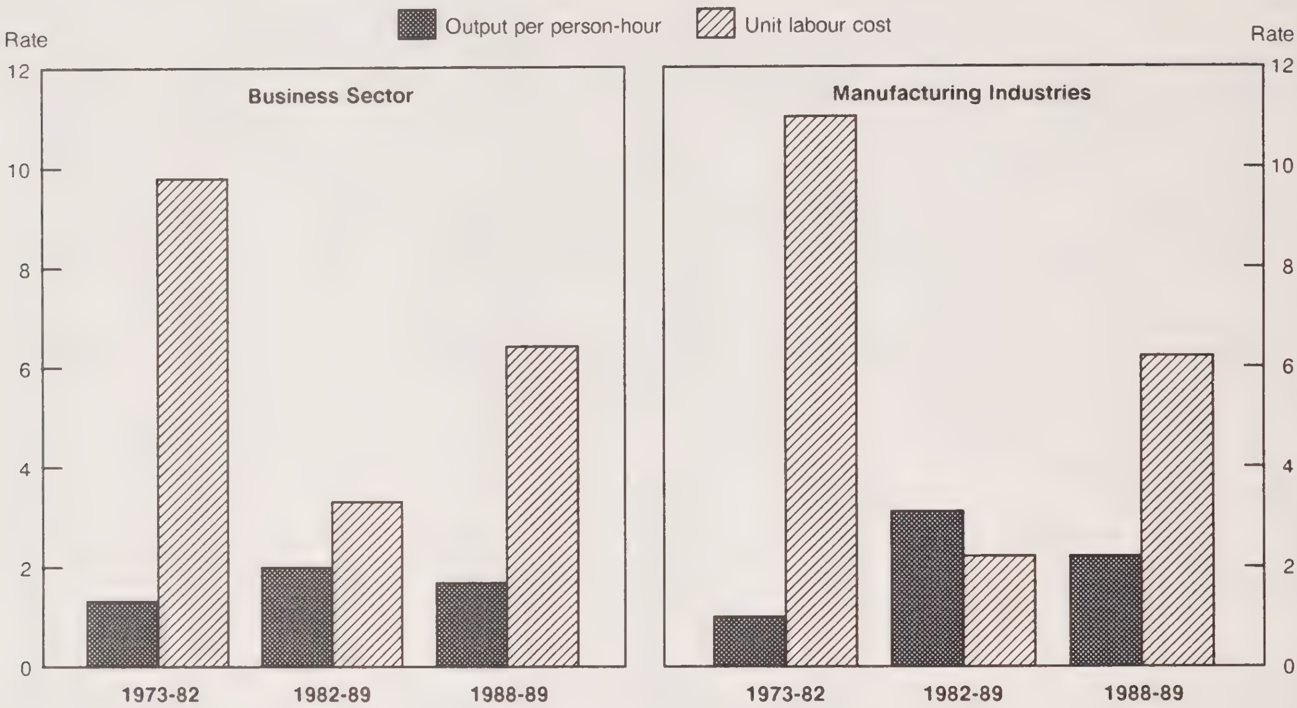
Employment, Earnings and Hours – Concluded
February 1990
Unadjusted

Industry Group – Canada (1970 S.I.C.)	Average weekly earnings*					
	February 1990p	January 1989r	February 1989	February 1990/89	January-December 1989/88	January-December 1988/87
	Dollars			Year-over-year % change		
Industrial aggregate	**498.81**	**500.78**	**474.77**	**5.1**	**5.0**	**4.8**
Goods-producing industries	**616.07**	**614.89**	**585.14**	**5.3**	**5.4**	**4.8**
Forestry	650.49	669.60	641.78	1.4	6.0	0.5
Mines, quarries and oil wells	868.81	867.30	806.48	7.7	6.5	6.2
Manufacturing	595.56	592.41	566.49	5.1	5.1	4.9
Construction	613.68	619.03	582.08	5.4	6.3	4.3
Service-producing industries	**461.56**	**463.99**	**438.04**	**5.4**	**4.8**	**4.7**
Transportation, communication and other utilities	624.47	632.38	611.85	2.1	4.1	4.1
Trade	363.52	365.05	346.72	4.8	5.6	4.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	532.28	538.07	514.76	3.4	4.2	5.0
Community, business and personal services	424.37	426.64	399.03	6.4	4.9	5.2
Public administration	651.66	647.13	608.69	7.1	4.6	4.6
Newfoundland	479.25	478.86	463.68	3.4	4.9	4.8
Prince Edward Island	416.70	418.60	386.29	7.9	5.6	4.7
Nova Scotia	448.03	445.76	425.84	5.2	3.6	4.5
New Brunswick	452.37	452.58	431.35	4.9	5.1	3.4
Quebec	486.81	487.08	465.20	4.6	4.2	5.4
Ontario	521.53	522.92	494.91	5.4	5.5	5.8
Manitoba	454.03	457.64	433.79	4.7	5.5	3.5
Saskatchewan	435.22	437.63	414.38	5.0	3.5	1.3
Alberta	497.73	499.66	467.76	6.4	4.7	2.8
British Columbia	496.86	505.55	476.69	4.2	5.4	2.9
Yukon	600.28	606.39	562.27	6.8	5.2	8.4
Northwest Territories	668.01	671.88	635.61	5.1	6.9	1.8

p preliminary estimates
r revised estimates
** for all employees*

■

Average Annual Rate of Growth in Output per Person-hour and Unit Labour Cost



Aggregate Productivity Measures and Unit Labour Costs, 1989

According to preliminary estimates for 1989, business sector labour productivity (output per person-hour worked) advanced by 1.7% and unit labour cost by 6.4%. The estimates for manufacturing indicate a productivity gain of 2.2% and a 6.2% increase in unit labour cost.

Despite a deceleration of output growth in both the business sector and manufacturing industries during 1989, labour productivity continued to increase, due to a reduction in average hours worked per person. The influence of hours-worked was important in 1989 as can be seen by comparison with a labour productivity indicator not affected by hours-worked. The output per person index decelerated from 1.9% in 1988 to 0.9% in 1989 in the case of the business sector, and from 3.2% in 1988 to 1% in 1989 in the case of manufacturing.

Compensation per person-hour worked increased 8.2% in the business sector and 8.5% in the manufacturing sector. Both sectors were also affected by the reduction in average hours-worked. Compensation per person-hour is a measure of the effective annual labour cost to businesses. It should not be interpreted as a measure of average salary increases, since compensation per person-hour worked is influenced by changes in hours worked and by the number of working days in the year, while salaries in general are not.

As the decade came to an end, a new historical perspective emerged. For the business sector as a whole, the average growth rate of real GDP between 1982 and 1989 (4.8%) was slightly above its corresponding rate during the postwar (1946-1982) period (4.5%), indicating a return in the later part of the 1980s to the historical rates of the previous years. The recurrence of average levels of economic growth in the post-recession 1980s has not been accompanied by a return to the historical average productivity growth. Productivity since 1982 in the business sector of the economy (2.0%) is below the historical average between 1946 and 1982 (3.4%).

In the case of manufacturing, average output growth between 1982 and 1989 (5.6%) is well above the 1946-1982 average (4.1%). As a result of higher output growth, labour productivity in manufacturing grew at an average of 3.1% per year between 1982 and 1989, a rate which parallels the historical 1946-1982 average of 3.3%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 7916-7938.

For further information on this release, contact Monique Larose (613-951-3658), Input-Output Division. □

Measures of Labour Productivity and Unit Labour Cost, Canada 1981-1989

(1981 = 100)

	Output	Person - Hours worked[1]	Compensation per person-hour worked	Output per person-hour worked	Output per person	Unit labour cost
Business Sector			Indexes			
1981	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1982	95.2	95.1	110.3	100.1	98.4	110.2
1983	98.6	94.7	115.2	104.1	101.8	110.7
1984	105.5	98.0	120.9	107.6	106.0	112.4
1985	111.2	103.0	125.4	108.0	106.8	116.1
1986	115.3	104.9	131.5	110.0	108.6	119.6
1987	121.7	109.2	138.7	111.4	111.1	124.5
1988	128.4	113.5	147.0	113.1	113.3	130.0
1989	132.3	115.0	159.1	115.0	114.3	138.3
			Annual rate of change (%)			
1946-1982	4.5	1.0	8.6	3.4	2.6	5.0
1961-1989	4.6	1.9	8.1	2.6	2.1	5.4
1961-1973	5.9	1.9	7.6	3.9	3.2	3.5
1973-1982	2.6	1.3	11.2	1.3	0.5	9.8
1982-1989	4.8	2.8	5.4	2.0	2.2	3.3
1983-1984	7.0	3.4	5.0	3.4	4.1	1.5
1984-1985	5.5	5.1	3.7	0.4	0.8	3.3
1985-1986	3.7	1.8	4.9	1.8	1.7	3.1
1986-1987	5.5	4.2	5.4	1.3	2.3	4.1
1987-1988	5.5	3.9	6.0	1.5	1.9	4.4
1988-1989	3.1	1.3	8.2	1.7	0.9	6.4
Manufacturing Industries			Indexes			
1981	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1982	87.1	91.3	110.6	95.5	94.4	115.8
1983	92.7	90.6	117.3	102.4	102.6	114.5
1984	104.7	94.2	122.9	111.1	112.4	110.6
1985	110.6	96.7	129.2	114.3	115.7	113.0
1986	111.9	99.0	134.2	113.0	114.3	118.8
1987	118.3	104.0	139.7	113.8	117.4	122.7
1988	125.5	108.5	146.6	115.7	121.2	126.7
1989	127.9	108.2	159.0	118.2	122.4	134.5
			Annual rate of change (%)			
1946-1982	4.1	0.8	8.3	3.3	2.9	4.8
1961-1989	4.2	1.2	8.0	3.0	2.9	4.8
1961-1973	6.7	2.1	6.5	4.5	4.4	1.9
1973-1982	0.0	-0.9	12.0	1.0	0.4	11.0
1982-1989	5.6	2.5	5.3	3.1	3.8	2.2
1983-1984	12.9	4.1	4.8	8.5	9.6	-3.4
1984-1985	5.6	2.6	5.1	2.9	3.0	2.2
1985-1986	1.2	2.3	3.9	-1.1	-1.2	5.1
1986-1987	5.8	5.1	4.0	0.7	2.7	3.3
1987-1988	6.1	4.3	4.9	1.7	3.2	3.2
1988-1989	1.9	-0.2	8.5	2.2	1.0	6.2

[1] *In general, hours worked is less than hours paid. Therefore compensation per person-hour worked is greater than compensation per person-hour paid.* ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Survey of Graduates

1986

Results are now available from the Survey of 1986 Graduates, carried out by Statistics Canada in May and June 1988 on behalf of Employment and Immigration Canada. A sample was selected of 53,136 graduates in 1986 from university, college and trade/vocational programs. The overall response rate was 77%. Response was obtained from 18,597 university graduates, 13,080 college graduates and 9,137 completers of trade/vocational courses. Respondents were asked by telephone about their labour-market experiences since graduation, including details such as labour-force status in a reference week in May 1988, the type of industry and occupation of the main job they held that week, estimated rate of earnings from the job, number of hours worked and so on. They were also asked about further education since 1986.

The following highlights are compared with the corresponding figures from the National Graduates Survey of 1984, on 1982 graduates, which used a reference-week in early June 1984.

Percentage in the Labour Force

	May 1988	June 1984
University		
Bachelor's graduates	93	92
Master's graduates	91	90
Doctorate graduates	97	96
College career/technical graduates	97	96
Trade/vocational program completers	95	94

Percentage Unemployment, Among Those in the Labour Force

	May 1988	June 1984
University		
Bachelor's graduates	10	10
Master's graduates	7	8
Doctorate graduates	6	7
College career/technical graduates	8	10
Trade/vocational program completers	17	26

Annual Rate of Earnings from their Job by Those Employed Full-Time in the Reference-Week

	May 1988	June 1984
	(Thousands of Dollars)	
University		
Bachelor's graduates	27	23
Master's graduates	38	32
Doctorate graduates	39	34
College career/technical graduates	22	18
Trade/vocational program completers	19	15

For further information, contact Phil Stevens (613-951-9481), Household Surveys Division, or Doug Lynd (613-951-1524), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Apparent Per Capita Disappearance of Red Meats

1989

The apparent per capita disappearance of beef (on a carcass weight basis) was 37.6 kg in 1989, compared to 38.3 kg in 1988. Pork increased slightly to 29.34 kg per capita. Veal increased to 1.7 kg per capita. Mutton and lamb decreased to .79 kg, from .85 kg.

The apparent per capita disappearance of beef (beef on a retail weight basis) was 27.4 kg in 1989 compared to 28.0 kg in 1988. Pork increased to 22.3 kg per capita.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1175-1183.

For more information on this release, contact Bernard E. Rosien (613-951-2511), Agriculture Division. ■

Electric Utilities Construction Price Indexes

1989 (Preliminary) and 1988 (Final)

Final 1988 and preliminary 1989 figures are now available for the Electric Utility Construction Price Indexes. Figures for 1987 for certain series have been revised to incorporate changes in the rates of the federal sales tax.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 118.

The first quarter 1990 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Pack of Processed Carrots

1989

The data on pack of processed carrots for 1989 are now available.

The 1989 issue of *Pack of Processed Carrots* (32-023, Vol.18, No.15, $7.40/$121) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Pack of Processed Blueberries

1989

The data on pack of processed blueberries for 1989 are now available.

The 1989 issue of *Pack of Processed Blueberries* (32-023, Vol.18, No.19, $7.40/$121) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Pack of Processed Mixed Vegetables

1989

The data on pack of processed mixed vegetables for 1989 are now available.

The 1989 issue of *Pack of Processed Mixed Vegetables* (32-023, Vol.18, No. 25, $7.40/$121) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada $105/year; other countries $126/year

Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Demographic and Income Statistics For Postal Areas - Canada, 1988.
Catalogue number 17-202
(Canada: $331; U.S.: $397; Other Countries: $465).

Demographic and Income Statistics For Postal Areas - Atlantic Provinces, 1988.
Catalogue number 17-203
(Canada: $122; U.S.: $146; Other Countries: $171).

Demographic and Income Statistics For Postal Areas - Quebec, 1988.
Catalogue number 17-204
(Canada: $122; U.S.: $146; Other Countries: $171).

Demographic and Income Statistics For Postal Areas - Ontario, 1988.
Catalogue number 17-205
(Canada: $122; U.S.: $146; Other Countries: $171).

Demographic and Income Statistics For Postal Areas - Western Canada and Territories, 1988.
Catalogue number 17-206
(Canada: $122; U.S.: $146; Other Countries: $171).

Fruit and Vegetable Preservation, Vol. 18, No. 13: **Pack of Processed Pumpkin and Squash**, 1989.
Catalogue number 32-023
(Canada: $7.40/$121; Other Countries: $8.90/$145).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, February 1990.
Catalogue number 35-002
(Canada: $9.50/$95; Other Countries: $11.40/$114).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, February 1990.
Catalogue number 35-003
(Canada: $6.80/$68; Other Countries: $8.20/$82).

Refined Petroleum Products, January 1990.
Catalogue number 45-004
(Canada: $17.30/$173; Other Countries: $20.80/$208).

Factory Shipments of High Pressure Decorative Laminate Sheet, Quarter Ended March 1990.
Catalogue number 47-005
(Canada: $4.50/$18; Other Countries: $5.50/$22).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

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Yukon and Atlin, B.C. Zenith 08913

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: MAY 1990

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
May		
1-4	Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industry	April 1990
2	Wholesale Trade	February 1990
2	Building Permits	February 1990
4-7	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	February 1990
9	Help-wanted Index	April 1990
9	Estimates of Labour Income	February 1990
9	New Housing Price Index	March 1990
10	Farm Product Price Index	March 1990
11	Labour Force Survey	April 1990
11	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	March 1990
15	New Motor Vehicle Sales	March 1990
16	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	March 1990
17	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade	March 1990
18	The Consumer Price Index	April 1990
25 – June 8	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	March 1990
24	Retail Trade	March 1990
25	Security Transactions with Non-residents	March 1990
25	Building Permits	March 1990
25	International Travel Account	First Quarter 1990
28	Department Store Sales and Stocks	March 1990
28-31	Wholesale Trade	March 1990
29	Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics	First Quarter 1990
30	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	March 1990
31	Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	March 1990
31	Industrial Product Price Index	April 1990
31	Raw Materials Price Index	April 1990
31	Employment, Earnings and Hours	March 1990
31	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	April 1990
31	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas	February 1990
31	Farm Cash Receipts	January - March 1990
31	Farm Net Income	1989
31	Major Release Dates	June 1990

The June 1990 release schedule will be published on May 31, 1990. Users note: This schedule can be retrieved from CANSIM by the command DATES. Contact Greg Thomson (613-951-1116), Communications Division.

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, May 1, 1990 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

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MAJOR RELEASE

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

March 1990

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted

Seasonally adjusted, preliminary estimates of March sales of refined petroleum products totalled 7.0 million cubic metres (m^3), an increase of 0.9% over the month of February, and the first increase of this year.

Three of the four main products contributed to the monthly increase. After beginning the new year with two successive declines, motor gasoline sales posted their first gain, rising 3.4% over February volumes. Light fuel sales, up 4.7%, also registered their first increase of this year. Heavy fuel sales rose 16.4%, while diesel fuel sales, down 2.6%, closed out the first quarter with a second consecutive decrease.

Unadjusted

Preliminary estimates indicate that total sales of refined petroleum products decreased 2.0% from March 1989, recording a volume of 7.0 million m^3 sold. Three of the four main products contributed to the monthly decline. Motor gasoline sales were down 0.7% from March 1989, while diesel fuel sales recorded a decrease of 2.0% over the same period. Light fuel sales dropped 4.0% below March 1989 volumes. Heavy fuel sales registered the only increase, posting a gain of 9.6% over March of last year.

Following this March decrease, total product sales for 1990 lag 2.0% behind volumes recorded in the first three months of 1989. Within this total, diesel fuel sales have climbed 1.2%, while sales of light fuel oil and motor gasoline have declined 3.0% and 1.2%, respectively. Heavy fuel sales remain unchanged from last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The March 1990 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, $17.30/$173) will be available the third week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. □

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

	December 1989	January 1990	February 1990r	March 1990p	March/ February 1990
			Seasonally Adjusted		
			thousands of cubic metres		%
Total, All Products	**7 363.2**	**7 140.8**	**6 938.0**	**7 003.8**	**0.9**
Main Products:					
Motor Gasoline	2 955.4	2 864.0	2 829.4	2 925.9	3.4
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 441.0	1 498.6	1 451.8	1 414.5	-2.6
Light Fuel Oil	680.5	549.7	535.6	560.8	4.7
Heavy Fuel Oil	797.7	798.2	735.8	856.5	16.4
	March 1989	March 1990	January-March 1989	January-March 1990	Cumulative 1990/1989
			Unadjusted		
			(thousands of cubic metres)		%
Total, All Products	**7 138.2**	**6 999.9**	**20 800.9**	**20 412.7**	**-1.9**
Main Products:					
Motor Gasoline	2 820.3	2 801.1	7 890.3	7 793.7	-1.2
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 310.0	1 284.2	3 696.6	3 742.0	1.2
Light Fuel Oil	950.2	911.8	2 892.2	2 805.1	-3.0
Heavy Fuel Oil	807.4	885.3	2 592.4	2 591.4	-0.0

p *Preliminary.*
r *Revised.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Electric Power Statistics

February 1990

Highlights

- Net generation of electric energy in Canada in February 1990 decreased to 41 468 gigawatt hours (GWh), down 7.6% from the corresponding month last year. Exports decreased 67.5% to 726 GWh, while imports climbed from 495 GWh to 2 003 GWh.
- Year-to-date figures show net generation at 87 528 GWh, down 5.7% from the previous year's period. Exports, at 1 950 GWh, were down 52.9%, while imports, at 3 710 GWh, were up 221.0%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The February 1990 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, $9/$90) will be available the second week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada $105/year; other countries $126/year

Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Appliances, Major	March 1990	April 26, 1990
Appliances, Specified Domestic Electrical	February 1990	April 5, 1990
Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin	January 1990	April 12, 1990
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Brussels Sprouts, Pack of Processed	1989	April 9, 1990
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	January 1990	April 18, 1990
Bus, Passenger and Urban Transit Statistics	February 1990	April 6, 1990
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Government Long-term Debt, Local	March 1990	April 20, 1990
Government Revenue and Expenditure, Local	1989 Estimates	April 6, 1990
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Grains, Deliveries of Major	February 1990	April 24, 1990
Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, Real	February 1990	April 30, 1990
GSS – Patterns of Criminal Victimization in Canada	1988	April 24, 1990
Health Reports	1989	April 3, 1990

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Railway Carloadings	February 1990	April 6, 1990
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	Seven-day Period Ending April 7, 1990	April 24, 1990
Raw Materials Price Index	March 1990	April 27, 1990
Retail Trade	January 1990	April 4, 1990
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Sawmills East of the Rockies	February 1990	April 25, 1990
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Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, May 2, 1990 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 7

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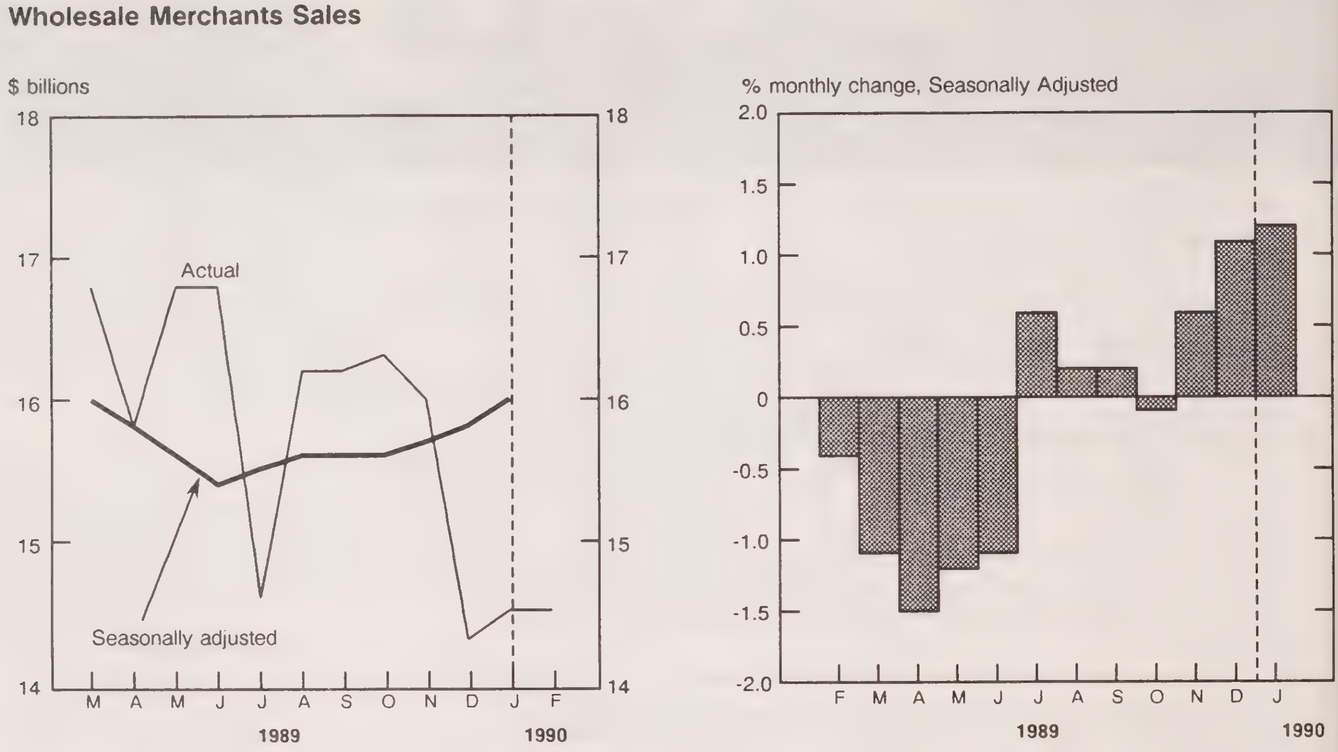


Wholesale Trade

February 1990

Highlights

Unadjusted

- In February, wholesale merchants' sales were $14.5 billion, an increase of 0.8% over the same month a year earlier. Four of the nine trade groups recorded increases, which were large enough to more than offset the losses of the other five trade groups.

- The most significant differences in terms of overall sales came from wholesalers of food, beverages, drug and tobacco products, up 7.7% over February 1989 sales. In contrast, the sales of metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies were down 10.5%.

- Four provinces posted sales increases, ranging from 14.7% for British Columbia to 3.4% for Quebec.

Year-to-date

- In the first two months of 1990, cumulative sales were estimated at $28.9 billion, 0.3% higher than the value for the corresponding period in 1989.

Seasonally Adjusted – January 1990

- Wholesale merchants' sales on a seasonally adjusted basis were up 1.2% over the previous month, to $16.0 billion in January 1990.

- Six of the nine trade groups registered higher sales than in December 1989. The strongest growth in terms of overall sales came from wholesalers of other machinery, equipment and supplies (+2.6%), followed by food, beverage, drug and tobacco products (+1.1%). Lower sales were recorded by farm machinery, equipment and supplies (-2.8%), motor vehicles, parts and accessories (-0.7%) and lumber and building materials (-0.1%).

- Regionally, growth was led by the Yukon and Northwest Territories (+4.3%), followed by Quebec (+2.3%). Declines were registered in only two provinces, Newfoundland and Saskatchewan, both down 1.1%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 648 and 649.

The February 1990 issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, $14.40/$144) will be available the second week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Gilles Berniquez (613-951-3540) or Larry Murphy (613-951-3589), Industry Division.

Wholesale Merchants Sales, by Trade Group and Region

February 1990

Trade Group	Unadjusted				Seasonally Adjusted						
	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1990 r	Feb. 1990 p	Feb. 1990/1989	Jan. 1989	Oct. 1989 r	Nov. 1989 r	Dec. 1989 r	Jan. 1990 p	Jan. 1990/Dec. 1989	Jan. 1990/1989
Canada	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	3,071	3,338	3,308	7.7	3,460	3,542	3,564	3,593	3,634	1.1	5.0
Apparel and dry goods	469	352	420	-10.4	437	364	363	364	376	3.1	-14.0
Household goods	516	505	514	-0.2	582	539	566	589	598	1.6	2.7
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	1,610	1,523	1,562	-3.0	1,821	1,760	1,772	1,776	1,763	-0.7	-3.2
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,396	1,263	1,249	-10.5	1,466	1,308	1,328	1,336	1,363	2.0	-7.0
Lumber and building materials	1,170	1,168	1,209	3.3	1,597	1,609	1,626	1,614	1,613	-0.1	1.0
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	261	254	247	-5.4	396	385	375	364	354	-2.8	-10.7
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	3,671	3,811	3,750	2.2	3,969	3,629	3,630	3,751	3,847	2.6	-3.1
Other products	2,201	2,251	2,222	1.0	2,559	2,444	2,448	2,456	2,482	1.1	-3.0
Total, All Trades	**14,364**	**14,464**	**14,481**	**0.8**	**16,287**	**15,580**	**15,672**	**15,843**	**16,029**	**1.2**	**-1.6**
Regions											
Newfoundland	165	142	142	-13.9	190	167	163	159	157	-1.1	-17.4
Prince Edward Island	38	39	37	-1.6	42	41	41	41	41	1.1	-1.3
Nova Scotia	368	352	352	-4.3	426	400	416	415	418	0.5	-2.0
New Brunswick	262	246	252	-4.0	311	291	283	280	281	0.5	-9.6
Quebec	3,630	3,766	3,754	3.4	4,108	3,891	3,946	4,072	4,164	2.3	1.4
Ontario	6,018	5,662	5,730	-4.8	6,724	6,314	6,265	6,239	6,256	0.3	-7.0
Manitoba	436	459	459	5.2	528	527	518	514	523	1.8	-0.8
Saskatchewan	403	526	460	14.0	505	544	565	577	571	-1.1	13.0
Alberta	1,261	1,254	1,260	-0.1	1,439	1,367	1,370	1,402	1,426	1.7	-0.9
British Columbia	1,761	2,003	2,020	14.7	2,005	2,033	2,096	2,156	2,192	1.7	9.4
Yukon and Northwest Territories	21	15	15	-27.8	20	19	20	20	21	4.3	7.1

r *Revised figure.*
p *Preliminary figure.*

Building Permits

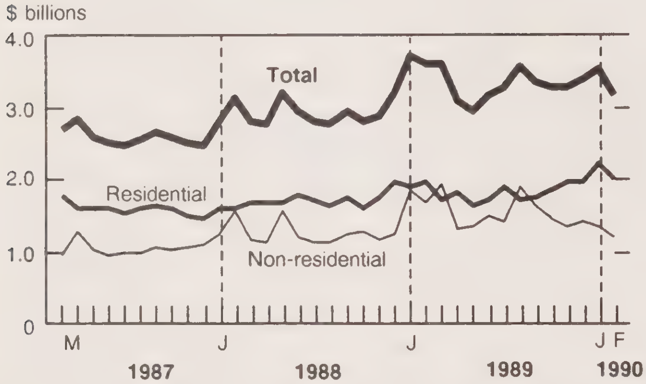
February 1990

Summary

The preliminary value of building permits issued in Canada was $3,169.7 million in February, down 9.9% from $3,516.4 million in January. Both the residential and non-residential sectors were responsible for this drop.

Value of Building Permits Issued in Canada

Seasonally adjusted



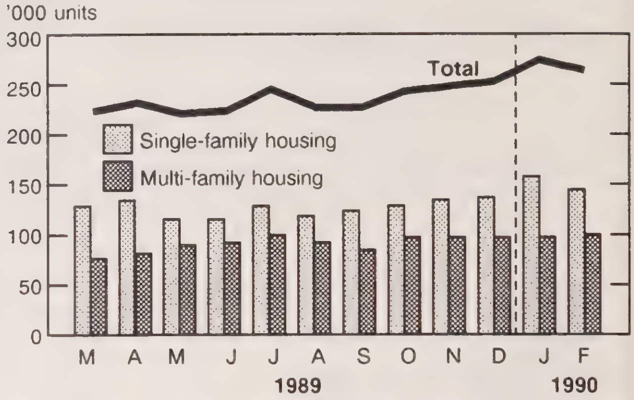
Note: Revised data for January, preliminary data for February.

Residential Sector

- The preliminary value of residential building permits decreased 9.9% to $1,991.4 million in February, from $2,210.9 million in January.
- Losses were registered in both the single-family dwelling sector (-10.1% to $1,428.9 million) and the multi-family dwelling sector (-9.6% to $562.5 million).
- The Atlantic region and Quebec were the only regions to report gains in the value of residential building permits in February.
- The number of dwelling units authorized in February totalled 245,664 units at an annual rate (144,732 single detached and 100,932 multiple dwellings), a 4.2% decrease from January.

Dwelling Units Authorized in Canada

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates



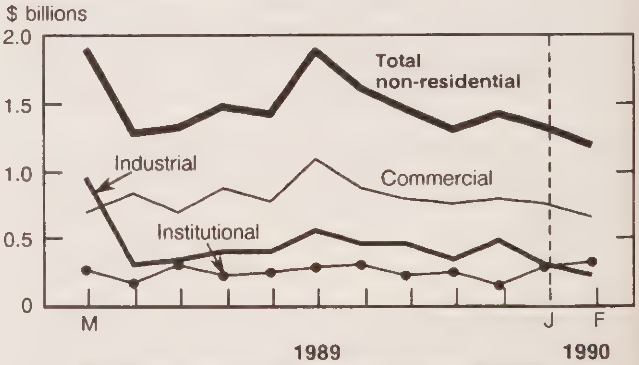
Note: Revised data for January, preliminary data for February.

Non-residential Sector

- The preliminary value of non-residential building permits totalled $1,178.3 million in February, down 9.7% from the January level of $1,305.5 million.

Value of Non-residential Permits Issued in Canada

Seasonally adjusted

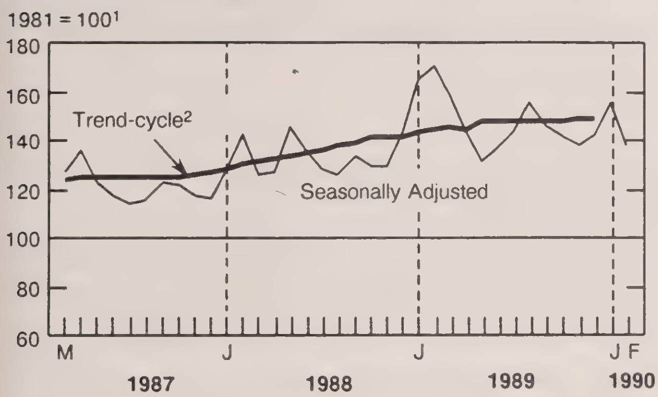


Note: Revised data for January, preliminary data for February.

- The industrial sector dropped 29.0% in February to $206.8 million, and the commercial sector was down 12.0% to $651.7 million. In contrast, the institutional sector jumped 16.9% to $319.8 million.

- The Atlantic region and British Columbia reported gains in the value of non-residential building permits in February, while all the other regions recorded losses.

Building Permits Indices



[1] *This series is deflated by using the construction input price index which includes cost of material and labor.*
[2] *The trend-cycle shows the seasonally-adjusted value of Building Permits without irregular influences which can obscure the short-term trend.*

Short-term Trend

- The short-term trend of construction (excluding engineering projects) remained stable in December at 148.0, from a revised level of 147.9 in November.

- The trend index of residential permits increased 1.8% to 172.2 in December, while the non-residential trend index decreased 2.2% to 122.7.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 9-15), 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994, 995 and 4073.

The February 1990 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001,$22/$220) is scheduled for release the third week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further on this release, contact Pierre Pichette (613-951-2585), or Louise Marmen (613-951-2583) for analysis information, Investment and Capital Stock Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based)

February 1990

Commodity-country export trade statistics based on the Harmonized System (H.S.) for February 1990 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

Available on CANSIM (for selected information): matrices 3686-3713 and 3719.

The February 1990 issue of *Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based)* (65-004, $55.10/$551) will be available the second week of May 1990. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The Dairy Review, February 1990.
Catalogue number 23-001
(Canada: $12.20/$122; United States: $14.60/$146; Other Countries: $17.10/$171).

Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances, March 1990.
Catalogue number 43-010
(Canada: $4.70/$47; Other Countries: $5.60/$56).

Oil Pipeline Transport, January 1990.
Catalogue number 55-001
(Canada: $9.50/$95; Other Countries: $11.40/$114).

Telephone Statistics, February 1990.
Catalogue number 56-002
(Canada: $7.90/$79; Other Countries: $9.50/$95).

Electric Power Statistics, Vol. 11 – Annual Statistics, 1988.
Catalogue number 57-202
(Canada: $27; United States: $32; Other Countries: $38).

Security Transactions with Non-residents, February 1990.
Catalogue number 67-002
(Canada: $15.80/$158; United States: $19/$190; Other Countries: $22.10/$221).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada $105/year; other countries $126/year

Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, May 3, 1990 For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Quarterly Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries

April 1990

Seasonally Adjusted

Pessimism concerning orders and finished product inventories remained high in the April 1990 survey. The balance of opinion on production prospects improved between the January and April 1990 surveys but remained negative following 10 positive quarterly balances. Also the improvement, particularly for the transportation equipment industries, was from unusually low levels in the January survey due to plant closures. The balance for the backlog of unfilled orders weakened for the tenth quarterly survey in a row.

Highlights

- The balance of opinion concerning **expected volume of production** over the next three months increased 10 points from a level of -13 in January to -3 in April 1990. Although the balance of opinion on production prospects improved between the January and April 1990 surveys, it remained negative following 10 positive quarterly balances. Also the improvement, particularly for the transportation equipment industries, was from unusually low levels in the January survey due to plant closures. (It should be noted that the balance of -3 in April is calculated by subtracting the pessimistic 30% indicating "lower than normal" volume of production, from the optimistic 27% indicating a "higher than normal" volume of expected production.)

- The balance of opinion concerning the **backlog of unfilled orders** decreased from -28 in January 1990 to -35 in the April 1990 survey. Decreases in transportation equipment, primary metal, refined petroleum and coal products and fabricated metal product industries accounted for most of the decline. The balance has been declining for the last 10 surveys.

__Note:__ Individual responses to the Business Conditions Survey are weighted by the value of the respondent's shipments reported to the annual Census of Manufactures. The proportions, therefore, reflect the magnitude of the individual manufacturer's contribution to the total. The balance is the difference between the proportion associated with the positive-type response (e.g. higher volume of production) and the proportion related to the negative-type response (e.g. lower volume of production). Both the raw data (raw) and seasonally adjusted (s.a.) data are given for the balance. The seasonally adjusted value for the neutral components (e.g. expected production about the same) is calculated by subtracting the sum of the seasonally adjusted values of the other two components from 100.

- The **finished products inventories** balance decreased slightly from -27 in January to -29 in April 1990 and remained at a high negative level.

- The April 1990 balance for **orders received** remained unchanged at a level of -23. Although the balance remained unchanged, 13 of the 22 major industrial groupings indicated an improvement in orders received. However, the balance remained at a high negative level.

Unadjusted

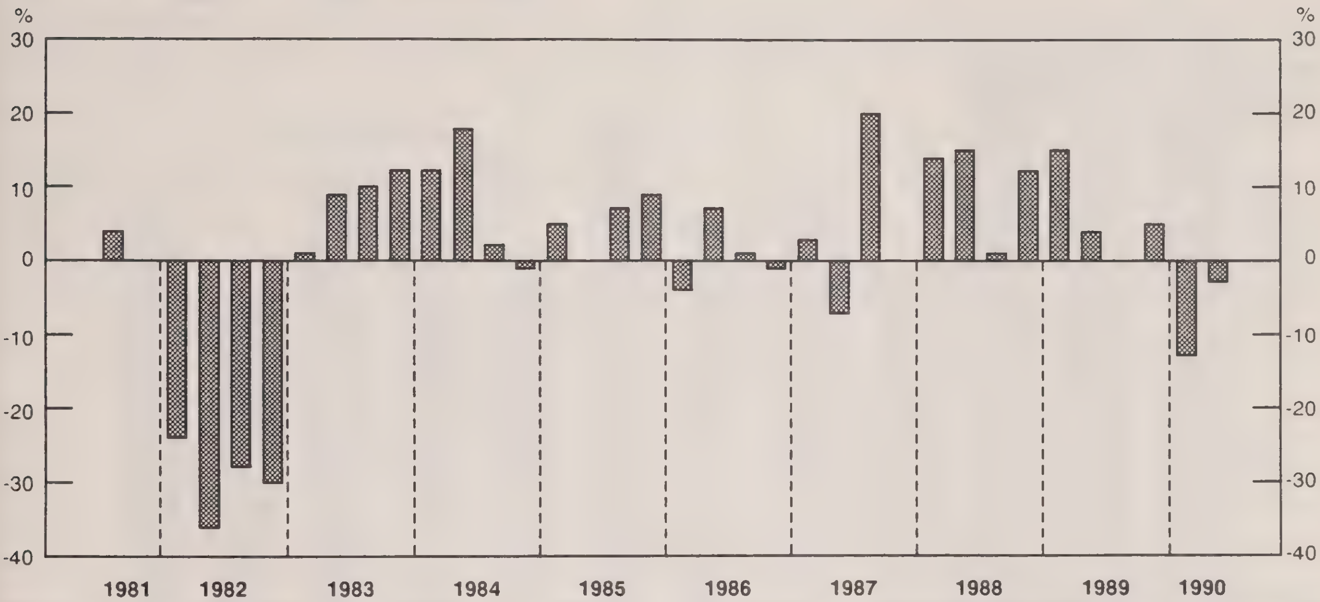
The main **source of production difficulties** continued to be a shortage of skilled labour, although the proportion was down to 7% from highs of 13% in April and July 1989. This was followed closely by a shortage working capital, which increased two percentage points to 5%.

The Business Conditions Survey is carried out in January, April, July and October and the majority of responses are recorded in the first two weeks of these months. Results are based on replies from about 5,000 manufacturers. Data users should note the January 1990 results have been revised to include responses received after the first release of these results.

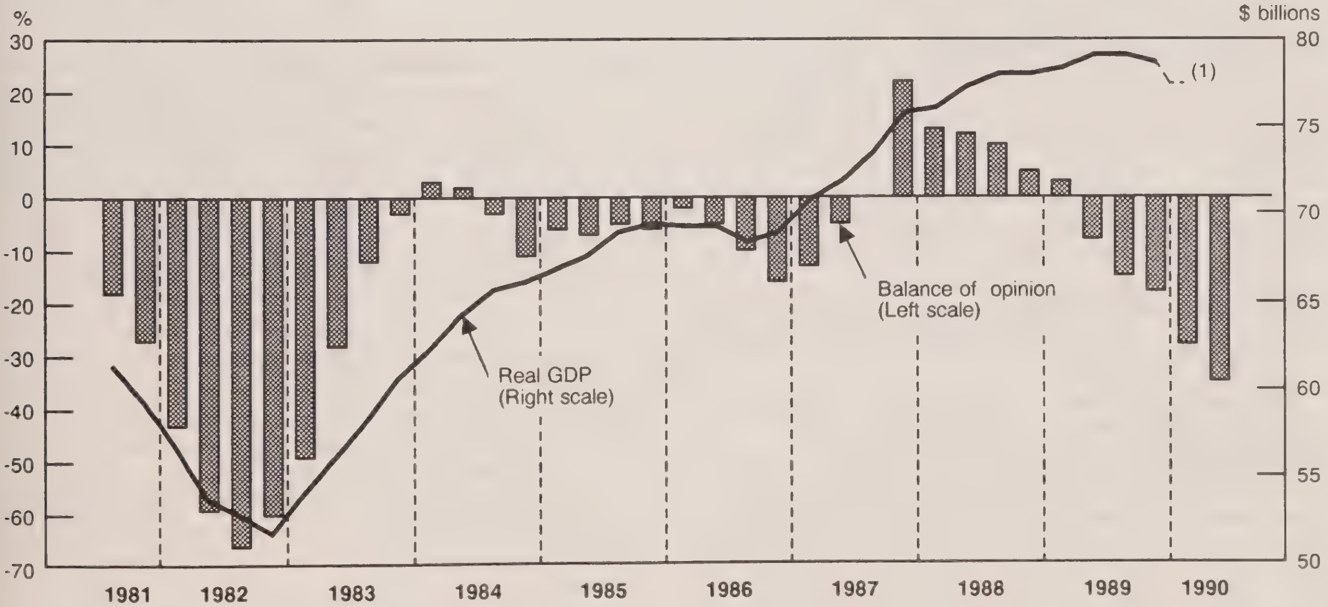
Available on CANSIM (raw data only): matrices 2843-2845.

For further information on this release, contact C. Robillard (613-951-3507), Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section, Industry Division. ☐

Balance of Opinion for Expected Volume of Production Next Three Months vs Last Three Months



Balance of Opinion on Backlog of Unfilled Orders and Real GDP for Manufacturing Industries
Seasonally adjusted



(1) - - - - - January and February 1990

Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries

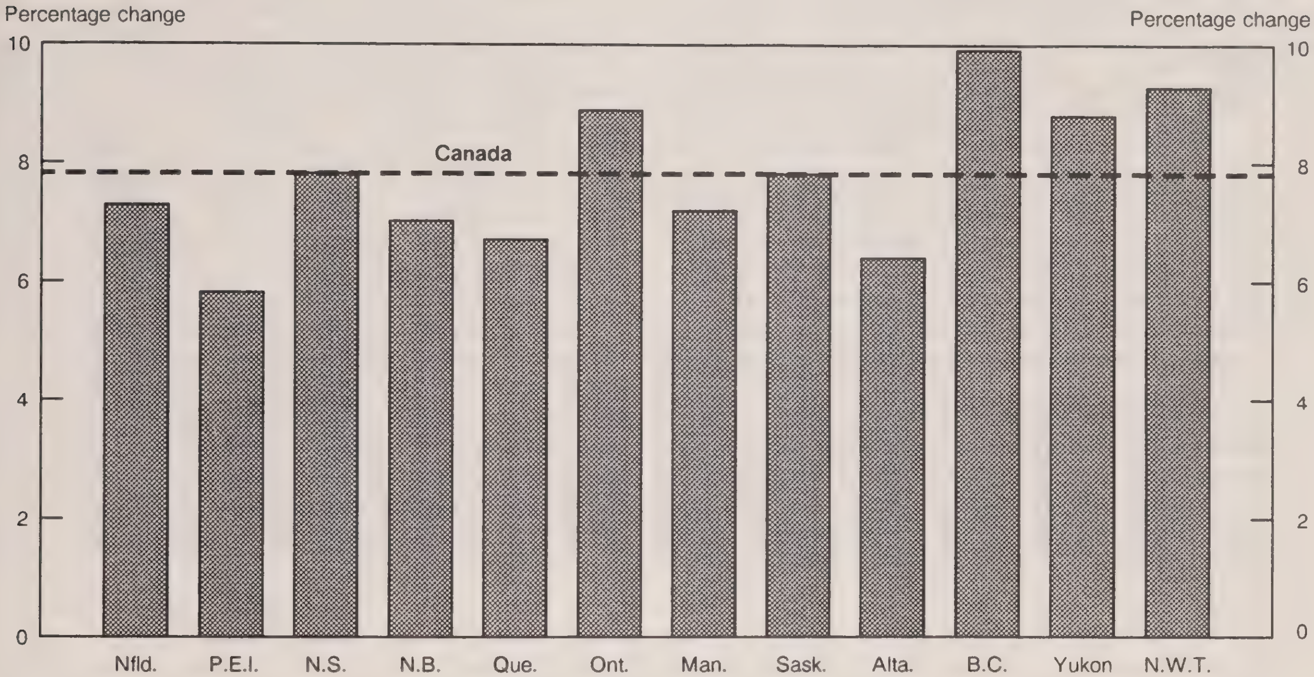
April 1990

All Manufacturing Industries	April 1989	July 1989	October 1989	January 1990	April 1990
Volume of production during next three months compared with last three months will be:					
			Seasonally adjusted		
About the same	52	52	47	41	43
Higher	26	24	29	23	27
Lower	22	24	24	36	30
Balance	4	0	5	-13	-3
			Raw		
Balance	20	-13	10	-22	15
Orders received are:					
			Seasonally Adjusted		
About the same	64	53	63	47	49
Rising	13	21	14	15	14
Declining	23	26	23	38	37
Balance	-10	-5	-9	-23	-23
			Raw		
Balance	-6	-4	-13	-26	-20
Present backlog of unfilled orders is:					
			Seasonally Adjusted		
About normal	70	71	64	55	53
Higher than normal	11	7	9	9	6
Lower than normal	19	22	27	37	41
Balance	-8	-15	-18	-28	-35
			Raw		
Balance	-8	-11	-17	-30	-37
Finished product inventory on hand is:					
			Seasonally Adjusted		
About right	67	67	76	63	57
Too low	7	5	4	5	7
Too high[1]	26	28	20	32	36
Balance	-19	-23	-16	-27	-29
			Raw		
Balance	-20	-22	-15	-28	-29
Sources of production difficulties:					
			Raw		
Working capital shortage	3	3	5	3	5
Skilled labour shortage	13	13	11	8	7
Unskilled labour shortage	3	3	3	1	1
Raw material shortage	6	4	4	5	4
Other difficulties	15	4	5	4	4
No difficulties	65	78	75	82	81

[1] *No evident seasonality.*

Chart 1

GDP Growth in 1989 (at current prices)



Provincial Economic Accounts

Preliminary Estimates for 1989

British Columbia's Gross Domestic Product at market prices registered the strongest increase at 9.9% in 1989 (see Table 1 and Chart 1), while economic growth was above the national average in Ontario (8.9%), the Yukon (8.8%) and the Northwest Territories (9.3%).

Economic activity in British Columbia continued its expansionary phase for a third consecutive year; the 1989 performance is explained by the strength of investment in fixed capital and the large 2.5% increase of its population. Ontario's share of domestic production increased from 41.1% to 41.5% in 1989, although its economy has been weakening, while Quebec's share decreased from 23.9% to 23.6% as economic growth was below the national average for the first time since 1985 (see Table 2).

Final domestic demand rose 4.5% in volume terms during 1989 at the Canada level (see Chart 2 and Table 3). Capital spending, which led the national economy for a fifth consecutive year, explains in large part the disparities in the provincial and territorial growth rates of real domestic demand in 1989. New Brunswick, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories, which recorded strong growth in investment, registered the largest annual increases in real final domestic demand at 5.5%, 8.7% and 16.5% respectively; the decrease in Saskatchewan (-0.3%) and the small increase in the Yukon (0.6%) reflect drops in investment.

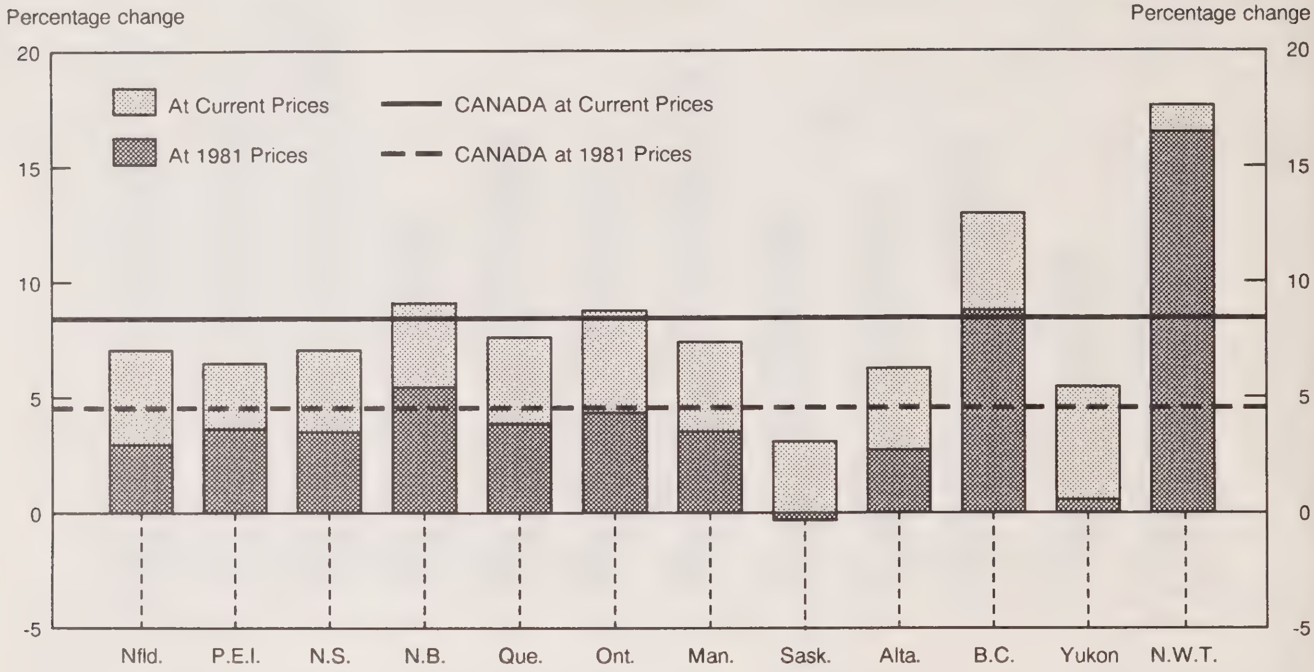
The rate of inflation in 1989 as measured by the final domestic demand implicit price index was 3.8% compared to 2.7% in 1988. The highest rates of price increase were recorded in Ontario (4.1%), British Columbia (4.3%) and the Yukon (4.9%).

Components of Income

Labour income increased strongly in Ontario (10.3%) and in British Columbia (11.8%); Ontario's share continued its climb to 43.1% in 1989 compared to 42.7% in 1988 and 38.8% in 1981. For the second consecutive year, Manitoba and Saskatchewan had the smallest increases at 6.2% and 4.8%, respectively.

Chart 2

Final Domestic Demand in 1989



Corporate profits before taxes grew only in Alberta, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories, where higher prices for crude petroleum, natural gas and certain metals were important factors. The drop in profits of 2.8% at the national level was reflected in all the other provinces. Interest and miscellaneous investment income rose substantially in the country, as interest rates were higher during the year.

The accrued net income of farm operators from farm production declined 20.7% in 1989 after a 37.9% increase in 1988. This drop is explained by higher expenses, lower subsidies and lower accrued earnings of the Canadian Wheat Board as exports of grains fell in 1989. The largest decrease occurred in Alberta (-67.1%), following a strong rise of 163.4% in 1988, while a good crop permitted Saskatchewan's net farm income to post a 19.5% gain.

Components of Demand

The growth in real personal expenditure on consumer goods and services (4.0%) weakened for the second consecutive year; only Manitoba and British Columbia recorded a stronger increase than in the previous year. The relative strength in British Columbia, attributable partly to increased immigration and interprovincial migration, was widespread in that expenditures grew much faster than the corresponding national average rate in all major components of consumer spending. Alberta also posted a substantial increase in real personal expenditure on consumer goods and services mostly due to sales of new trucks, furniture and household equipment. For the second year in a row, Saskatchewan recorded the smallest growth in expenditures at 1981 prices following weakness in new vehicle sales and in the semi-durable and non-durable goods components. Real expenditures on services grew strongly in Prince Edward Island (4.1%), Quebec (4.6%), Ontario (4.9%) and the Northwest Territories (4.4%), in spite of noticeable price increases.

Real business investment in fixed capital remained strong in 1989 (+6.9%) for the fifth consecutive year, sustained by rapid growth in domestic demand and a relative decline in machinery

and equipment prices. Capital outlays grew the most in New Brunswick (16.3%), British Columbia (17.1%) and the Northwest Territories (37.7%). They dropped by 8.2% in Saskatchewan, reflecting a decrease in residential and non-residential construction.

The growth in real business purchases of machinery and equipment, which affected all provinces and territories, was mostly responsible for the increase of investment in fixed capital. The demand for machinery and equipment was that much stronger given that the prices were decreasing in most provinces and territories. Business non-residential construction investment growth slowed to 3.6% following a 12.1% rise in 1988; the weakness in capital spending of the oil and gas industry adversely affected the Saskatchewan and Alberta economies.

In 1989, residential construction activity increased 4.1% in volume terms, a rate similar to that of 1988. The housing market was especially active in Western Canada, notably in Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon. The jump in outlays on residential construction was very large in British Columbia (21.6%) despite higher prices. Substantial decreases in the volume of new construction work-put-in-place occurred in Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Government current expenditure on goods and services at 1981 prices continued to rise more slowly than other major demand components in 1989; the growth rates varied only slightly across the country. Expenditures at 1981 prices grew less in Newfoundland and British Columbia, where the rise in prices was the strongest.

Gross Domestic Product estimates for the provinces and territories are available on CANSIM: matrices 2610-2619, 2621-2631, 2633, 4995-4998, 6949 and 6950. The estimates of final domestic demand at 1981 prices are presented in CANSIM matrices 6918-6932 and their associated implicit price indexes in matrices 6933-6946.

The 1989 issue of *Provincial Economic Accounts, Preliminary Estimates* (13-213P, $25) will be released in May. The data are also available immediately on printouts and micro-computer diskettes.

For further information, contact Michel Vallières (613-951-0438), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division. □

Table 1
Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices, Annual percentage change

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
					(percent)			
Newfoundland	9.0	8.4	8.4	7.1	6.1	9.8	6.1	7.3
Prince Edward Island	4.2	10.8	11.3	1.8	13.0	6.1	11.4	5.8
Nova Scotia	15.2	13.8	11.1	11.5	8.5	7.3	6.7	7.8
New Brunswick	9.6	14.8	11.8	7.5	10.9	9.5	7.2	7.0
Atlantic Canada	**11.3**	**12.7**	**10.7**	**8.8**	**8.9**	**8.5**	**6.9**	**7.3**
Quebe	5.8	7.0	9.4	6.9	8.6	11.8	9.9	6.7
Ontario	4.2	10.7	12.9	7.0	9.6	11.2	10.9	8.9
Central Canada	**4.8**	**9.3**	**11.6**	**7.0**	**9.2**	**11.4**	**10.5**	**8.1**
Manitoba	6.5	6.4	10.8	6.9	4.4	5.8	10.1	7.2
Saskatchewan	2.9	3.2	7.6	6.4	-1.7	-0.2	8.6	7.8
Alberta	5.9	4.7	6.4	10.9	-11.1	1.9	7.2	6.4
British Columbia	3.2	4.4	6.2	6.6	4.7	9.2	9.5	9.9
Yukon	2.0	-13.8	15.5	6.3	19.8	26.0	7.7	8.8
Northwest Territories	30.2	16.9	18.8	22.6	-0.2	4.3	1.8	9.3
Western Canada	**4.8**	**4.6**	**7.1**	**8.5**	**-2.6**	**5.0**	**8.6**	**8.0**
Canada	**5.2**	**8.4**	**9.6**	**7.5**	**5.6**	**9.1**	**9.3**	**7.8**

Table 2
Provincial Distribution of Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
					(percent)			
Newfoundland	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Prince Edward Island	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Nova Scotia	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5
New Brunswick	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9
Atlantic Canada	**5.7**	**5.9**	**5.9**	**6.0**	**6.2**	**6.1**	**6.1**	**6.0**
Quebec	23.1	22.9	22.8	22.6	23.3	23.9	23.9	23.6
Ontario	36.7	37.7	38.6	38.5	40.0	40.8	41.1	41.5
Central Canada	59.8	60.6	61.4	61.1	63.3	64.7	65.0	65.1
Manitoba	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5
Saskatchewan	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.1
Alberta	14.2	13.7	13.3	13.7	11.6	10.8	10.5	10.4
British Columbia	12.3	11.9	11.6	11.4	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.5
Yukon	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Northwest Territories	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Western Canada	**34.5**	**33.5**	**32.7**	**32.9**	**30.5**	**29.2**	**28.9**	**28.9**
Canada	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Table 3
Final Domestic Demand at 1981 Prices, Annual percentage change

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
					(percent)			
Newfoundland	4.4	4.9	3.4	1.8	2.8	1.5	5.3	3.0
Prince Edward Island	-1.2	6.3	7.1	3.3	3.1	4.1	6.5	3.6
Nova Scotia	1.5	5.4	3.4	4.5	2.3	1.9	5.2	3.5
New Brunswick	1.2	-0.1	4.1	5.8	3.5	3.0	6.2	5.5
Atlantic Canada	**1.9**	**3.6**	**3.8**	**4.2**	**2.8**	**2.2**	**5.6**	**4.0**
Quebec	-4.1	3.5	5.7	5.4	4.2	6.1	5.3	3.9
Ontario	-3.1	3.8	5.6	7.3	7.2	6.9	6.6	4.3
Central Canada	**-3.5**	**3.7**	**5.6**	**6.6**	**6.0**	**6.6**	**6.1**	**4.1**
Manitoba	-2.6	3.4	6.6	5.9	4.6	0.7	2.6	3.5
Saskatchewan	-5.9	4.3	1.4	3.7	0.9	4.1	2.5	-0.3
Alberta	-5.0	-6.2	-3.5	6.2	-0.7	3.2	8.2	2.7
British Columbia	-8.3	0.1	0.5	4.6	2.3	5.4	7.5	8.7
Yukon	-9.6	-5.4	-2.7	2.0	15.0	4.9	5.2	0.6
Northwest Territories	13.0	-6.6	-7.1	-12.7	-16.0	-13.0	11.6	16.5
Western Canada	**-5.8**	**-1.6**	**-0.3**	**4.9**	**1.1**	**3.6**	**6.6**	**5.0**
Canada	**-3.7**	**2.1**	**3.4**	**5.7**	**4.0**	**5.6**	**6.2**	**4.5**

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Shipments of Solid Fuel-burning Heating Products

First Quarter 1990

Shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products totalled $9.6 million for the first quarter 1990, a decrease of 10.7% from the $10.8[r] million shipped during the first quarter of 1989.

Manufacturers' shipments of Canadian-made solid fuel-burning heating products are now available, as are data on the number of units shipped.

The 1990 first quarter issue of *Shipments of Solid Fuel-burning Heating Products* (25-002, $4.75/$19) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending April 14, 1990

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.8 million tonnes, an increase of 2.8% over the same period last year.

Piggyback traffic decreased 8.7% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded decreased 10.3% during the same period.

The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 3.9% higher than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1989 figures and 1990 cumulative data have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

March 1990

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 21.3 million tonnes in March 1990, an increase of 3.7% over the March 1989 figure. The carriers received an additional 1.2 million tonnes from United States connections.

Total loadings in Canada for the year to date showed an increase of 4.8% from the 1989 period, while receipts from United States connections showed an increase of 6.5%.

All 1989 figures and 1990 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The March 1990 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, $7.90/$79) is to be released the fourth week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For seasonally adjusted revenue freight loadings, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Cement

March 1990

Canadian manufacturers shipped 767 211 tonnes of cement in March 1990, an increase of 2.9% over the 745 751[r] tonnes shipped a year earlier and an increase of 45.8% over the 526 387 tonnes shipped in February 1990.

January-to-March 1990 shipments reached 1 780 389 tonnes, up 5.4% over the 1 689 747[r] tonnes shipped during the same period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 35).

The March 1990 issue of *Cement* (44-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Gypsum Products

March 1990

Manufacturers shipped 24 902 thousand square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in March 1990, down 2.9% from the 25 657 thousand square metres shipped in March 1989 and up 21.6% from the 20 473 thousand square metres shipped in February 1990.

Year-to-date shipments were 66 883 thousand square metres, a decrease of 4.9% from the January to March 1989 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).

The March 1990 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, $4.70/$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Rigid Insulating Board

March 1990

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 2 685 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in March 1990, a decrease of 19.8% compared to 3 348^r thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in March 1989.

January to March 1990 shipments totalled 7 699^r thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis), compared to 8 466^r thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) for the same period in 1989, a decrease of 9.1%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

The March 1990 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Asphalt Roofing

March 1990

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 3 365 968 metric bundles in March 1990, an increase of 24.7% over the 2 699 940^r bundles shipped a year earlier.

January to March 1990 shipments were 7 646 412 bundles, up 2.8% over 7 437 993^r bundles shipped during the same period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 to 28).

The March 1990 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder

March 1990

Production of process cheese in March 1990 totalled 6 753 023 kilograms, an increase of 8.4% over February 1990, but a decrease of 15.4% from March 1989. The 1990 year-to-date production totalled 20 699 656 kilograms, compared to the corresponding 1989 amount of 19 056 354 kilograms.

Total production of instant skim milk powder during the month was 513 863 kilograms, an increase of 68.2% over February 1990 and an increase of 20.7% over the (revised) March 1989. Year-to-date production totalled 1 272 624 kilograms, compared to the 1 417 566^r kilograms reported for the corresponding period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The March 1990 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, $4.70/$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Apparent Per Capita Disappearance of Poultry Products

1989

The apparent per capita disappearance of stewing hen and chicken was 23.2 kilograms in 1989 compared to 23.9 kilograms in 1988. Turkey remained the same at 4.5 kilograms per capita.

Per capita disappearance for eggs was 16.4 dozen in 1989, compared to 16.8 dozen in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1136 and 1137.

For further information on this release, contact Ruth McMillan (613)951-2549, Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Prices for publications in the United States and "Other Countries" are expressed in $U.S.

✓ **Coal and Coke Statistics**, February 1990.
Catalogue number 45-002
(Canada: $10/100; U.S.: $12/$120; Other Countries: $14/$140).

✓ **Summary of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based)**, February 1990.
Catalogue number 65-001
(Canada: $18.20/$182; U.S.: $21.80/$218; Other Countries: $25.50/$255).

✓ **Imports, Merchandise Trade (H.S. Based)**, 1989.
Catalogue number 65-203
(Canada: $166; U.S.: $199; Other Countries: $232).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada $105/year; other countries $126/year

Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, May 4, 1990

For release at 10:00 a.m.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Juristat Bulletin: The Supply of Illicit Drugs in Canada
1988

Most of the cultivated drugs on Canada's illicit market are imported from foreign countries. In 1988, police reported 895 offences involving the importation of illicit drugs, of which the large majority were reported in Quebec (50%) and Ontario (33%). Although the total number of importation offences decreased by 13% in 1988, primarily due to a reduction in offences involving cannabis, a 77% increase in the total number occurred between 1979 and 1988.

Unlike cocaine and heroin, a sizeable share of the marijuana market is cultivated domestically. Between 1986 and 1988, the total number of cultivation offences reported by the police increased by 65%. In 1988, the total number increased for a third consecutive year to a 10-year high of 1,118, of which almost three-quarters were reported in British Columbia (56%) and Ontario (17%).

The Supply of Illicit Drugs in Canada (85-002, Vol. 10, No. 6, $3.70/$37), released today, provides an overview of Canada's illicit drug market from a supply perspective. Uniform Crime Reporting Survey data are supplemented by information obtained from the RCMP, Canada Customs, and Health and Welfare Canada.

For more information on this Juristat Bulletin, contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots)

Week Ending April 28, 1990

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending April 28, 1990 totalled 288 032 tonnes, an increase of 0.5% over the preceding week's total of 286 668 tonnes, but down 12.4% from the year-earlier level of 328 754 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1990 was 4 604 654 tonnes, a decrease of 12.9% from 5 284 823 tonnes for the same period in 1989.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Book Publishing and Exclusive Agents Survey

1988-89

Sales of book publishers and exclusive agents in 1988-89 increased 8% over the 1987-88 level. Publishers' own title sales reached $735 million, while books sold on an exclusive basis for foreign and other Canadian publishers earned $608 million.

Publishers reported 7,550 new titles, a 4% increase over the previous year, and 5,161 reprints, a 14% increase.

Other data from the survey of book publishers and exclusive agents will be published soon in *Book Publishing in Canada* (87-210). See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this survey contact Michel Frève (613-951-1563), Culture Sub-division, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Air Charter Statistics

Fourth Quarter 1989 (Preliminary Data)

Preliminary fourth quarter 1989 data indicate that the number of passengers travelling on international commercial charter services increased 10.0% over the 1988 figure, to 1,068,730.

For further information on this release, contact Jocelyn Plourde (819-997-6173), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Barriers to Advancement in the Public Service

June 1989

Data from the Barriers to Advancement in the Public Service Survey, conducted in June 1989, are available. The survey measured not only facts but also perceptions and attitudes vis-à-vis the advancement among men and women in the Public Service. The survey was conducted on behalf of the Task Force on Barriers to Women in the Public Service.

For further information on this release, contact Scott Murray (613-951-9476) or Jeanine Bustros (613-951-6802), Household Division, Special Surveys Group. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Prices for publications in the United States and "Other Countries" are expressed in $U.S.

System of National Accounts - Gross Domestic Product by Industry, February 1990.
Catalogue number 15-001
(Canada: $12.70/$127; U.S.: $15.20/$152; Other Countries: $17.80/$178).

Retail Trade, January 1990.
Catalogue number 63-005
(Canada: $14.40/$144; U. S.: $17.30/$173; Other Countries: $20.20/$202).

Wholesale Trade, January 1990.
Catalogue number 63-008
(Canada: $14.40/$144; U.S.: $17.30/$173; Other Countries: 20.20/$202).

Estimates of Labour Income, October-December 1989.
Catalogue number 72-005
(Canada: $22.50/$90; U.S.: $27/$108; Other Countries: $31.50/$126).

Juristat Service Bulletin, Vol. 10, No. 6, **The Supply of Illicit Drugs in Canada**, 1988.
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada $3.70/$37; Other Countries $4.40/$44).

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The Daily

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Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada $120/year; U.S. $144/year; Other countries $168/year

Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of May 7 - 11

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
May		
7	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	February 1990
9	Help-wanted Index	April 1990
9	Estimates of Labour Income	February 1990
9	New Housing Price Index	March 1990
10	Farm Product Price Index	March 1990
11	Labour Force Survey	April 1990
11	Traval Between Canada and Other Countries	March 1990

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, May 7, 1990 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

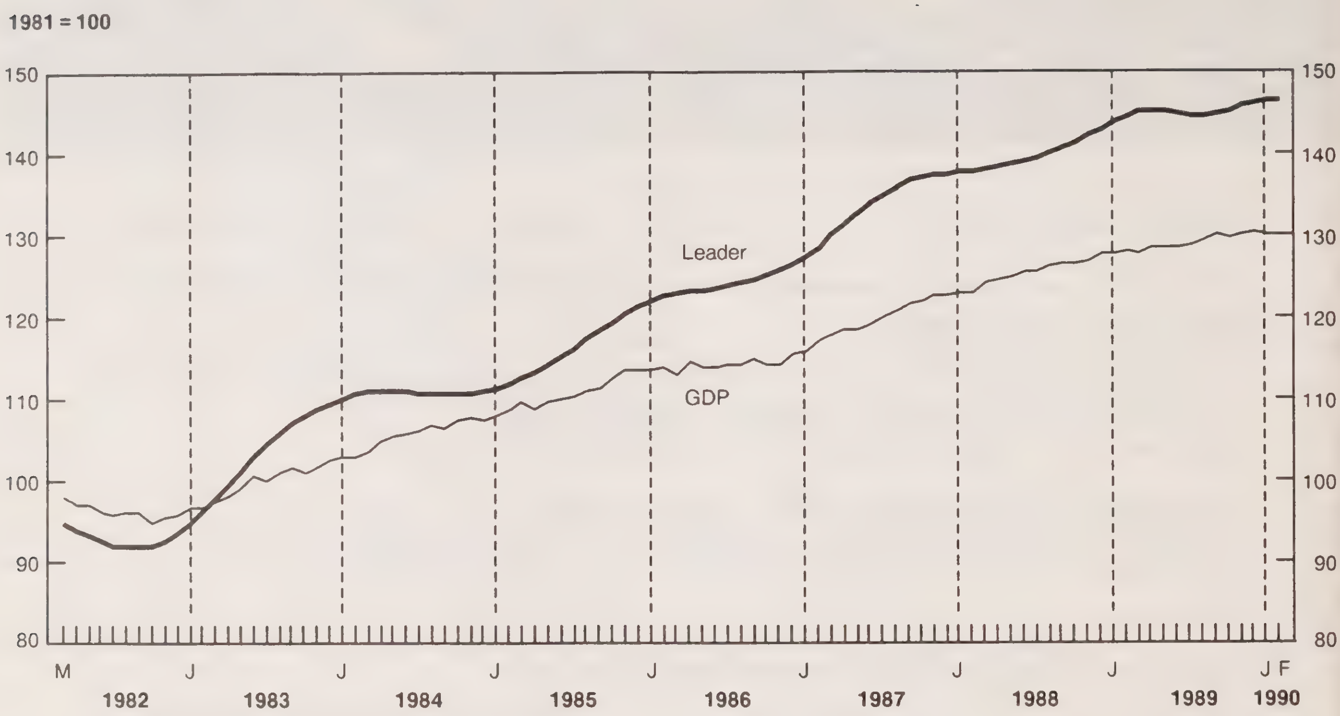
MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Composite Leading Indicator and GDP



Composite Leading Indicator

February 1990

The composite leading indicator was unchanged in February, after increases of 0.1% in January and 0.3% in each of the last three months of 1989. This slowdown is comparable to that which followed the downturn in housing early in 1989 and the stock market crash late in 1987. Manufacturing was the principal source of weakness in February, as it was in January 1990. The indicators of final demand remained firm, as has the growth of incomes. Import demand rose sharply in February, while domestic output was sluggish.

The components related to household demand continued to post steady growth in February. In particular, sales of durable goods rose while personal services led the growth of employment in services. The housing index registered a smaller gain (0.6%) than in January (1.5%). House sales fell sharply, due to declines in Ontario, but housing starts continued to increase. Recent gains in housing were reflected in rising furniture and appliance sales.

For the first time since 1986, all of the manufacturing indicators were down in February. New orders for durable goods continued to decline rapidly, with capital goods industries replacing autos as the main source of weakness. This slackening of investment occurred as import demand rebounded sharply in February. Non-durable goods industries were also weak, and contributed to a decline in the ratio of shipments to stocks of finished goods. The average workweek decreased slightly.

The United States leading indicator was flat in February, after two straight small increases. Building permits fell sharply after a large gain in January. Orders for consumer goods rose sharply, however, and this growth continued into March to lead a rebound in the overall index. Final demand was vigorous in the first quarter in the United States and real GNP grew by 0.5%.

The financial market indicators both declined in February. The Toronto stock exchange index fell by 1.2%, and the real money supply by 0.1%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 191.

For further information on this release, or about the next release dates, contact F. Roy-Mayrand (613-951-3627), International and Financial Economics Division.

For more information on the economy, order the May issue of *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, $21/$210), available the week of May 21, 1990. See "How to Order Publications".

Canadian Leading Indicator

	Percentage Change			Level	
	December	January	February	January	February
Composite Leading Indicator (1981 = 100)					
Smoothed	0.3	0.1	0.0	146.3	146.3
Unsmoothed	0.3	-1.3	-0.2	145.3	145.0
Retail Trade					
Furniture and appliance sales	0.2	0.6	0.4	1,110[4]	1,115[4]
Other durable goods sales	0.5	1.1	0.8	3,892[4]	3,921[4]
House Spending Index[1]	2.1	1.5	0.6	148.2	149.1
Manufacturing					
New orders – durable	0.0	-1.2	-1.6	10,188[4]	10,029[4]
Shipment-to-inventory ratio – (finished goods[2])	0.00	-0.01	-0.02	1.46	1.44
Average workweek (hours)	0.0	0.0	-0.2	38.6	38.5
Business and personal service employment (thousands)	0.3	0.5	0.7	1,737	1,750
United States					
Composite Leading Index (1967 = 100)	0.1	0.1	0.0	193.5	193.5
TSE300 Stock Price Index (1975 = 1000)	0.5	-0.6	-1.2	3,945	3,897
Money Supply (M1) ($1981)[3]	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	25,800[4]	25,746[4]

1 *Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (MLS).*
2 *Difference from previous month.*
3 *Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.*
4 *Millions of 1981 dollars.*

■

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

January 1990

Preliminary figures for January 1990 indicate that marketable production of natural gas, at 9.3 billion cubic metres, recorded a twelfth consecutive monthly gain, rising 4.3% over January 1989. Exports posted a gain of 13.3% over January of last year, while domestic sales of natural gas were up 2.3% over the same period.

Production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons in January 1990 amounted to 7.8 million cubic metres, a decrease of 7.2% from January 1989. This represents a twelfth consecutive decline. Exports of crude oil continued to decline, dropping 11.1% below January 1989. Imports of crude oil fell 10.7% during the same period. Deliveries of crude oil to Canadian refineries were down 3.5% from the same month last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 127 and 128.

The January 1990 issue of *Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, $10/$100) will be available the third week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

	January 1990	% Change from January 1989
	(thousands of cubic metres)	
Crude Oil and Equivalent		
Production	7 780.6	-7.2
Exports	2 974.6	-11.1
Imports	2 343.8	-10.7
Refinery receipts	7 489.7	-3.5
	(millions of cubic metres)	
Natural gas		
Marketable production	9 267.6	4.3
Exports	3 653.4	13.3
Canadian sales	6 891.3	2.3

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Oil Pipeline Transport

February 1990

In February, net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into Canadian pipelines decreased 2.4% from the same period last year to 13 155 560 cubic metres (m^3). Year-to-date receipts, now at 27 992 486 m^3, are down 0.5% from 1989.

Pipeline exports of crude oil decreased 10.2% compared to February 1989, while pipeline imports rose 21.4% for the same period. On a cumulative basis, exports in 1990 are now down 13.2% from 1989 levels, while imports are up by 40.9%.

Deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries this month rose 1.3% from 1989, while deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products decreased 9.8%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The February 1990 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, $9.50/$95) will be available the last week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact G. O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120/year; US$144/year; Other countries: US$168/year

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Prices for publications in the United States and "Other Countries" are expressed in $U.S.

Shipments of Solid Fuel Burning Heating Products, Quarter Ended March 1990.
Catalogue number 25-002
(Canada: $4.75/$19; U.S.: $5.75/$23; Other Countries: $6.75/$27).

Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, March 1990.
Catalogue number 32-024
(Canada: $5/$50; U.S.: $6/$60; Other Countries: $7/$70).

Rigid Insulating Board (Wood Fibre Products), March 1990.
Catalogue number 36-002
(Canada: $5/$50; U.S.: $6/$60; Other Countries: $7/$70).

Cement, March 1990.
Catalogue number 44-001
(Canada: $5/$50; U.S.: $6/$60; Other Countries: $7/$70).

Gypsum Products, March 1990.
Catalogue number 44-003
(Canada: $5/$50; U.S.: $6/$60; Other Countries: $7/$70).

Industry Price Indexes, February 1990.
Catalogue number 62-011
(Canada: $17.30/$173; Other Countries: $20.80/$208).

How to Order Publications

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, May 8, 1990 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

Demographic and Income Statistics for Postal Walks
1988

This database provides demographic and income statistics at the postal walk level, the route taken by a Canada Post letter carrier to deliver the mail every day. The database contains socio-economic characteristics of the taxfiler population for close to 16,000 postal walks across Canada.

The *Postal Walk* data are available on paper, on diskette or on magnetic tape.

For further information, contact the Small Area and Administrative Data Division (613-951-9720).

MAJOR RELEASE

Farm Input Price Index (FIPI)

First Quarter 1990

The Farm Input Price Index (1981 = 100) stood at a preliminary level of 116.6 for the first quarter 1990, down 0.2% from the previous quarter, but an increase of 1.0% over a year earlier. Of nine major group indexes of the FIPI, three decreased and six rose.

- The animal production index, which dropped 1.5% in the first quarter, contributed the most to the quarterly decrease of the total FIPI. Within this major group, prices declined 2.1% for feeder cattle, 0.1% for weanling pigs and 2.0% for prepared feed, while prices for grain feed rose 2.0%.

- The crop production index decreased 1.4%, due to lower prices for seed (-2.9%), fertilizer (-1.3%), and pesticides (-1.4%).

- An increase in the interest index of 1.8% over the quarter accounted for most of the offsetting effect on the total index, mainly due to higher interest rates for non-mortgage types of loans.

- On a year-to-year basis, the increases of 4.4% in the machinery and motor vehicle index and 8.7% in the interest index were the main contributors to the total increase. However, there were declines in both the animal and crop production indexes. The animal production index declined (-4.9%), mainly due to lower prices for feed (-13.6%). The crop production index decreased 1.3% over the year, as decreases for all other group indexes outweighed a large increase of 45.5% in the crop insurance index.

Data users should note that, in accordance with the revision schedule of this series, some indexes for 1988 and 1989 have been changed. The indexes for 1988 are now final.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1900-1909.

The first quarter 1990 issue of *Farm Input Price Indexes* (62-004, $12.25/$49) will be available at the end of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ☐

Farm Input Price Indexes

(1981 = 100)

	First Quarter 1990	Fourth Quarter 1989	First Quarter 1989	% Change First Quarter 1990/ Fourth Quarter 1989	% Change First Quarter 1990/1989
			Eastern Canada		
Total Farm Input[p]	**119.0**	**119.5**	**119.2**	**-0.4**	**-0.2**
Building and fencing	153.6	153.7	146.2	-0.1	5.1
Machinery and motor vehicles	129.2	128.5	122.7	0.5	5.3
Crop production	110.1	113.1	116.4	-2.7	-5.4
Animal production	106.4	108.9	114.7	-2.3	-7.2
Supplies and services	149.3	147.4	142.1	1.3	5.1
Hired farm labour	152.7	151.8	145.1	0.6	5.2
Property taxes[p]	146.1	132.2	132.2	10.5	10.5
Interest[p]	104.2	102.3	95.1	1.9	9.6
Farm rent[p]	87.7	81.8	81.8	7.2	7.2
			Western Canada		
Total Farm Input[p]	**114.9**	**114.7**	**112.8**	**0.2**	**1.9**
Building and fencing	131.4	131.5	126.3	-0.1	4.0
Machinery and motor vehicles	120.9	120.5	116.3	0.3	4.0
Crop production	98.7	99.2	96.9	-0.5	1.9
Animal production	116.6	117.6	119.7	-0.9	-2.6
Supplies and services	128.2	127.7	126.1	0.4	1.7
Hired farm labour	135.3	134.8	133.0	0.4	1.7
Property taxes[p]	163.2	155.9	155.9	4.7	4.7
Interest[p]	96.3	94.7	89.1	1.7	8.1
Farm rent[p]	94.7	93.4	93.4	1.4	1.4
			Canada		
Total Farm Input[p]	**116.6**	**116.8**	**115.5**	**-0.2**	**1.0**
Building and fencing	142.9	143.0	136.6	-0.1	4.6
Machinery and motor vehicles	123.6	123.1	118.4	0.4	4.4
Crop production	103.1	104.6	104.5	-1.4	-1.3
Animal production	111.5	113.2	117.2	-1.5	-4.9
Supplies and services	137.9	136.8	133.4	0.8	3.4
Hired farm labour	145.2	144.4	139.9	0.6	3.8
Property taxes[p]	157.3	147.7	147.7	6.5	6.5
Interest[p]	99.7	97.9	91.7	1.8	8.7
Farm rent[p]	93.1	90.8	90.8	2.5	2.5

[p] *Preliminary figures.*

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Prices for publications in the United States and "Other Countries" are expressed in $U.S.

✓ **Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Service Bulletin**, Vol. 18, No. 15:
Pack of Processed Carrots, 1989.
Catalogue number 32-023
(Canada: $7.80/$127; United States: $9.30/$152; Other Countries: $10.90/$178).

✓ **Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Service Bulletin**, Vol. 18, No. 19:
Pack of Processed Blueberries, 1989.
Catalogue number 32-023
(Canada: $7.80/$127; United States: $9.30/$152; Other Countries: $10.90/$178).

✓ **Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Service Bulletin**, Vol. 18, No. 25:
Pack of Processed Mixed Vegetables, 1989.
Catalogue number 32-023
(Canada: $7.80/$127; United States: $9.30/$152; Other Countries: $10.90/$178).

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Statistics Canada

Wednesday, May 9, 1990 For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Estimates of Labour Income

February 1990

Highlights

The February preliminary seasonally adjusted estimate of labour income, which is approximately 50% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the National Income and Expenditure Accounts, was $30.9 billion, a 0.7% increase over January 1990.

Seasonally Adjusted

- The seasonally adjusted estimate of wages and salaries[1] for February 1990 increased 0.7%, up slightly from the 0.6% increase recorded in January, but similar to the average monthly increase of 0.8% in 1989.
- Wages and salaries increases were noted in transportation, communications and other utilities (1.5%), finance, insurance and real estate (1.2%), commercial and personal services (1.5%), and federal administration (1.0%).
- Declines in wages and salaries occurred in forestry (1.7%), mines, quarries and oil wells (0.3%), and health and welfare services (0.4%).
- Wages and salaries in manufacturing increased 0.5%, following a decline of 0.2% in January 1990.
- In February, all provinces and territories recorded month-to-month changes of 1.0% or less in wages and salaries, with the exception of Prince Edward Island (+1.4%) and New Brunswick (+1.1%).

[1] *Wages and salaries account for 90% of labour income.*

Note to Users

With the release of the December 1989 estimates of Labour Income, revisions were made back to January 1989.

These revisions consisted in the main of macro-level adjustments to the Canada aggregates of labour income, supplementary labour income and wages and salaries. Revisions of the same magnitude were not made to the industrial or provincial estimates of wages and salaries. As a result, differences exist between the summation of the industries and/or provinces when compared to the Canada totals.

The revisions have been made to reflect the impact of new payroll information for 1988 received from Revenue Canada-Taxation, showing that the wages and salaries levels were underestimated for 1988 and correspondingly 1989. Due to the annual revision policy of the System of National Accounts, these adjustments were made only to 1989 (and projected forward to February 1990) and, consequently, the year-over-year growth rates should be interpreted very carefully.

These inconsistencies will be corrected in the upcoming annual revision of the labour income estimates, the results of which will be released in early July.

For further information regarding these revised estimates, call Katherine Fraser (613-951-4049) or Jean Lambert (613-951-4058), Labour Income Section, Labour Division.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

The January-March 1990 issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, $22.50/$90) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Georgette Gauthier (613-951-4051), Labour Income Section, Labour Division. ☐

Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income
(millions of dollars)

	February 1990p	January 1990r	December 1989 f	February 1989
			Unadjusted	
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	112.6	116.6	167.4	109.3
Forestry	184.1	189.2	188.0	180.5
Mines, quarries and oil wells	634.8	637.8	618.8	606.2
Manufacturing industries	5,535.2	5,463.6	5,468.8	5,206.6
Construction industry	1,596.4	1,611.7	1,699.6	1,435.9
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,568.1	2,538.0	2,488.6	2,369.3
Trade	3,642.4	3,687.8	3,775.5	3,374.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,371.6	2,354.9	2,365.2	2,167.5
Commercial and personal services	3,918.7	3,910.9	3,943.1	3,537.9
Education and related services	2,344.9	2,307.2	2,301.7	2,205.1
Health and welfare services	1,786.4	1,795.4	1,790.3	1,672.6
Federal administration and other government offices	862.6	846.2	851.0	793.3
Provincial administration	652.0	654.7	667.4	610.0
Local administration	546.7	547.8	570.2	507.1
Total wages and salaries	**26,941.0**	**26,845.7**	**27,081.0**	**24,836.4**
Supplementary labour income	3,067.1	3,056.3	2,930.3	2,677.6
Labour income	**30,008.2**	**29,901.9**	**30,011.3**	**27,514.0**
			Seasonally Adjusted	
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	200.8	207.5	212.3	195.7
Forestry	203.3	206.9	206.4	199.6
Mines, quarries and oil wells	636.0	638.1	630.7	608.3
Manufacturing industries	5,587.6	5,559.8	5,569.6	5,310.5
Construction industry	1,914.6	1,915.0	1,894.2	1,748.2
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,603.2	2,564.7	2,529.3	2,423.6
Trade	3,762.4	3,731.5	3,672.8	3,485.5
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,410.0	2,381.9	2,403.3	2,200.2
Commercial and personal service	4,081.9	4,023.6	4,031.3	3,689.1
Education and related services	2,259.0	2,245.0	2,277.3	2,123.1
Health and welfare services	1,815.2	1,821.9	1,792.5	1,700.6
Federal administration and other government offices	876.9	868.5	865.0	806.8
Provincial administration	673.1	672.9	671.3	629.2
Local administration	562.6	558.1	555.9	523.3
Total wages and salaries	**27,789.9**	**27,604.9**	**27,449.4**	**25,698.0**
Supplementary labour income	3,163.8	3,142.7	2,970.1	2,769.0
Labour income	**30,953.7**	**30,747.6**	**30,419.6**	**28,467.0**

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*
f *Final estimates.*

■

Capital Expenditures on Machinery and Equipment by Type of Asset
1988

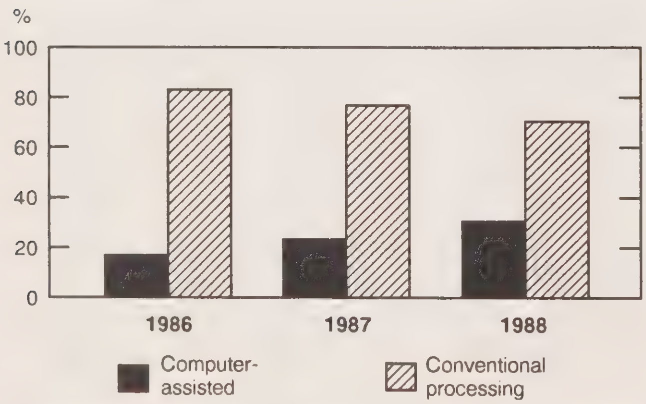
Highlights

Manufacturing

- Manufacturers spent $2.8 billion (see table 3) on computer-assisted processing equipment in 1988, compared with the $6.8 billion spent on conventional processing equipment. The portion spent on computer-assisted equipment (30%) has increased over the 1987 (23%) and 1986 (17%) levels.

- An increase of $105.3 million (93%) spent on pollution abatement and control equipment raises the portion of total machinery and equipment expenditures devoted to pollution abatement and control to 2%, from 1% in 1987.

Processing Equipment in the Manufacturing Sector, Canada



Utilities

- Increased spending in the utilities sector (up 35% over 1987) was largely due to a $974.7 million (159%) increase in expenditures on aircraft, helicopters, engines and parts. An increase of $398.2 million (17%) in communication and related equipment was also reported.

Note to Users:

The private and public investment survey collects data for 30 different types of machinery and equipment assets for most sectors of the Canadian economy.

These data are now available for the 1988 survey for 54 industries, which represent 83% (see table 1) of the all-industry total of $45.6 billion, published in Private and Public Investment in Canada, Intentions 1990 (Daily – March 7, 1990). Comparable data are also available for 1985-1987. To complete the coverage, further industries will be added in succeeding years.

Trade, Finance and Commercial

- Spending in this sector increased 9%, largely due to increased expenditures on automobiles by the commercial services industries, which were up 22% ($785.8 million) to $4,344.6 million.

Institutions and Governments

- Increases in spending by the institutions and governments sector were largely due to a $130.7 million (22%) rise in expenditures on computer hardware and word processors.

Provinces and Territories

- New Brunswick (109%) and Alberta (74%) led spending increases on processing equipment in the manufacturing sector. All remaining provinces exceeded the national average of 15%, with the exception of Manitoba (14%), Quebec (5%) and Ontario (2%).

Any questions regarding this information or requests for additional data should be directed to John Foley (613-951-2591) or Jesus Dominguez (613-951-9816), Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

Table 1

Capital Expenditures on Machinery and Equipment[1] by Type of Asset

1988 Actual Expenditures

Sectors	Published Total Capital Machinery and Equipment	Detail by Asset: Included for 1988	Detail by Asset: To Be Obtained in Later Phases
	(Millions of Dollars)		
Agriculture	1,943		1,943
Fishing	90		90
Forestry	133	133	
Mining	1,574	847	727
Construction industry	1,505		1,505
Manufacturing	14,428	14,428	
Utilities	9,793	6,375	
Pipelines			182
Electric Power			3,236
Trade, Finance, Commercial	12,434	12,434	
Institutions	1,276	1,030	
Schools (Municipal and Provincial)			246
Government Departments	2,406	2,406	
Total	**45,582**	**37,653**	**7,929**
Percentage of Published Total	100%	83%	17%

[1] *Totals by sector or industry as published in Private and Public Investment in Canada (catalogue 61-205).*

Table 2

Capital Expenditures on Machinery and Equipment in Canada, By Sector, By Type of Asset

1988

	Forestry and most of mining	Manufacturing	Utilities	Trade finance and commercial sector	Institutions and government departments	Total
			(millions of dollars)			
Transportation equipment						
Automobiles and major replacement parts	4.1	41.0	50.2	4,344.6	190.6	4,630.5
Buses and major replacement parts	5.1	–	177.3	12.1	4.3	198.8
Trucks, vans and major replacement parts	58.4	135.9	513.4	998.9	235.4	1,942.0
All-terrain vehicles and major replacement parts	x	–	9.9	x	4.3	20.3
Rail/subway/rapid transit rolling stock and parts	x	x	342.9	130.2	–	523.6
Ships and boats and major replacement parts	1.7	52.6	68.1	0.5	90.7	213.6
Aircraft, helicopters, engines and parts	x	x	1,586.6	178.5	5.5	1,776.2
Other transportation equipment	x	x	64.4	x	8.9	84.4
Sub-total	81.2	287.1	2,812.8	5,668.8	539.7	9,389.6
General machinery and equipment						
Office furniture, furnishings, office machines	13.0	276.9	72.7	1,816.4	361.0	2,540.0
Computer hardware and word processors	14.7	448.1	243.7	2,084.4	719.6	3,510.5
Non-office furniture, furnishings and fixtures	0.9	51.5	5.9	1,422.4	196.0	1,676.7
Scientific, professional and medical devices	4.6	91.0	20.6	174.0	743.3	1,033.5
Heating, electrical, plumbing, air conditioning	11.6	92.4	75.2	39.5	59.0	277.7
Pollution abatement and control equipment	4.4	218.8	3.2	–	9.9	236.3
Safety and security equipment	3.1	41.1	1.1	6.9	26.9	79.1
Sanitation equipment	0.1	3.1	38.8	1.9	7.1	51.0
Motors, generators, transformers, pumps	x	x	x	175.8	x	497.4
Heavy construction equipment	278.4	40.0	15.7	382.1	89.5	805.7
Tractors, farm equipment	57.0	12.2	3.0	17.4	17.6	107.2
Capitalized tooling and other tools	6.9	660.4	29.6	20.2	22.5	739.6
Drilling and blasting equipment	x	x	–	x	–	41.0
Industrial containers	0.5	18.1	x	x	x	29.2
Underground load, haulage and pump equipment	66.5	–	–	–	–	66.5
Mine hoists, cages, ropes and skips	16.7	–	–	–	–	16.7
Material handling and conveying equipment	56.5	165.7	77.3	134.2	15.5	449.2
Processing equipment	229.6	9,584.1	14.8	119.5	13.1	9,961.1
Communication and related equipment	4.5	31.7	2,754.8	104.1	342.9	3,238.0
Other machinery and equipment (n.e.s.)	45.1	249.6	5.3	55.9	258.0	613.9
Sub-total	898.9	12,195.2	3,415.8	6,563.6	2,896.6	25,970.1
Capital items charged to operating expense		**1,945.5**	**145.9**	**201.9**		**2,293.3**
Total	**980.0**	**14,427.9**	**6,374.4**	**12,434.3**	**3,436.3**	**37,652.8**[1]

[1] *Difference with Table 1 due to rounding.*

– *Nil or zero*

x *Confidential, suppresed to meet the requirements of the Statistics Act.*

Table 3

Processing Equipment in the Manufacturing Sector - Computer-assisted/Conventional Actual 1986, 1987 and 1988

Province	Year	Computer-assisted		Conventional		Total
		$ Millions	%	$ Millions	%	$ Millions
Newfoundland	1986	4.8	3.8	121.2	96.2	126.0
	1987	5.7	7.4	71.2	92.6	76.9
	1988	4.5	5.0	86.0	95.0	90.5
Prince Edward Island	1986	0.3	3.7	7.8	96.3	8.1
	1987	0.3	4.5	6.3	95.5	6.6
	1988	1.2	10.7	10.0	89.3	11.2
Nova Scotia	1986	37.9	38.7	60.1	61.3	98.0
	1987	57.2	25.0	171.6	75.0	228.8
	1988	159.6	44.1	202.3	55.9	361.9
New Brunswick	1986	x	x	x	x	190.8
	1987	x	x	x	x	153.3
	1988	54.0	16.9	265.7	83.1	319.7
Quebec	1986	212.8	10.0	1,924.6	90.0	2,137.4
	1987	516.8	22.1	1,825.4	77.9	2,342.2
	1988	757.9	30.8	1,701.0	69.2	2,458.9
Ontario	1986	954.3	19.4	3,972.3	80.6	4,926.6
	1987	943.9	23.2	3,121.4	76.8	4,065.3
	1988	1,263.5	30.5	2,883.9	69.5	4,147.4
Manitoba	1986	12.6	12.4	88.7	87.6	101.3
	1987	16.9	19.4	70.2	80.6	87.1
	1988	16.7	16.8	82.5	83.2	99.2
Saskatchewan	1986	x	x	x	x	88.8
	1987	x	x	x	x	208.5
	1988	4.4	1.8	238.6	98.2	243.0
Alberta	1986	38.4	11.4	299.5	88.6	337.9
	1987	119.9	34.3	229.7	65.7	349.6
	1988	101.1	16.6	507.6	83.4	608.7
British Columbia	1986	74.9	15.4	410.1	84.6	485.0
	1987	188.6	22.5	648.6	77.5	837.2
	1988	470.5	37.9	772.2	62.1	1,242.7
Territories	1986	–	–	0.3	100.0	0.3
	1987	–	–	0.2	100.0	0.2
	1988	0.1	12.5	0.7	87.5	0.8
Canada	**1986**	**1,446.1**	**17.0**	**7,054.2**	**83.0**	**8,500.3**
	1987	**1,886.0**	**22.6**	**6,469.5**	**77.4**	**8,355.5**
	1988	**2,833.6**	**29.6**	**6,750.5**	**70.4**	**9,584.1**

– *Nil or zero*
x *Confidential, suppresed to meet the requirements of the Statistics Act.*

■

New Housing Price Index

March 1990

The New Housing Price Index (1981 = 100) for Canada stood at 154.0 in March, up 0.2% over February 1990. Increases in Edmonton (3.0%), Calgary (2.6%), Windsor (1.7%), Sudbury-Thunder Bay (1.3%), and Winnipeg (1.0%), were offset by smaller increases in other Canadian cities, as well as lack of index movement in St. John's, Halifax, Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton, and Saskatoon. Although Vancouver registered a decline of 0.1%, Toronto's lack of significant price change was the main factor responsible for a modest Canada level increase, since Toronto accounts for over one-third of the Canada Total Index weight.

Between February 1990 and March 1990, the estimated House Only Index increased 0.2%, while the estimated Land Only Index increased 0.3%.

This index of Canadian housing contractors' selling prices now stands 4.7% higher than the year earlier level.

This increase represents a considerably slower rate of increase when compared with the same period last year, when the index stood 16.7% higher on a yearly basis. Toronto was a major factor in this deceleration with a yearly increase of 1.4% in March 1990, compared to a yearly increase in March 1989 of 32.6%. On a yearly basis, Edmonton (19.1%) and Calgary (16.7%) showed the largest price increases of all cities surveyed.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 198.

The first quarter 1990 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

New Housing Price Indexes

1981 = 100

	March 1990	February 1990	March 1989	March/ February 1990	March 1990/ 1989
				% change	
Canada – Total	**154.0**	**153.7**	**147.1**	**0.2**	**4.7**
Canada (House Only)	**152.1**	**151.8**	**146.9**	**0.2**	**3.5**
Canada (Land Only)	**164.8**	**164.3**	**152.7**	**0.3**	**7.9**
St. John's	124.5	124.5	119.8	–	3.9
Halifax	136.3	136.3	135.9	–	0.3
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	142.8	142.8	141.4	–	1.0
Quebec City	172.9	172.4	166.5	0.3	3.8
Montreal	175.7	175.4	170.3	0.2	3.2
Ottawa-Hull	161.8	161.3	152.3	0.3	6.2
Toronto	212.8	212.9	209.8	-0.0	1.4
Hamilton	199.6	199.3	189.0	0.2	5.6
St. Catharines-Niagara	198.3	197.2	178.0	0.6	11.4
Kitchener-Waterloo	202.6	202.3	191.8	0.1	5.6
London	183.7	183.5	170.3	0.1	7.9
Windsor	143.7	141.3	137.7	1.7	4.4
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	148.4	146.5	138.5	1.3	7.1
Winnipeg	137.6	136.2	135.1	1.0	1.9
Regina	122.6	122.5	119.7	0.1	2.4
Saskatoon	113.7	113.7	112.8	–	0.8
Calgary	124.5	121.3	106.7	2.6	16.7
Edmonton	117.7	114.3	98.8	3.0	19.1
Vancouver	104.2	104.3	90.6	-0.1	15.0
Victoria	90.8	90.2	79.7	0.7	13.9

The survey has been discontinued in Prince George.
– *Nil or zero.*

■

Help-wanted Index

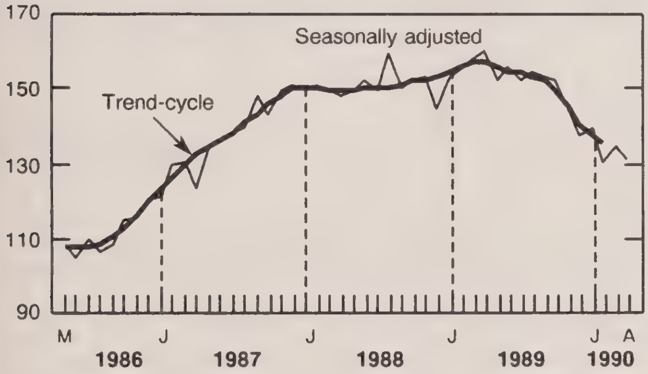
April 1990

The Help-wanted Index serves as an early indicator of the demand for labour by monitoring changes in the number of help-wanted ads published in 20 major metropolitan areas.

Highlights – Seasonally Adjusted

- The Help-wanted Index for Canada (1981 = 100) decreased three points to 131 in April 1990. The decline observed in eastern and central Canada was partially offset by advances in the western provinces.

Help-wanted Index, Canada (1981 = 100)



Changes by Region

- Between March and April 1990, the seasonally adjusted Help-wanted Index decreased 5% to 128 in Ontario (from 135), and 3% both in Quebec (to 145, from 149) and the Atlantic provinces (to 181, from 186). The index increased 7% in British Columbia (to 138, from 129) and 2% in the Prairie provinces (to 91, from 89).

Note to Users:

Seasonally adjusted data include irregular components which can obscure the short-term trend. While these data are useful for examining month-to-month changes in the Help-wanted Index, smoothed seasonally adjusted data or trend-cycle estimates are also provided for readers interested in the longer term trend. Trend-cycle estimates for the two most recent months are not shown because they can change significantly as new data become available.

Longer-term Trend

- After reaching a peak of 157 in March and April 1989, the trend-cycle for Canada started to decline, falling to 135 in February 1990. Since February 1989, the trend-cycle estimate has decreased by 13%.

- The declining trend in the Canada Help-wanted Index results from decreases observed in three regions. Since February 1989, the index has decreased 22% in Ontario, 15% in Quebec, and 8% in the Atlantic provinces. Over the same period, the index increased 11% in British Columbia, while it has fluctuated around 90 in the Prairies provinces.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (level 5, 6 and 7).

For further information, contact André Picard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division. □

Help-wanted Index (1981 = 100), Canada and Regions

Year and month	Canada	Atlantic Region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Region	British Columbia
			Seasonally Adjusted			
1989						
April	**160**	200	187	176	90	129
May	**152**	189	173	168	88	131
June	**156**	232	178	167	87	130
July	**152**	213	171	161	90	131
August	**154**	181	176	159	92	132
September	**153**	204	177	161	93	128
October	**152**	190	168	171	91	129
November	**144**	182	160	154	91	139
December	**137**	164	153	150	89	132
1990						
January	**139**	183	159	145	83	131
February	**130**	173	143	139	89	121
March	**134**	186	149	135	89	129
April	**131**	181	145	128	91	138
			Trend-cycle			
1989						
February	**156**	195	175	179	87	119
March	**157**	197	178	177	88	124
April	**157**	199	179	174	89	128
May	**156**	201	179	170	89	130
June	**154**	203	178	167	90	131
July	**154**	204	176	164	90	131
August	**153**	203	174	161	91	130
September	**152**	199	171	159	91	130
October	**149**	192	167	156	91	131
November	**145**	186	162	153	91	132
December	**140**	181	157	149	90	132
1990						
January	**137**	179	152	145	90	132
February[p]	**135**	179	149	139	90	132

p *Preliminary.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending April 21, 1990

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 5.1 million tonnes, an increase of 5.4% over the same period last year.

Piggyback traffic increased 0.8% over the same period last year, while the number of cars loaded had a marginal decrease 0.04%.

The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 4.1% higher than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flag cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1989 figures and 1990 cumulative data have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Sugar Sales

April 1990

Canadian sugar refiners reported total sales of 72 681 tonnes for all types of sugar in April 1990, comprising 68 383 tonnes in domestic sales and 4 298 tonnes in export sales. The 1990 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 288 720 tonnes: 271 121 tonnes in domestic sales and 17 559 tonnes in export sales.

This compares with total sales of 76 619 tonnes in April 1989, of which 72 126 tonnes were domestic sales and 4 493 tonnes were export sales. The 1989 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 306 008 tonnes: 283 253 tonnes in domestic sales and 22 755 tonnes in export sales.

The April 1990 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

March 1990

In March 1990, a total of 71 Canadian urban transit systems with gross annual total operating revenues of $500,000 or more (subsidies included) carried 138,422,643 fare passengers, an increase of 13.0% over the previous month. A comparison with the same period in 1989 showed a decrease of 3.0%. Operating revenues totalled $107,689,377, up 12.1% over February 1990 and up 5.5% over March 1989.

During the same period, 23 passenger bus carriers earning $500,000 or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 1,208,914 fare passengers, up 7.9% over the previous month, but down 19.4% from the same month last year. Earnings of these carriers totalled $20,670,717, a 15.2% increase over the February 1990 operating revenues and an increase of 9.1% over March 1989.

All 1989 figures and 1990 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

The March 1990 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, $7.10/$71) will be available the fourth week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Electric Storage Batteries

March 1990

Canadian manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 138,189 automotive and heavy duty commercial replacement batteries in March 1990, a decrease of 0.2% from 138,510 batteries sold the same month a year earlier.

January to March 1990 sales amounted to 470,684 automotive and heavy duty commercial replacement batteries from down 22.6% from 608,274 for the same period in 1989.

Information on sales of other types of storage batteries is also available.

The March 1990 issue of *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries* (43-005, $4.70/$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.-P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances

March 1990

Canadian electrical appliance manufacturers produced 88,131 kitchen appliances in March 1990, up 1.8% over the 86,589 appliances produced a year earlier.

Production of home comfort products totalled 38,180 in March 1990, a decrease of 13.9% from the previous year.

Year-to-date production of specified domestic electrical appliances amounted to 236,622. Corresponding data for the same period in 1989 amounted to 273,678 units.

The March 1990 issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, $4.70/$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.-P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products

March 1990

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products for March 1990 are now available, as are production and export market data for selected commodities.

Shipments totalled 67 521 tonnes in March 1990, an increase of 15.9% over the 58 257[r] tonnes shipped during the previous month.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The March 1990 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products* (41-006, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Prices for publications in the United States and "Other Countries" are expressed in $U.S.

✓**Asphalt Roofing**, March 1990.
Catalogue Number 45-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: $6/$60; Other Countries: $7/$70).

✓**Electric Power Statistics**, February 1990.
Catalogue Number 57-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: $12/$120; Other Countries: $14/$140).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120/year; US$144/year; Other countries: US$168/year

Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, May 10, 1990 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

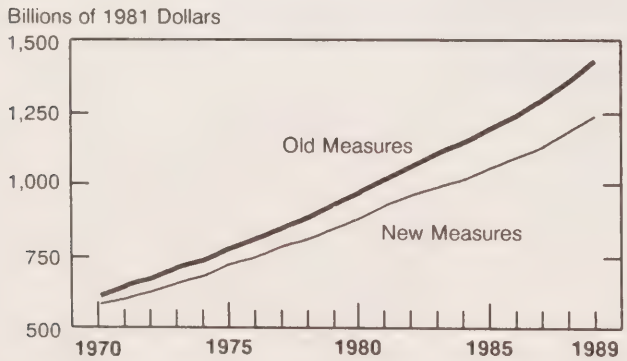
New Measures of Fixed Assets
1970-1989

Statistics Canada has revised its estimates of fixed capital stocks using new service life information collected through the Capital and Repair Expenditures Survey. Since 1985 the survey has included questions on service life data. Earlier estimates of capital stocks by Statistics Canada assumed constant service lives based on engineering studies and comprehensive reviews of company records from the 1940s and 1950s.

The information derived from the Capital and Repair Expenditures Survey suggests that companies replace old equipment at a much faster rate than before. In manufacturing, the average service life of assets fell to 17 years from 25, while in the non-manufacturing sector, the average life dropped to 22 from 32 years.

The estimation of the values of capital stocks relies on: the value of new acquisitions of capital, the expected service life of the newly acquired capital, and the rate at which existing assets are being discarded. Previously, assets were assumed to remain in the stock for the exact amount of time their service life stipulated. However, new information derived from the Survey of Capital and Repair Expenditures suggests that there is a more complex pattern involving premature discards because of accelerated obsolescence as well as the retention of fully depreciated assets.

Gross Fixed Capital Stocks - All Industries, 1970-1989



Source: Statistics Canada, National Wealth and Capital Stock Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division

The accompanying graph compares the old and new measures of gross fixed assets over time. The revised measures are less than the old ones. For example, in 1989 the new constant dollar estimate of $1,235 billion is 14% less than the old estimate of $1,430 billion. This reflects the findings of the survey: shorter lives and more complex ways of discarding. For the period 1970 to 1989, the average real growth rate for the new measures is 4.2%, compared with 4.6% for the old. Table 1 presents the old and new measures of gross fixed assets by industry and Table 2 shows their respective growth rates.

Tables 3 and 4 illustrate the changing importance of machinery and equipment proportionally to all fixed assets. Table 3 shows the share of machinery and equipment increasing for the manufacturing and service industries. Together with the results shown in Table 4, that more machinery and equipment is being used per employee, this suggests that in many industries , production methods are changing towards the introduction of newer and more efficient technology.

The new measures of fixed capital flows and stocks for the period 1926-1989 are now available on CANSIM: matrices 6520-6570 (for current dollars) and 6571-6621 (for constant 1981 dollars) and by special request. Also available by request is a description of the revised methodology. The old matrices, 3435-3470 and 3472-3522, will be removed from CANSIM in July 1990 when the new matrices are updated. Provincial measures will become available on request in approximately one month.

For further information on the revisions, please contact Richard Landry (613-951-2579) or David Wallace (613-951-9685), National Wealth and Capital Stock Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division.
☐

Table 1
Gross Fixed Capital Stocks by Industry

Industry	New Measures 1970	New Measures 1980	New Measures 1989	Old Measures 1970	Old Measures 1980	Old Measures 1989
			Billions of Constant 1981 Dollars			
Agriculture	35.4	51.0	42.0	40.6	63.8	66.1
Forestry, Fishing and Mining	46.1	83.7	121.5	49.9	97.5	151.3
Manufacturing	93.2	134.2	185.3	102.9	154.0	225.1
Construction	5.8	9.9	14.4	5.7	10.0	14.5
Transportation and Utilities	165.4	250.2	340.8	169.9	266.6	373.2
Trade	20.5	25.7	31.2	24.9	34.4	49.4
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	16.4	42.3	94.7	16.5	42.8	97.4
Personal and Commercial Services	60.0	93.3	173.8	61.5	97.0	193.8
Public Administration	127.2	183.3	231.5	133.0	197.3	258.8
Total	**570.0**	**873.6**	**1,235.2**	**604.9**	**963.4**	**1,429.6**

Table 2
Gross Fixed Capital Stocks by Industry
Average Real Annual Growth Rates

Industry	New Measures 1970-1980	New Measures 1981-1989	Old Measures 1970-1980	Old Measures 1981-1989
Agriculture	3.7	-2.1	4.6	0.4
Forestry, Fishing and Mining	6.1	4.3	6.9	5.0
Manufacturing	3.7	3.7	4.1	4.3
Construction	5.6	4.2	5.7	4.2
Transportation and Utilities	4.2	3.5	4.6	3.8
Trade	2.3	2.2	3.3	4.1
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	10.0	9.4	10.0	9.6
Personal and Commercial Services	4.5	7.2	4.7	8.0
Public Administration	3.7	2.6	4.0	3.1
Total	**4.4**	**3.9**	**4.8**	**4.5**

Table 3
Percentage of Total Fixed Assets Consisting of Machinery and Equipment

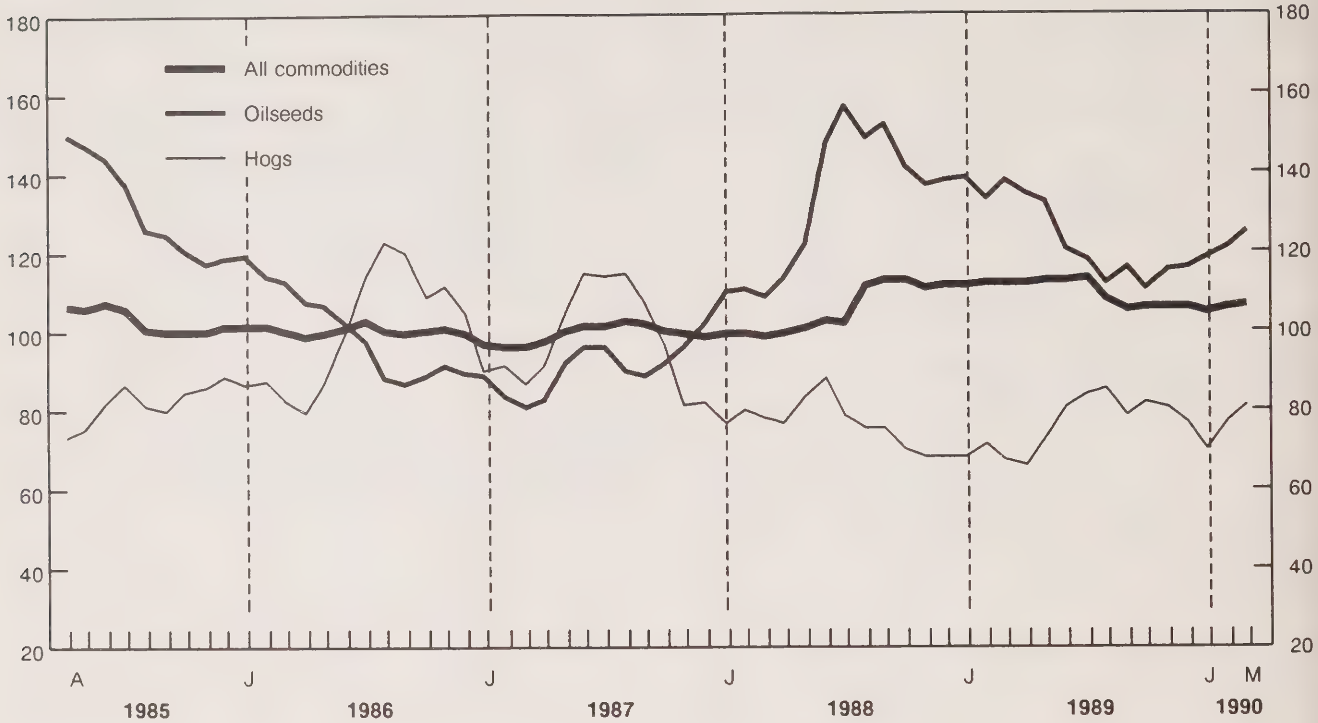
Industry	1970	1975	1980	1985	1989
Agriculture	47	51	56	51	43
Forestry, Fishing and Mining	20	19	18	17	16
Manufacturing	53	54	55	57	61
Construction	82	81	78	76	74
Transportation and Utilities	25	26	27	29	31
Trade	26	28	31	35	40
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	3	3	4	9	14
Personal and Commercial Services	10	12	17	27	42
Public Administration	3	3	4	5	7
Total	**24**	**25**	**26**	**27**	**31**

Table 4
Index of Machinery and Equipment-Labour Ratios
1981 = 100

Industry	1970	1975	1980	1985	1989
Agriculture	53.8	72.0	99.3	88.4	70.5
Forestry, Fishing and Mining	81.8	100.2	97.9	125.8	123.5
Manufacturing	75.3	88.3	94.0	120.9	143.1
Construction	79.5	77.2	97.6	127.6	109.4
Transportation and Utilities	74.5	82.7	93.8	126.5	138.6
Trade	90.9	88.6	97.7	109.1	129.5
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	45.5	51.5	78.8	269.7	566.7
Personal and Commercial Services	48.3	63.8	89.7	151.7	305.2
Public Administration	74.0	82.3	94.8	134.4	204.2
Total	**78.2**	**85.5**	**95.5**	**116.4**	**139.1**

■

Farm Product Price Index (1981 = 100)



Farm Product Price Index

March 1990

The Farm Product Price Index (1986 = 100) for Canada stood at 106.6 in March, up 0.9% over the revised February level of 105.6. The crops index recorded a 0.6% increase, while the livestock and animal products index increased 1.3%. However, the overall index remained 4.7% below the year-earlier level of 111.9. Cereal and oilseed prices for the 1989-90 crop year (August 1 – July 31) have been much lower than for the previous crop year, as 1989 North American grain production rebounded from the drought-reduced 1988 level.

The percentage changes in the index between February and March 1990 by province were as follows:

- Newfoundland -4.4%
- Prince Edward Island +8.2%
- Nova Scotia +0.9%
- New Brunswick -0.5%
- Quebec +0.8%
- Ontario +1.2%
- Manitoba +0.9%
- Saskatchewan +0.8%
- Alberta +1.1%
- British Columbia -0.2%
- **Canada +0.9%**

Crops

The crops index rose 0.6% in March to 112.7, as prices for cereals, oilseeds, and potatoes all increased, but remained 15.0% below the year-earlier level of 132.6. Grain prices for the 1989-90 crop year have fallen below those of the previous crop year, but have been trending upwards since November 1989, mainly due to increasing oilseed prices. Grain prices in 1988-89 were the highest in four years, as drought in North America reduced crop production.

- The cereals index decreased 0.1% to 108.7 in March. Cereal prices increased in November and December 1989, but have decreased in the first quarter of 1990 to stand 21.1% below year-earlier levels.

- The oilseeds index rose 3.1% to 124.8 in March but remained 9.4% below year-earlier levels, despite increasing prices since November 1989.

- The potatoes index increased 4.9% to 173.0 in March. Although the March index stood 7.3% above the year-earlier level, it remained 22.0% below the record level attained in July 1989.

Livestock and Animal Products

The livestock and animal products index increased 1.3% in March to 102.9, as both hog and cattle prices increased. Poultry prices dropped 0.4%, while egg prices rose 2.0%. The March increase in the livestock index was a continuation of the generally rising trend which occurred throughout 1989, mainly resulting from higher hog prices from May to December 1989.

- The hog index rose 5.7% over the February index of 76.6, to 81.0 in March. Canadian hog slaughter during the first three months of 1990 was 1.0% below first quarter 1989 levels.

Note to Users

As of March 1990, the Farm Product Price Index has been rebased to 1986=100. The weighting period of 1981-1984=100 has been maintained, and the commodities included in the index remain unchanged from those included in the 1981=100 index. To provide a measure of continuity, an annual series of linked indexes on a 1986=100 base is available from 1950 to date. The monthly index has been recalculated using a 1986 time base as far back as January 1981. Annual indexes from 1950 to 1980 are linked to the current time base at January 1981.

- The cattle index increased 0.8% to 108.4 in March. This was 1.3% higher than the year-earlier level of 107.0. Reduced cattle slaughter in North America in 1989 and the early part of 1990 has contributed to the slight upward trend in cattle prices since January 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

The March issue of the *Farm Product Price Index* (62-003,$7.10/$71) is scheduled for release on May 23. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Liz Leckie (613-951-2436), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

March 1990

The Canada Total Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for construction trades (1981 = 100) showed no change in March from February's figure of 157.6. On a year-over-year basis, the composite index increased 5.6% to 157.6 from 149.3.

The table below shows wage rates for bricklayers, plasterers and cement finishers.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 400-405, 956 and 958.

The first quarter 1990 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Union Wage Rates[1]

(in dollars)

March 1990

	Trades					
	Bricklayer		Plasterer		Cement Finisher	
	Basic Rate	Basic Rate and Selected Pay Supplements	Basic Rate	Basic Rate and Selected Pay Supplements	Basic Rate	Basic Rate and Selected Pay Supplements
St. John's	17.25	20.31	17.25	20.31	17.25	20.31
Halifax	19.57	22.64	16.36	17.83	16.20	17.53
Saint John	17.33	20.41	17.33	20.41	17.33	20.41
Montreal	20.16	23.86	19.42	23.03	18.47	21.98
Ottawa	22.13	26.23	20.32	23.87	19.93	23.46
Toronto	22.13	27.62	20.50	25.09	20.65	25.28
Thunder Bay	21.84	26.39	19.28	23.75	18.45	22.86
Winnipeg	18.55	21.06	18.23	20.35	16.55	18.46
Regina	..	..	..	..	..	..
Edmonton	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vancouver	21.34	26.88	22.47	26.70	20.46	26.19

[1] *Rates are available for other trades and other cities.*

.. *Figures not available.*

Basic Rate and selected pay supplements consists of vacation pay, statutory holiday pay, employer's contribution to health and welfare and pension plans.

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots)
Week Ending May 5, 1990

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending May 5, 1990 totalled 286 509 tonnes, a decrease of 0.5% from the preceding week's total of 288 032 tonnes and down 7.2% from the year-earlier level of 308 572 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1990 was 4 891 163 tonnes, a decrease of 12.6% from 5 593 395 tonnes for the same period in 1989.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Steel Pipe and Tubing
March 1990

Steel pipe and tubing production for March 1990 totalled 131 274 tonnes, a decrease of 5.9% from the 139 575^r tonnes produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production totalled 411 319 tonnes, up 5.3% over the 390 728^r tonnes produced during the same period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The March 1990 issue of *Steel Pipe and Tubing* (41-011 $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins
March 1990

Canadian chemical firms produced 125 523 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in March 1990, an increase of 2.2% over the 122 853 tonnes produced in March 1989.

January to March 1990 production totalled 384 635^r tonnes, up 6.6% over 360 897 tonnes produced during the same period in 1989.

Data are also available on Canadian production of three other types of synthetic resins and 24 industrial chemicals for March 1990, March 1989 and corresponding cumulative figures.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The March 1990 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, $5.60/$56) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Footwear Statistics
March 1990

Canadian manufacturers produced 2,907,793 pairs of footwear in March 1990, a decrease of 3.5% from the 3,013,637^r pairs produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production for January to March 1990 totalled 8,275,775 pairs of footwear, up 2.9% over 8,046,309^r pairs produced during the same period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.

The March 1990 issue of *Footwear Statistics* (33-002, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Don Grant (613-951-5998), Industry Division. ■

Milling and Crushing Statistics
March 1990

Milling

The total amount of wheat milled in March 1990 was 196 912 tonnes, down 0.5% from the 197 576 tonnes milled in March 1989.

The resulting wheat flour production decreased 3% to 147 523 tonnes in March 1990 from 151 313 tonnes in March 1989.

Crushing

Canola crushings for March 1990 amounted to 110 843 tonnes, up 5% over the 104 904 tonnes crushed in March 1989. The resulting oil production increased 4% to 43 553 tonnes from 41 825 tonnes in March 1989. Meal production increased 6% to 63 782 tonnes, from 59 810 tonnes in March 1989.

Soybean crushings for the same month increased 29% to 104 351 tonnes in 1990, from 74 289 tonnes a year earlier. As a result, oil production increased 31% to 18 828 tonnes in March 1990, from 12 983 tonnes in March 1989. Meal production also increased, up 30% to 81 127 tonnes from 56 756 tonnes in March 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The March 1990 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.80/$138) is scheduled for release in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact A. Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division. ■

Canadian Mushroom Production

1989

Preliminary estimates for the 1989 production and value of mushrooms are now available on CANSIM.

Mushroom production in Canada during 1989 was 52,026 tonnes, a 2.6 % increase over the previous year's production. Value of the 1989 mushroom crop was $158,963,000.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1407.

For further information, order *Fruit and Vegetable Production* (22-003, $18/$72). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ron Brzezinski (613-951-0374), Agriculture Division. ■

Pack of Processed Beans, Green and Wax

1989

The data on pack of processed beans, green and wax for 1989 are now available.

The publication *Pack of Processed Beans, Green and Wax, 1989* (32-023, Vol.18, No.8, $7.80/$127) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Selected Financial Indexes

March 1990

March 1990 figures are now available for the selected financial indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 412.

The first quarter 1990 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications."

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Provincial Gross Domestic Product by Industry

1984-1986

Gross Domestic Product estimates for 1986 and the revised estimates for 1984 and 1985 are now available on CANSIM. The revised data incorporate the recent revisions in the source data for agriculture and related industries.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 7360-7370 (GDP in current prices), matrices 7371-7381 (GDP in constant prices), matrices 7382-7392 (gross output in current prices) and matrices 7393-7403 (gross output in constant prices).

The 1986 issue of *Provincial Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-203, $35/$42/$49) is scheduled for release in June 1990. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ronald Rioux (613-951-3697), Input-Output Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Prices for publications in the United States and "Other Countries" are expressed in $U.S.

✓**Cereals and Oilseeds Review**, February 1990.
Catalogue number 22-007
(Canada: $13.80/$138; United States: $16.60/$166; Other Countries: $19.30/$193).

✓**Labour Force Information**, April 1990.
Catalogue number 71-001P
(Canada: $6.30/$63; United States: $7.60/$76; Other Countries: $8.80/$88).

✓**Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances**, March 1990.
Catalogue number 43-003
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: $6/$60; Other Countries: $7/$70).

✓**Unemployment Insurance Statistics**, February 1990.
Catalogue number 73-001
(Canada: $14.70/$147; United States: $17.60/$176: Other Countries: $20.60/$206).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; US$144.00 annually; Other countries: US$168.00 annually

Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, May 11, 1990 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Labour Force Survey

April 1990

Overview

Estimates from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey for April 1990 showed an increase of 56,000 in the number of persons employed. A large number of individuals who left the labour force in March re-entered in April. This explains the occurrence of a moderate rise in unemployment together with a substantial increase in employment. The rate of unemployment remained unchanged at 7.2.

Employment

For the week ending April 21, 1990, the seasonally adjusted level of employment rose to 12,649,000 (+56,000). The overall employment/population ratio increased to 62.1 (+0.2).

- Employment growth continued among the adult population, while employment levels and the employment ratio among young people followed the declining trend observed over the past several months.

- The seasonally adjusted estimate of employment rose 61,000 among persons aged 25 years and over. Among this group, employment was up 43,000 for women. Employment declined slightly for the 15 to 24 age group.

- Part-time employment remained virtually unchanged at 1,927,000.

- Full-time employment jumped by 65,000, a turnaround from the March decline, with an increase of 56,000 noted for women.

- The seasonally adjusted employment estimates rose by 12,000 in agriculture, 11,000 in the other primary industries, 59,000 in the service industry and 18,000 in public administration. These gains were offset somewhat by a decline of 45,000 in manufacturing, the second month of notable decrease for this industry. There were no significant changes in the remaining industries.

- The employment estimate was up 29,000 in Quebec, 7,000 in Manitoba, and 13,000 in British Columbia. Smaller employment gains were noted in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Alberta, while there was a decline of 4,000 in Newfoundland. There were no significant changes in the other provinces.

Unemployment and Participation Rate

The seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployment edged up to 987,000 (+12,000) while the unemployment rate remained unchanged at 7.2. The participation rate, recovering substantially from the March downturn, was estimated at 67.0 (+0.3).

- Unemployment rose by 23,000 among those in the 15 to 24 age group, while there was a moderate decline for those aged 25 and over. Most of those affected were young women.

- The seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployment rose 4,000 in Newfoundland and increased moderately in Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. Unemployment was down marginally in Ontario, while there was little or no change in the other provinces.

- The unemployment rate rose 1.7 in Newfoundland (16.4) and 1.3 in Prince Edward Island (15.5). It edged up in Nova Scotia (9.5), New Brunswick (12.0), Saskatchewan (6.6), Alberta (6.5) and British Columbia (8.0) while it declined marginally in Quebec (9.1), Ontario (5.2) and Manitoba (6.4).

Changes since April 1989 (Unadjusted estimates)

- The estimate of employment was up 262,000 (+2.2%) to 12,428,000. The annual increase was 3.8% for women and only 0.8% for men.

- Full-time employment rose by 193,000 (+1.9%) and part-time employment by 69,000 (+3.5%).

- Employment declined by 0.7% in the goods-producing industries as the result of a 5.9% drop in employment levels in manufacturing on a year-over-year basis. Other goods-producing industries showed positive growth.

- Employment in the service-producing industries rose 3.3% as the result of strong growth (+5.5%) in community, business and personal services.
- The estimate of unemployment was 1,043,000, a decline of 62,000 (-5.6%).
- The unemployment rate was 7.7, down 0.6 from last April.
- The participation rate remained steady at 66.1 and the employment/population ratio rose by 0.4 to 61.0.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2074-2075, 2078-2099, 2101-2107 and table 00799999.

Notes to Data Users

Monthly data are available on CANSIM on the day of release at 7 a.m. E.D.T.

For further information call:

Ray Ryan	*(613) 951-0053*
Ken Bennett	*(613) 951-4720*
Hélène Lavoie	*(613) 951-2301*
General Inquiries	*(613) 951-9448*

Order the April 1990 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, $17/$170), available the third week of May 1990, or contact Ken Bennett (613-951-4720), Household Surveys Division.

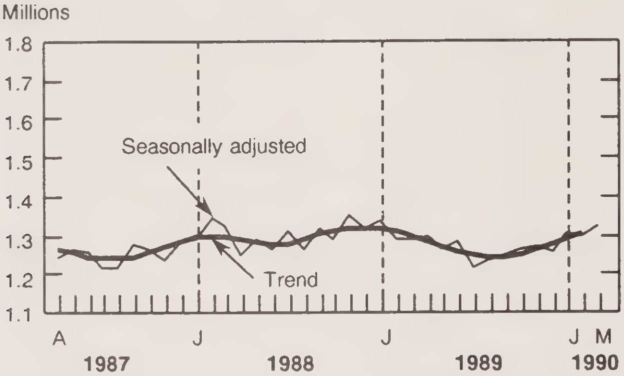
For summary information, available on the day of release, order *Labour Force Information* (71-001P, $6/$60).

Labour Force Characteristics, Canada

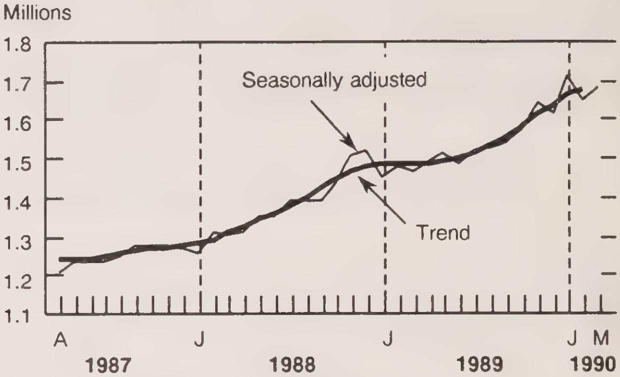
	April 1990	March 1990	April 1989
		Seasonally Adjusted Data	
Labour Force ('000)	13,636	13,568	13,427
Employment ('000)	12,649	12,593	12,387
Unemployment ('000)	987	975	1,040
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.2	7.2	7.7
Participation Rate (%)	67.0	66.7	66.9
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	62.1	61.9	61.7
		Unadjusted Data	
Labour Force ('000)	13,471	13,418	13,270
Employment ('000)	12,428	12,314	12,166
Unemployment ('000)	1,043	1,104	1,105
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.7	8.2	8.3
Participation Rate (%)	66.1	66.0	66.1
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	61.0	60.5	60.6

■

Trips of One or More Nights to Canada by Non-residents



Trips of One or More Nights Abroad by Canadian Residents



Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

March 1990

Highlights

Unadjusted

- Preliminary estimates indicate that the number of non-resident visits of one or more nights to Canada totalled 669,300 in March, down 3.8% from the record level for the month set in March 1989. The fact that Easter holidays were in mid-April this year, instead of at the end of March and early April as in 1989, could account for part of this comparative decline. Overnight trips by residents of the United States declined 4.4% from March 1989, while those by overseas residents were down slightly (-1.2%) from the same month a year ago. During the first quarter of 1990, these volumes accounted for 1.8 million trips, just under (-0.6%) the previous record number for the period set in the first three months of 1989.

- The number of overnight trips abroad by Canadian residents reached a record number for the month of 1,850,200 re-entries, 7.1% above a year ago. Canadian overnight trips to the U.S. increased 6.1%, while trips to other countries were up 11.5% in the third month of the year. In the first quarter of 1990, trips to the U.S. increased at a higher rate (12.1%) than visits to other countries (5.9%).

- During the first three months of the year, total trips to all foreign destinations by Canadian residents increased 16.2% above the same period in 1989. Same-day travel to the United States was 18.8% higher in the first three months of 1990, representing about 1.7 million more short visits than during January-March 1989.

Seasonally Adjusted

- On a seasonally adjusted basis, the March volume of foreign travellers to Canada on trips of one or more nights increased 2.5% over the revised February level, continuing the moderate upward trend in foreign overnight travel to Canada noted since the middle of 1989.

- Overnight international trips by Canadian residents were up 1.9% over the previous month, reflecting increases in visits to both the United States and other countries in March 1990. The level of travel outside Canada has generally maintained an upward trend since 1987, temporarily levelling off only at the beginning of 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2697.

The March 1990 issue of *International Travel – Advance Information* (66-001P, $6.10/$61) will be available mid-May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul L. Paradis (613-951-8933), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

> ***Note to Users:***
>
> *The seasonally adjusted series are smoothed by means of a 13-month Henderson moving average. The short-term trend provides a clearer picture of the direction and change in international travel to and from Canada. The trend for the last month is not shown since it can change significantly with the addition of succeeding months of data.*

International Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

March 1990

	March 1990p	% Change 1990/1989	January-March 1990p	% Change 1990/1989
		Unadjusted		
Estimated Overnight Trips[1]				
Non-residents Travellers:				
All Countries	699,341	-3.8	1,778,719	-0.6
United States	564,873	-4.4	1,424,494	-1.5
Other Countries	134,468	-1.2	354,225	3.5
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	1,850,188	7.1	4,517,135	10.6
United States	1,483,060	6.1	3,494,460	12.1
Other Countries	367,128	11.5	1,022,675	5.9
Total Number of Trips[2]				
Non-residents Travellers:				
All Countries	2,216,404	-1.7	5,790,854	-0.7
United States	2,068,105	-1.5	5,404,728	-0.8
Other Countries	148,299	-3.8	386,126	2.1
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	5,850,943	13.9	15,237,123	16.2
United States	5,483,815	14.1	14,214,448	17.1
Other Countries	367,128	11.5	1,022,675	5.9

	1990			1989
	Marchp	Februaryr	January	December
		Seasonally Adjusted		
Estimated Overnight Trips[1]				
Non-residents Travellers:				
All Countries	1,320,877	1,288,905	1,300,244	1,250,135
United States	1,062,857	1,029,092	1,036,457	999,782
Other Countries	258,020	259,813	263,787	250,353
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	1,681,151	1,650,403	1,712,628	1,615,124
United States	1,422,261	1,394,496	1,451,813	1,350,106
Other Countries	258,890	255,907	260,815	265,018
Total Number of Trips[2]				
Non-residents Travellers:				
All Countries	3,262,354	3,203,766	3,235,694	3,050,114
United States	2,979,968	2,918,837	2,944,185	2,772,777
Other Countries	282,386	284,929	291,509	277,337
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	5,917,123	5,852,861	6,035,971	5,550,978
United States	5,658,233	5,596,954	5,775,156	5,285,960
Other Countries	258,890	255,907	260,815	265,018

1 *Overnight estimates for the United States include auto and bus for one or more nights, and estimated one or more nights numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods. Figures for "Other Countries" exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.*

2 *Includes same-day travel.*

p *Preliminary.*

r *Revised.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics

March 1990

Pulpwood receipts amounted to 3 189 835 cubic metres in March 1990, a decrease of 10.3% from 3 555 993 cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue totalled 5 087 945 cubic metres, up 5.9% over 4 806 096[r] cubic metres in March 1989. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue was reported at 8 543 981 cubic metres, a decrease of 3.0% from 8 807 770[r] cubic metres reported the previous year. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 22 254 972 cubic metres, an increase of 5.3% over 21 139 312[r] cubic metres a year earlier.

Year-to-date receipts of pulpwood totalled 11 740 064[r] cubic metres, a decrease of 6.2% from 12 511 118 cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue increased 6.7% to 14 244 353[r] cubic metres from the year-earlier level of 13 344 553[r] cubic metres. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue, at 25 732 610[r] cubic metres, was down 1.2% from 26 056 831[r] cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The March 1990 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001,$5.80/$58) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms

March 1990

Steel primary forms production for March 1990 totalled 1 275 073 tonnes, a decrease of 9.3% from 1 405 240 tonnes the previous year.

Year-to-date production was 3 527 543 tonnes, down 12.3% from 4 020 755 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The March 1990 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001,$5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Truck Use Survey

1988 (Private Trucking)

There were 2,487 firms having a fleet size of 15 or more vehicles involved in private trucking in 1988. These firms had operating expenses of $4.6 billion.

The private trucking industry employed 84,193 full- and part-time personnel in 1988, as well as the services of 5,542 owner-operators.

The total distance travelled by private truckers was 3.1 billion kilometres, of which only 1.5% was in the United States.

Over 88% of the power units were straight trucks, of which 9.2% were leased.

The 1990 edition of *Trucking in Canada* (53-222, $45) will be available in August. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Wayne Reinhard (613-951-2493), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Motor Carrier Freight - Quarterly Survey

Fourth Quarter 1989

The preliminary results of the Motor Carrier Freight Quarterly Trucking Survey, covering the activities of the for-hire trucking industry in the fourth quarter of 1989, are now available.

For further information, contact Yasmin Shiekh (613-951-2518), Transportation Division. ■

Fruit and Vegetable Production

May 1990

The most recent updates to production and value of fruits and vegetables in Canada are now available: this includes 1989 estimates for processed vegetables.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1371-1395,1398, 1399, 1401-1406, 5614-5620, 5624, 5627.

The May issue of *Fruit and Vegetable Production* (22-003, $18/$72) will be available in late May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact L. Macartney (613-951-3854), Agriculture Division. ■

Soft Drinks

April 1990

Data on soft drinks for April 1990 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

The publication *Monthly Production of Soft Drinks* (32-001, $2.60/$26) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Chewing Gum Industry

1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the chewing gum industry (SIC 1082) totalled $257.7 million, up 3.9% over $248.0 million in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5394.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (32-250, $35). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Leaf Tobacco Industry

1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the leaf tobacco industry (SIC 1211) totalled $329.3 million, down 2.5% from $337.8 million in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5407.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (32-251, $35). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Tobacco Products Industry

1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the tobacco products industry (SIC 1221) totalled $2,325.6 million, up 4.3% over $2,229.5 million in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5408.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (32-251, $35). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Ferro-alloys Industry

1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the ferro-alloys industry (SIC 2911) totalled $226.9 million, up 7.5% over $211.1 million in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5505.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (41-250, $35). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact G.W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

✓ **Livestock Report**, April 1, 1990.
Catalogue number 23-008
(Canada: $16.50/$66.00;
United States: US$19.75/US$79.00;
Other Countries: US$23.00/US$92.00).

✓ **Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production**, January 1990.
Catalogue number 26-006
(Canada: $10.00/$100.00;
United States: US$12.00/US$120.00;
Other Countries: US$14.00/US$140.00).

✓ **Oil Pipe Line Transport**, February 1990.
Catalogue number 55-001
(Canada: $10.00/$100.00;
United States: US$12.00/US$120.00;
Other Countries: US$14.00/US$140.00).

✓ **Industrial Corporations – Financial Statistics**, Fourth Quarter 1989.
Catalogue number 61-003
(Canada: $55.25/$221.00;
United States: US$66.25/US$265.00;
Other Countries: US$77.25/US$309.00).

✓ **Science Statistics Service Bulletin**, Vol. 14, No. 2, **Federal Government Expenditures on Scientific Activities**, 1990-91.
Catalogue number 88-001
(Canada: $7.10/$71.00;
United States: US$8.50/US$85.00;
Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99.00).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of May 14 – 18

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
May		
15	**New Motor Vehicle Sales**	March 1990
16	**Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area**	March 1990
17	**Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade**	March 1990
18	**The Consumer Price Index**	April 1990

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, May 14, 1990 | For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Construction Building Materials Price Index: Residential

March 1990

The Residential Construction Building Materials Price Index (1981 = 100) rose 0.3% over the revised figure for February 1990, to 144.3 in March. This was 1.6% higher than a year ago.

Between February and March 1990, there were several price increases, notably for plywood other than Douglas Fir (2.2%), lumber (0.9%), and clay bricks and blocks (1.4%), which more than offset decreases for roof trusses (-4.9%), concrete bricks and blocks (-0.1%), and gypsum wallboard (-0.1%).

Between March 1989 and March 1990, prices for structural materials rose 2.2%, due principally to increases for ready-mix concrete (4.8%) and particle-board (15.3%). A 1.8% increase in prices for architectural materials was due mainly to price increases for clay bricks and blocks (12.8%), wooden doors (8.9%), plywood other than Douglas Fir (11.6%), and windows and sashes (6.5%). Mechanical materials increased 1.5%, as a result of increases in prices for plumbing fittings (5.7%), sheet metal pipes and ducts (3.6%), sanitaryware (3.5%), and wash basins and toilet tanks (4.7%). Electrical materials decreased 3.2%, due mainly to decreases in prices for building wires and cables (-22.6%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 423 (level 1).

The first quarter 1990 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Note: This index is terminated with the release of March data in today's *Daily*.

Construction Building Materials Price Indexes: Residential
March 1990
(1981 = 100)

	March 1990	February 1990	March 1989	% Change	
				March/ February 1990	March 1990/1989
Total materials	**144.3**	**143.9**	**142.0**	**0.3**	**1.6**
Architectural materials	142.6	142.2	140.1	0.3	1.8
Structural materials	144.2	144.5	141.1	-0.2	2.2
Mechanical materials	158.7	158.4	156.3	0.2	1.5
Electrical materials	135.1	134.0	139.6	0.8	-3.2

■

Construction Building Materials Price Index: Non-residential

March 1990

The price index for non-residential construction building materials (1981 = 100) rose 0.1% over the revised figure for February 1990, to 144.3 in March. This was 1.0% higher than a year ago.

Between February and March 1990, a number of price increases were observed, notably for metal doors and windows (0.6%), clay bricks and blocks (1.4%), and building wires and cables (1.1%), which more than offset decreases in prices for concrete reinforcing bars (-1.7%) and plumbing fixtures and sanitaryware (-0.7%).

Between March 1989 and March 1990, prices for structural materials rose 2.2%, mainly attributable to price increases for ready-mix concrete (4.8%) and particleboard (15.3%). Prices for mechanical materials increased 2.1%, principally due to price increases for plumbing fittings (5.7%), plumbing fixtures and sanitaryware (8.9%), and sanitaryware (3.5%). Architectural materials were up 1.2%, due mainly to price increases for clay bricks and blocks (12.8%), wooden doors (8.9%) and thermal insulations (7.3%). Electrical materials decreased 4.0%, primarily due to decreases in prices for building wires and cables (-27.0%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 423 (level 2).

The first quarter 1990 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Note: This index is terminated with the release of March data in today's *Daily*.

Construction Building Materials Price Indexes: Non-residential
March 1990
(1981 = 100)

	March1990	February 1990	March 1989	% Change March/ February 1990	% Change March 1990/1989
Total materials	**144.3**	**144.1**	**142.9**	**0.1**	**1.0**
Architectural materials	144.3	144.0	142.6	0.2	1.2
Structural materials	142.0	142.1	139.0	-0.1	2.2
Mechanical materials	157.3	157.4	154.1	-0.1	2.1
Electrical materials	133.2	132.9	138.7	0.2	-4.0

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Provincial and Territorial Government Employment

September 1989

Highlights

Provincial and territorial general government employment, excluding Saskatchewan, remained relatively stable in September 1989 compared with September 1988. General government includes departments, agencies, boards, commissions,and government-owned institutions engaged in education, health and welfare but excludes government enterprises. General government data for the province of Saskatchewan are not currently available but will be released with provincial and territorial employment data for December 1989.

General government employment in September 1989, excluding Saskatchewan, is estimated at 479,000, a decrease of less than 1,000 employees from September 1988.

Provincial and territorial government enterprise employment totalled 162,000 as at September 1989, an increase of 3.8% or 6,000 employees over the September 1988 level. Increases were registered in several provinces and resulted from higher levels of seasonal employment. In Ontario, a major contributor was the filling of vacant positions and higher construction employment for Ontario Hydro.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2722 for monthly data by province or territory. Series 1 and 2 – general government employment and pay data; Series 3 and 4 - government enterprise employment and pay data. Data are also available through special tabulation.

For more information on this service or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products, contact Patricia Phillips, Data Dissemination (613-951-0767).

For more information on this release, contact Peter Dudley (613-951-1851), Employment Section, Public Institutions Division. ■

Dairy Review

March 1990

Creamery butter production in Canada totalled 9 615 tonnes in March, a 7.6% decrease from a year earlier. Production of cheddar cheese amounted to 9 267 tonnes, a decrease of 1.4% from March 1989.

An estimated 551 457 kilolitres of milk were sold off Canadian farms for all purposes in February 1990, a decrease of 1.8% from February 1989. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first two months of 1990 to 1 149 622 kilolitres, a decrease of 2.2% from the January-February 1989 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3428, 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664-5667 and 5673.

The March 1990 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, $12.20/$122) is scheduled for release on June 1. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2510), Agriculture Division. ■

Production of Eggs

March 1990

Canadian egg production in March 1990 was 40.1 million dozen, a 1.4% decrease from March 1989. The average number of layers decreased 2.6% between March 1989 and 1990, while the number of eggs per 100 layers increased to 2,244 from 2,218.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* ($115/year), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For further information on this release, contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-2549), Livestock and Animal Product Section, Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, March 1990.
Catalogue number 41-006
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00;
United States: US$6.00/$60.00;
Other Countries: US$7.00/$70.00).

Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, March 1990.
Catalogue number 43-005
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00;
United States: US$6.00/$60.00;
Other Countries: US$7.00/$70.00).

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, March 1990.
Catalogue number 46-002
(Canada: $5.60/$56.00;
United States: US$6.70/$67.00;
Other Countries: US$7.80/$78.00).

Private and Public Investment in Canada, Intentions 1990.
Catalogue number 61-205
(Canada: $30.00;
United States: US$36.00;
Other Countries: $42.00).

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Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, May 15, 1990 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

(Continued on page 2.)

Spring Issue, 1990

Price: Canada $10.00 $40.00 a year
Other Countries $12.00 $48.00 a year

Travel-log

Touriscope

Canadians Bound for the U.S.A. After Free Trade

In This Issue

FEATURE ARTICLE

DEPARTMENTS

- Markets
- Profile
- Regions
- Demographic Happenings
- A Case in Point

Gone for the Day

Canada

Travel-log – Touriscope

Spring 1990 Issue

The Spring issue of *Travel-log,* Statistics Canada's quarterly tourism newsletter, is now available.

The feature article reveals the most current situation on the "Great White North" invasion south of the border. In 1989 Canadians set an all-time record for travel south of the border, especially travel lasting less than 24 hours.

This release also includes a look at Hong Kong, now Canada's fifth most important overseas market; recreation patterns; ownership of boats; the Pacific region travel market; the distribution of the population north of the border; and a look at how a beer company found international travel data helpful.

The Spring issue of *Travel-log – Touriscope* (87-003, $10/$40) is now available. See "How to Order Publications"

For further information on this release, contact Laurie McDougall (613-951-9169), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

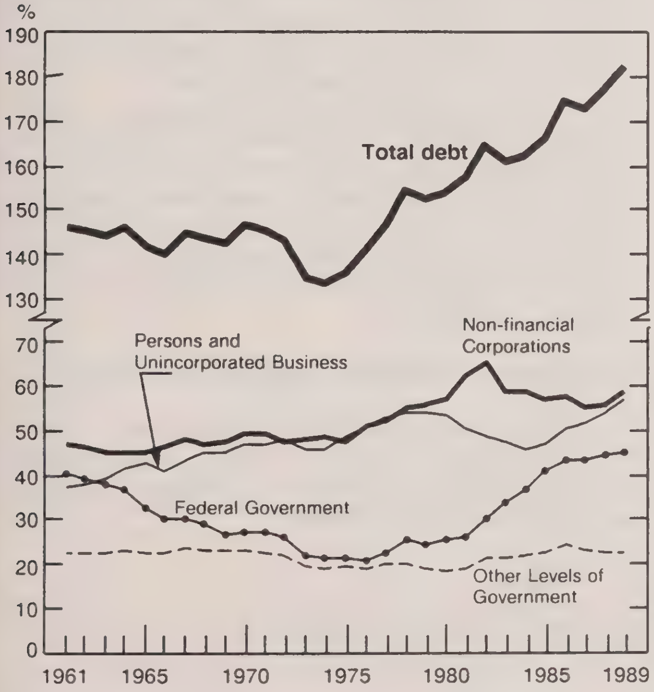
National Balance Sheet Accounts

1989 (Preliminary)

Credit Market Summary

Credit market debt of **domestic non-financial sectors** reached $1,208 billion at the end of 1989, with $110 billion raised on financial markets in 1989. There was considerable demand for short-term funds, reminiscent of borrowing patterns early in the decade in the face of rising interest rates. The prime rate on business loans moved up about 375 basis points in the last two years, following a fairly consistent downward trend since the end of the 1981-82 recession.

Credit Market Debt of Domestic Non-Financial Sectors to Gross Domestic Product



Note to Users: Users are advised that the National Balance Sheet Accounts incorporate significant revisions to the capital stock components of the national wealth (released in The *Daily* on May 10, 1989). These revisions were the result of new service lives in the estimates for non-residential structures and machinery and equipment in many industries.

Sharp growth in credit market debt in 1989 was attributable to non-financial private corporations, whose debt grew by 16%. This resulted in a rise in their debt-to-equity ratio in 1989 as in 1988, after having declined steadily over the previous five years.

Acceleration in indebtedness was evident in the ratio of total credit market debt to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), which rose to 1.82, up sharply from 1.73 at year-end 1987. This rise is one of a series on a steep upward trend that began in the mid-1970s. The growth in the overall debt-to-output ratio reflects, among other things, the incidence of government deficits, the substitution of debt for equity in corporate sector external financing and the increased borrowing activity of households.

National Balance Sheet

Total assets on the national balance sheet - the sum of all domestic sectors' balance sheets - amounted to $5,272 billion at the end of 1989, or about eight times the 1989 GDP. This represents roughly an 8% increase over last year. The ratio of financial assets-to-non-financial assets (the financial interrelations ratio) has risen markedly from 1983 on, rising from 1.20 in 1983 to 1.47 at the end of 1989. This reflects an economy that has expanded while relying more heavily on its financial system than in the past.

National wealth, defined as the economy's tangible assets, reached $2,132 billion by year-end 1989 – reproducible assets of $1,750 billion and land of $320 billion. Reproducible assets grew by 8% over 1988, with housing and consumer durables continuing to grow more rapidly than the other components. National net worth of $1,903 billion is a more restricted measure of wealth - one adjusted for the nation's net foreign liabilities of $229 billion. An increase in net worth of $160 billion was comprised of national saving of $80 billion, with the balance resulting mainly from revaluations of assets and liabilities.

Assets, Liabilities and Net Worth of the Major Sectors

Total assets of the **personal sector** grew at about the same pace as last year, with the rate of growth in tangible assets somewhat smaller than that of financial assets. Changes in the sector's net financial investment are consistent with declines in the savings rate and significant increases in debt-financed expenditures. Borrowing in the form of mortgages and consumer credit continued at about the same level as 1988, making for six years of strong growth. The sector's liabilities in these forms reached $335 billion at the end of 1989. New borrowing via consumer credit and mortgages in the year increased the level of such debt by 11%, down from 13% for 1988. While the rate of increase moderated, growth in these forms of debt exceeded gains in income; consumer credit and mortgage debt, combined, reached 75% of personal disposable income, compared to 73% at the beginning of the year. These increases, however, were accompanied by a rise in the value of consumer durables and housing on the sector's balance sheet.

Liabilities of **non-financial corporations** grew somewhat more rapidly during 1989 than in previous years, consistent with the firming of capital expenditure as well as reduced profits (internal funds). For the non-financial private corporations sector, credit market debt rose to $314 billion, with strong growth in short-term paper issues and funds raised through negotiated loans showing renewed strength. A shift into short-term debt was accentuated by a low level of share issues in 1988, following the October 1987 drop in share prices; share issues recovered in 1989 to about the average level of the years 1985-87.

Measured by total assets, the **federal government's** growth has been the weakest among the major non-financial sectors in the economy. As a result of a number of years of debt growth outpacing asset growth, net worth is negative in this sector. Changes in the liabilities of this sector were related to interest rate movements and borrowing requirements for the year. Credit market debt of the federal government reached $295 billion in 1989, an 8% increase compared to 11% in 1988. Outstanding Treasury bills rose 27%, while federal bonds (including Canada Savings Bonds) declined.

Other levels of government had $147 billion of credit market debt outstanding by year-end 1989, with provincial government bonds comprising the largest single component. Following four years of steady growth in liabilities (at about 11.0% per year), the total debt of this group of sectors increased at a slower pace since 1987.

The proportion of the economy's financial assets held by domestic **financial institutions** (the financial intermediation ratio) remained at about the same level in the first half of the decade, but rose sharply from 1985 through 1989. Approximately 70% of credit market debt is held as assets by financial institutions, and the growth of the various intermediaries reflects the rise in indebtedness of non-financial sectors. In aggregate, financial institutions increased financial assets by 9% during 1989. The growth of near-banks' financial assets was considerably above this average at 13%; mortgages and loans grew significantly among the assets of credit unions and caisses populaires and trust companies.

In 1989, **non-resident sector** assets (Canada's liabilities) totalled $457 billion. However, the proportion of federal government credit market debt held as assets in this sector rose sharply from about 15% in 1987 to 19% in 1988 and 21% in 1989; this was due largely to significant increases in Treasury and Canada bills (1988) and federal bonds (1989) held by non-residents.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 751-775 and 777-794.

For further information, contact Gerry Gravel or Patrick O'Hagan (613-951-9043), Financial Flow Accounts Section, Economic Conditions, Integration and Wealth Accounts Division. □

National Balance Sheet Accounts: Major Sectors, Year-End 1989

(Billions of Dollars)

	Persons and Un-incorp'd Business (1)	Non-Fin-ancial Corpo-rations (2)	Financ-cial Insti-tutions (3)	Govern-ments (4)	Rest of the World (5)	Total, All Sectors (1 to 5)	National Balance Sheet* (1 to 4)
Total Assets	2,060	1,272	1,403	550	457	5,742	5,285
Tangible Assets	970	853	51	258	–	2,132	2,132
Residential Structures	487	80	5	1	–	573	573
Non–Res. Structures	33	366	30	196	–	626	626
Machinery and Equipment	12	178	8	10	–	209	209
Consumer Durables	221	–	–	–	–	221	221
Inventories	14	107	–	–	–	121	121
Land	202	122	9	49	–	382	382
Financial Assets	1,091	418	1,352	292	457	3,610	3,153
International Reserves	–	–	3	17	–	20	20
Currency and Deposits	390	54	48	17	63	572	509
Consumer Credit	–	2	91	–	10	93	93
Trade Receivables	–	105	6	3	33	123	113
Loans	–	9	198	18	20	259	226
Short–term Paper	40	27	101	20	–	207	187
Mortgages	11	7	285	4	162	307	307
Bonds	69	7	184	79	–	501	339
Insurance and Pensions	288	–	–	–	148	288	288
Claims	–	155	284	117	18	703	555
Shares	235	7	95	4	–	359	341
Foreign Investments	–	1	23	–	–	24	24
Other Financial Assets	58	45	35	15	2	155	153
Liabilities, Net Worth	2,060	1,272	1,403	550	457	5,742	5,285
Liabilities	386	1,065	1,384	548	227	3,610	3,383
International Reserves	–	–	–	–	20	20	–
Currency and Deposits	–	–	542	2	28	572	544
Consumer Credit	93	–	–	–	–	93	93
Trade Payables	10	91	2	9	10	123	112
Loans	40	137	29	19	33	259	226
Short–term Paper	–	53	19	135	–	207	207
Mortgages	242	64	1	–	–	307	307
Bonds	1	136	40	324	–	501	501
Insurance and Pensions	–	–	287	1	–	288	288
Claims	–	159	96	22	102	378	277
Shares	–	376	307	–	–	684	684
Foreign Investments	–	–	–	–	24	24	–
Other Liabilities	–	49	60	35	11	155	144
Net Worth	1,674	207	19	2	229	2,132	1,903

* *The National Balance Sheet (NBS) is the sum of the balance sheets of the domestic sectors. The tangible assets on the NBS are the National Wealth. The difference between financial assets and liabilities on the NBS is net foreign assets/liabilities (which is also the net worth of the rest of the world sector with the sign reversed).*

All data are in current dollars. The figures may not balance, due to rounding.
– *Nil.*

National Balance Sheet Accounts: Credit Market Summary Table
(Millions of Dollars)*

		1986	1987	1988	1989
1.	**Persons and Unincorporated Business**	257,585	294,547	335,066	375,710
	Consumer Credit	65,512	75,038	84,392	93,001
	Bank Loans	10,927	11,756	15,767	15,798
	Other Loans	12,835	14,879	17,664	24,225
	Mortgages	167,088	191,889	216,275	241,812
	Bonds	1,223	985	968	874
2.	**Non-financial Private Corporations**	220,813	239,387	271,311	313,628
	Bank Loans	80,056	78,647	80,958	88,650
	Other Loans	22,080	26,224	30,271	39,998
	Short-term Paper	26,589	33,013	45,140	51,306
	Mortgages	36,832	42,442	51,899	62,643
	Bonds	55,256	59,061	63,043	71,031
3.	**Non-financial Government Enterprises**	74,175	73,919	75,315	76,452
	Bank Loans	6,027	4,813	5,597	4,707
	Other Loans	5,096	4,905	4,224	4,310
	Short-term Paper	435	1,217	1,738	1,635
	Mortgages	1,202	1,201	1,188	1,183
	Government of Canada Bonds	444	638	1,042	1,245
	Provincial Government Bonds	56,303	57,026	58,397	60,249
	Municipal Government Bonds	228	228	246	243
	Other Canadian Bonds	4,246	4,009	2,883	2,880
4.	**Federal Government**	220,411	246,673	274,310	295,419
	Bank Loans	–	654	–	–
	Other Loans	4,226	4,824	3,402	2,567
	Treasury Bills	70,990	75,594	96,346	121,340
	Bonds	145,195	165,601	174,562	171,512
5.	**Other Levels of Government**	122,215	131,320	138,481	146,831
	Bank Loans	1,992	2,207	2,092	2,218
	Other Loans	11,987	13,382	14,539	14,288
	Short-term Paper	11,315	12,643	11,560	13,990
	Mortgages	80	80	80	80
	Provincial Government Bonds	68,743	73,981	79,651	84,638
	Municipal Government Bonds	27,473	28,453	29,994	31,067
	Other Canadian Bonds	625	574	565	550
6.	**Credit Market Debt of Domestic Non-financial Sectors**	895,199	985,846	1,094,483	1,208,040
	Consumer Credit	65,512	75,038	84,392	93,001
	Bank Loans	99,002	98,077	104,414	111,373
	Other Loans	56,224	64,214	70,100	85,388
	Treasury Bills	70,990	75,594	96,346	121,340
	Short-term paper	38,339	46,873	58,438	66,931
	Mortgages	205,202	235,612	269,442	305,718
	Bonds	359,930	390,438	411,351	424,289

* *The Credit Market Summary Table compresses the detail in the sector balance sheets by aggregating sectors and by excuding non-market instruments.*

– *Nil.*

New Motor Vehicle Sales
March 1990

Highlights

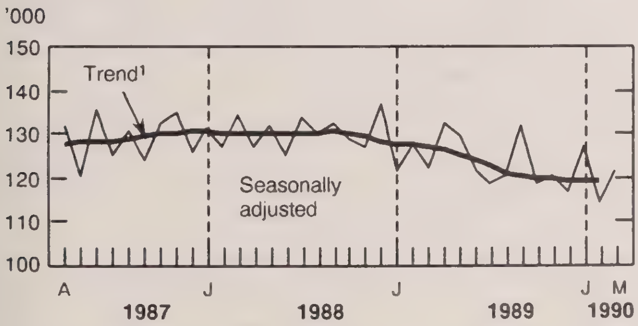
Seasonally Adjusted

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, preliminary estimates indicate that sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 121,000 units in March 1990, an increase of 6.3% over the revised February 1990 level. In March, higher sales were posted for both commercial vehicles (+11.7%) and passenger cars (+3.7%).

- The 6.3% increase in March followed a sharp 9.9% decline in February and an 8.7% gain in January 1990.

- On an origin basis, sales of North American passenger cars increased 4.5% in March 1990 to 53,000 units, following a decline of 7.5% in February. Sales of overseas passenger cars increased 2.1% to 27,000 units, following a decline of 4.1% in February 1990.

Monthly Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted, in Units, 1987-1990



[1] The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.

Unadjusted

- Sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 139,000 units in March 1990, up 2.4% over the March 1989 level. Commercial vehicle sales recorded a gain of 5.3%, while passenger car sales increased by 1.0%.

- The March increase in passenger car sales comprised an increase of 1.0% for North American passenger cars and a gain of 0.9% for imported passenger cars. The increase in imported passenger cars was attributable to a 2.5% rise in Japanese car sales. Partly offsetting this increase was a 4.9% decrease in cars imported from "other countries".

- The Japanese share of the Canadian passenger car market rose to 25.9% in March 1990, from 25.5% a year earlier. The Japanese share grew mainly at the expense of manufacturers from "other countries", as their market share declined to 6.5% from 6.9% in March 1989.

- Six provinces registered higher unit sales of motor vehicles in March 1990 compared to March 1989. Declines were recorded in Newfoundland (-18.0%), Nova Scotia (-12.7%), Manitoba (-6.5%) and Quebec (-0.8%).

- For the first quarter of 1990, total new motor vehicle sales decreased 0.4% from the same period last year, to 319,000 units. Sales of domestic passenger cars were down 2.9% to 138,000 units, while imported passenger car sales increased 2.7% to 70,000 units. Commercial vehicle sales totalled 112,000 units during this period, up 0.9% over a year earlier.

1989 Final Data

- The final estimate of total new motor vehicle sales in Canada for 1989 amounted to 1.5 million units, a decline of 5.2% from 1988.

North American vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

Imported vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The March 1990 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, $9/$90) will be available the third week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3552) or Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Note to Users:

Data users should note that unadjusted monthly new motor vehicle sales data for 1989 have been revised to incorporate late responses. Seasonally adjusted data have also been revised for the period January 1986 to February 1990 and incorporate the latest unadjusted data as well as updated trading day adjustment factors.

New Motor Vehicle Sales - Canada

March 1990

	Seasonally Adjusted			
	December 1989r	January 1990r	February 1990r	March 1990p
	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change
Total New Motor Vehicles	**116,627**	**126,736**	**114,235**	**121,399**
	-3.1	**8.7**	**-9.9**	**6.3**
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	54,552	54,926	50,822	53,101
	3.0	0.7	-7.5	4.5
Overseas	24,377	27,354	26,221	26,760
	-4.3	12.2	-4.1	2.1
Total	**78,929**	**82,280**	**77,043**	**79,861**
	0.6	**4.2**	**-6.4**	**3.7**
Commercial Vehicles	**37,698**	**44,457**	**37,192**	**41,538**
	-10.1	**17.9**	**-16.3**	**11.7**

	Unadjusted			
	March 1990	Change 1990/1989	January-March 1990	Change 1990/1989
	Units	%	Units	%
Total New Motor Vehicles	**139,409**	**2.4**	**319,280**	**-0.4**
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	62,444	1.0	137,962	-2.9
Japan	23,865	2.5	55,459	8.6
Other Countries (Including South Korea)	5,979	-4.9	14,348	-15.3
Total	**92,288**	**1.0**	**207,769**	**-1.1**
Commercial Vehicles by Origin:				
North America	39,699	3.9	93,316	-1.3
Overseas	7,422	13.6	18,195	13.7
Total	**47,121**	**5.3**	**111,511**	**0.9**

■

Non-residential Building Construction Price Indexes

First Quarter 1990

Price indexes of non-residential construction in Canada rose 0.9% to 125.4 (1986 = 100) in the first quarter of 1990, consistent with increases of 0.7% in the two previous quarters. However, the 4.5% year-over-year rise was the smallest yearly change since the second quarter of 1986.

Halifax continued a slow climb, with increases of 0.9% over the previous quarter and 3.7% over the same period last year. Contractors reported that a lack of demand for construction work and a feeling of near-term uncertainty in the Halifax area are contributing to prices holding steady.

Although still busy, there appears to be a slowdown in price escalation in Montreal, with an increase of 0.4% over the previous quarter and 2.9% over one year ago (the smallest increase since the second quarter of 1984).

The easing of price increments is also evident in Ontario: Ottawa with a 1.3% quarterly and 5.5% annual increase and Toronto with a 0.8% quarterly and 4.1% annual increase. In Ottawa, the annual rate of change peaked in the second quarter of 1989 at 9.2%, and has now fallen to 5.5%. The last time Toronto had an annual increase of 4.1% or less was in 1985. Both areas continue to be busy, and results from impending labour negotiations may affect prices later this year.

In Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver prices continued to rise, partly because of steady demand and also in reaction to the very low price levels of the mid-1980s. The quarterly increases of 1.7%, 1.7% and 1.9% and annual ones of 7.7%, 7.5% and 7.2% for these cities were the largest across the country in this time period.

This bulletin marks the first release of price index numbers on a 1986 = 100 time base.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2042 (replacing 414) and 2043 (replacing 415). The new CANSIM series Databank (D) numbers have been assigned in a manner which permits users to derive the new code by adding a constant number to the D number for the old series. To ascertain the equivalent series on a new time base, add 220,300 to the old price index series D number. For example, the seven-city composite series on a 1981 = 100 base was D477101 and on a 1986 = 100 base it will be D 697401 (477101 + 220300 = 697401).

For further information regarding these changes, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607) or S. Seymour (613-951-9608), Prices Division.

The first quarter 1990 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications". ☐

Non-residential Building Construction Price Indexes

First Quarter 1990
(1986 = 100)

	Seven Cities and Canada Indexes							
	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa	Toronto	Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver	**Canada**
	Quarterly Indexes							
1989								
First Quarter	107.0	114.0	116.6	125.2	113.4	114.3	113.9	**120.0**
Second Quarter	109.1	115.8	119.9	127.5	116.5	116.8	116.6	**122.4**
Third Quarter	109.8	116.2	120.1	128.4	119.0	119.6	118.2	**123.3**
Fourth Quarter	110.0	116.8	121.4	129.3	120.1	120.9	119.8	**124.3**
1990								
First Quarter	111.0	117.3	123.0	130.3	122.1	122.9	122.1	**125.4**
	Percentage Change							
Third/Second Quarter 1989	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.7	2.1	2.4	1.4	**0.7**
Fourth/Third Quarter 1989	0.2	0.5	1.1	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.4	**0.8**
First Quarter 1990/ Fourth Quarter 1989	0.9	0.4	1.3	0.8	1.7	1.7	1.9	**0.9**
First Quarter 1990/1989	3.7	2.9	5.5	4.1	7.7	7.5	7.2	**4.5**

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Local Government Employment
September 1989

Highlights

- On a seasonally adjusted basis, employment in local governments grew 3.6% (11,500) since September 1988, to 333,000 employees. Between September 1980 and September 1989, local government employment grew at an annual average rate of 1.9%.

- Ontario remains the largest municipal employer of all the provinces with 47% of all employees, up from 43% in 1980. Over this same period, Ontario's share of Canada's population rose by less than one percentage point, to 36.5%.

- Local government employment accounts for some 27% of all government employment in Canada. Since 1980, local government employment growth has outpaced that of both the federal (+0.6%) and the provincial (+0.3%) levels.

- By far the largest proportion of local government employees work in the transportation, protection, recreation and environment related activities, reflecting the principal expenditure areas for this level of government. Many components of local government employment are subject to significant seasonal fluctuations, and the summer months traditionally see substantial hiring of recreation as well as road and street workers.

- Total renumeration for local governments for the period September 1988 to September 1989 was estimated at $9 billion, which represents 24% of total remuneration for government employees during the same period.

- On a seasonally adjusted basis, local governments employed some 2.5% of the total employed labour force in Canada, up slightly from 2.4% in September 1980.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2725 (for local government services monthly data by province and territory) and 2726 (for municipalities over 10,000 population by metropolitan area and under major urban area).

Note to Users:

Local government includes municipalities, boards, commissions and conservation authorities but excludes local schools, hospitals and enterprises.

Data are also available through special tabulation.

For more information, or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services, contact Patricia Phillips (613-951-0767), Public Institution Division.

For more information on this release, contact André Jacques (613-951-1843) or Peter Dudley (613-951-1851), Public Institutions Division. ■

Construction Type Plywood
March 1990

Canadian firms produced 193 260 cubic metres of construction type plywood during March 1990, an increase of 5.4% over the 183 307 cubic metres produced during March 1989.

January-to-March 1990 production totalled 548 457 cubic metres, an increase of 1.9% over the 538 237 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The March 1990 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, $4.70/$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9. ■

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard
March 1990

Canadian firms produced 191 633 cubic metres of waferboard in March 1990, an increase of 9.9% over the 174 358 cubic metres produced in March 1989. Particleboard production reached 115 032 cubic metres, up 0.9% over 114 057[r] cubic metres the

previous year. Production of fibreboard for March 1990 was 8 413 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, a decrease of 0.4% from the 8 444[r] thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, of fibreboard produced in March 1989.

Cumulative production of waferboard during the year 1990 totalled 549 011 cubic metres, up 12.7% over the 487 026 cubic metres produced during the previous year. Particleboard production was 310 797 cubic metres, up 3.7% from the 299 606[r] cubic metres for January-to-March 1989. Year-to-date production of fibreboard reached 23 963 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, up 4.7% over the 22 883[r] thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, for the same period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2, 3 and 4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The March 1990 issue of *Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard* (36-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Short-term Debt of Local Governments

March 1990

At March 31, 1990, the estimates on the short-term debt (treasury bills and other short-term paper) of local governments totalled $432 million, up $76 million (21%) over December 1989, but down $167 million (28%) from March 31, 1989. Revised estimates for previous quarters are also available.

For further information on these data, contact Marlene Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division.

For more information, or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services (613-951-0767), contact Patricia Phillips. ■

Motor Carrier Freight – Quarterly Survey

Summary Tabulations, Quarters One to Four, 1988 and 1989
Second Quarter 1989, Revised
Third Quarter 1989, Preliminary

The results of the Motor Carrier Freight Quarterly Trucking Survey, covering the activities of the for-hire trucking industry for quarters one to four of 1988 and 1989 (summary tabulations), the second quarter of 1989 revised, and the third quarter 1989 preliminary are now available.

The data will be published in the *Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin,* Vol 6, No. 3 (50-002, $9.40/$75), available in mid-May. See "How to Order Publications."

For further information, contact Yasmin Sheikh (613-951-2518), Transportation Division. ■

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products

May 1, 1990

Preliminary cold storage of frozen poultry products at May 1, 1990 and revised figured for April 1, 1990 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* ($115/year), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For further information on this release, contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-2549), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, March 1990.
Catalogue number 25-001
(Canada: $6.10/$61.00; United States: US$7.30/US$73.00; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85.00).

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, April 1990.
Catalogue number 32-001
(Canada: $2.70/27.00; United States: US$3.20/US$32.00; Other Countries: US$3.80/US$38.00).

Footwear Statistics, March 1990.
Catalogue number 33-002
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing, March 1990.
Catalogue number 41-011
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Railway Carloadings, March 1990.
Catalogue number 52-001
(Canada: $8.30/$83.00; United States: US$10.00/US$100.00; Other Countries: US$11.60/US$116.00).

Gas Utilities, January 1990.
Catalogue number 55-002
(Canada: $12.70/$127.00; United States: US$15.20/US$152.00; Other Countries: US$17.80/US$178.00).

Travel-log – Touriscope, Spring 1990.
Catalogue number 87-003
(Canada $10.00/$40.00; Other Countries $12.00/$48.00).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, May 16, 1990 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area

March 1990

Department stores sales including concessions totalled $1,029 million in March 1990, up 4.6% over the March 1989 level of $984 million. Concessions sales totalled $78.8 million, 7.7% of total department store sales.

Department store sales during March 1990 for the provinces and the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed were as follows (with the percentage change from March 1989 in parentheses):

Department Stores Sales Including Concessions

Province

- Newfoundland, $13.9 million (+20.1%)
- Prince Edward Island, $6.3 million (-1.8%)
- Nova Scotia, $32.6 million (-1.4%)
- New Brunswick, $21.6 million (+3.4%)
- Quebec, $193.3 million (+4.8%)
- Ontario, $423.5 million (+3.8%)
- Manitoba, $44.5 million (+5.7%)
- Saskatchewan, $30.0 million (+4.6%)
- Alberta, $116.2 million (+4.0%)
- British Columbia, $147.2 million (+7.3%).

Metropolitan Area

- Calgary, $44.8 million (+2.5%)
- Edmonton, $50.6 million (+4.6%)
- Halifax-Dartmouth, $17.8 million (-4.1%)
- Hamilton, $30.3 million (+1.7%)
- Montreal, $105.1 million (+4.2%)
- Ottawa-Hull, $47.8 million (+3.3%)
- Quebec City, $27.3 million (+3.0%)
- Toronto, $168.9 million (+2.8%)
- Vancouver, $82.6 million (+5.4%)
- Winnipeg, $39.7 million (+3.1%).

Department Stores Sales Excluding Concessions

Province

- Newfoundland, $12.2 million (+18.7%)
- Prince Edward Island, $6.1 million (+0.3%)
- Nova Scotia, $30.0 million (-2.7%)
- New Brunswick, $19.8 million (+2.8%)
- Quebec, $181.4 million (+4.2%)
- Ontario, $389.6 million (+3.6%)
- Manitoba, $39.9 million (+4.5%)
- Saskatchewan, $27.2 million (+3.5%)
- Alberta, $107.3 million (+3.6%)
- British Columbia, $136.7 million (+6.6%).

Metropolitan Area

- Calgary, $40.9 million (+2.5%)
- Edmonton, $47.1 million (+3.2%)
- Halifax-Dartmouth, $16.5 million (-5.5%)
- Hamilton, $27.8 million (+0.6%)
- Montreal, $99.4 million (+3.6%)
- Ottawa-Hull, $45.0 million (+3.1%)
- Quebec City, $25.7 million (+2.1%)
- Toronto, $157.9 million (+2.9%)
- Vancouver, $77.3 million (+5.3%)
- Winnipeg, $36.0 million (+2.5%).

Note to Users:

Trading days have a significant impact on department store sales. Estimates shown in this release are not adjusted for trading day differences.

Users should note that the year-over-year movements for some provinces and census metropolitan areas are exaggerated due to the inclusion of some outlets previously classified to the general merchandise category.

Data users should also note that monthly department stores sales including and excluding concessions for the January 1989 to February 1990 period have been revised to incorporate late responses. A concession is a separately owned business usually operated as a department within the department store premises, under licence or contractual agreement.

Information on department store sales and stocks by department will be released in *The Daily* during the week of May 28, 1990.

Order the March 1990 issue of *Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Selected Metropolitan Area* (63-004, $2/$20), available the fourth week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin

February 1990

Preliminary operational data on scheduled services reported by Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International for the two first months of 1990 show that domestic passenger-kilometres decreased 8.8%, while international passenger-kilometres increased 12.9% over the same period of 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

In November 1989, total movements at the 60 Transport Canada towered airports decreased 0.1% from November 1988.

Preliminary fourth quarter 1989 data show an increase of 12.8% (21 061 tonnes) in total enplaned and deplaned cargo on major scheduled services over the same period in 1988. Over 90% of this increase occurred on domestic segments.

During the third quarter of 1989, the number of passengers on domestic scheduled services for all city-pairs totalled 3,486,910, down 7.7% compared to the third quarter of 1988. In addition, a decrease of 5.8% was also recorded for the top 25 city-pairs, the first such decline in 1989.

The total number of Canadian registered civil aircraft with a valid certificate of airworthiness decreased 10.2% from the 1986 level, to 16,154 in 1987. Hours flown by these aircraft increased 4.7% to 3,321,519.

The Vol. 22, No. 5 issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $8.90/$89) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Aviation Statistics Centre (819-997-1986), Transportation Division. ■

Oils and Fats

March 1990

Production by Canadian manufacturers of all types of deodorized oils in March 1990 totalled 52 085 tonnes, an increase of 2.2% over the 50 982 tonnes produced in February 1990. The 1990 year-to-date production totalled 149 561 tonnes, an increase of 3.0% over the corresponding 1989 figure of 145 162ʳ tonnes.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 10 268 tonnes in March 1990, down from the 10 364 tonnes sold the previous month. The cumulative sales to date were 27 742 tonnes, compared to the cumulative sales of 28 330 tonnes in 1989.

Sales of packaged salad oil increased to 7 263 tonnes in March 1990, from 6 646 tonnes in February 1990. The cumulative sales-to-date in 1990 were 19 542 tonnes, compared to the cumulative sales of 21 480ʳ tonnes in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The March 1990 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Steel Exports

April 1990 (Preliminary)

Data on preliminary steel exports for April 1990 are now available.

The final data will be published in *Primary Iron and Steel, April 1990* (41-001, $5/$50). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact G.W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Cable Television

1989

Information is now available for the cable television industry for 1989.

The *Communications Service Bulletin, Vol. 20, No. 4* (56-001, $8.20/$49) is scheduled for release the week of May 21. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Radio/Television Industry

1989

Information for 1989 is now available for the radio/television industry.

The Vol. 20 No. 5 issue of the *Communications Service Bulletin* (56-001, $8.20/$49) is scheduled for release the week of May 28. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Service Bulletin, Vol. 18, No. 8, **Pack of Processed Beans, Green and Wax**, 1989.
Catalogue number 32-023
(Canada: $7.80/$127.00; United States: US$9.30/US$152.00; Other Countries: US$10.90/US$178.00).

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, March 1990.
Catalogue Number 53-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71.00; United States: US$8.50/US$85.00; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99.00).

Farm Product Price Index, March 1990.
Catalogue Number 62-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71.00; United States: US$8.50/US$85.00; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99.00).

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based), March 1990
Catalogue Number 65-001P
(Canada: $10.00/$100.00; United States: US$12.00/US$120.00; Other Countries: US$14.00/US$140.00).
(Available May 17, 1990 at 8:30 a.m.)

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

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Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, May 17, 1990

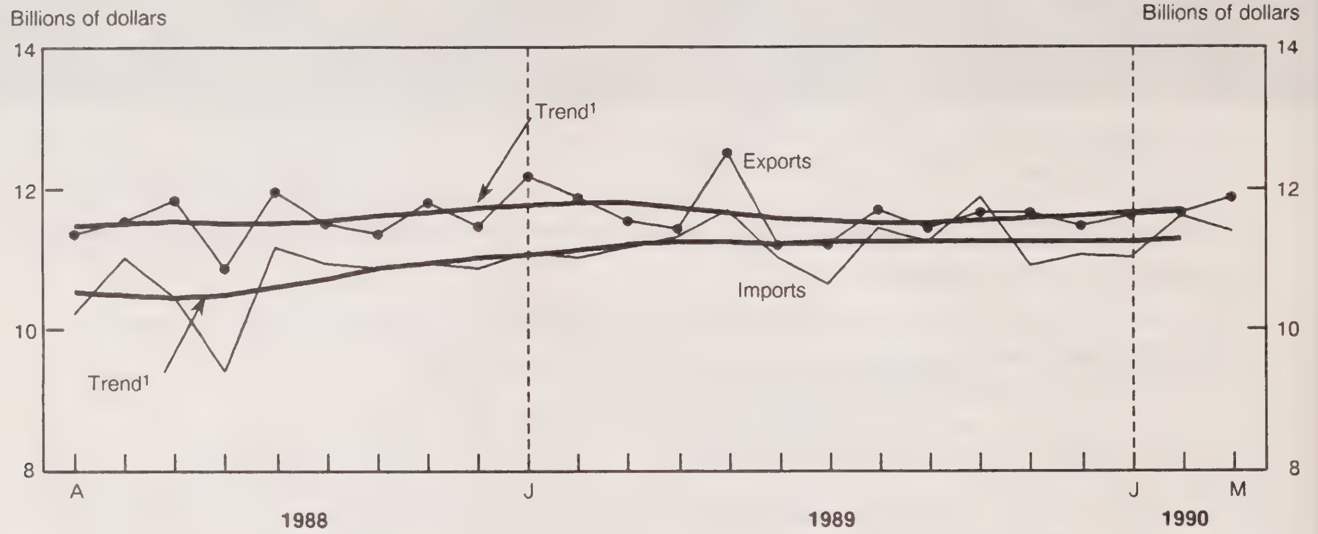
For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

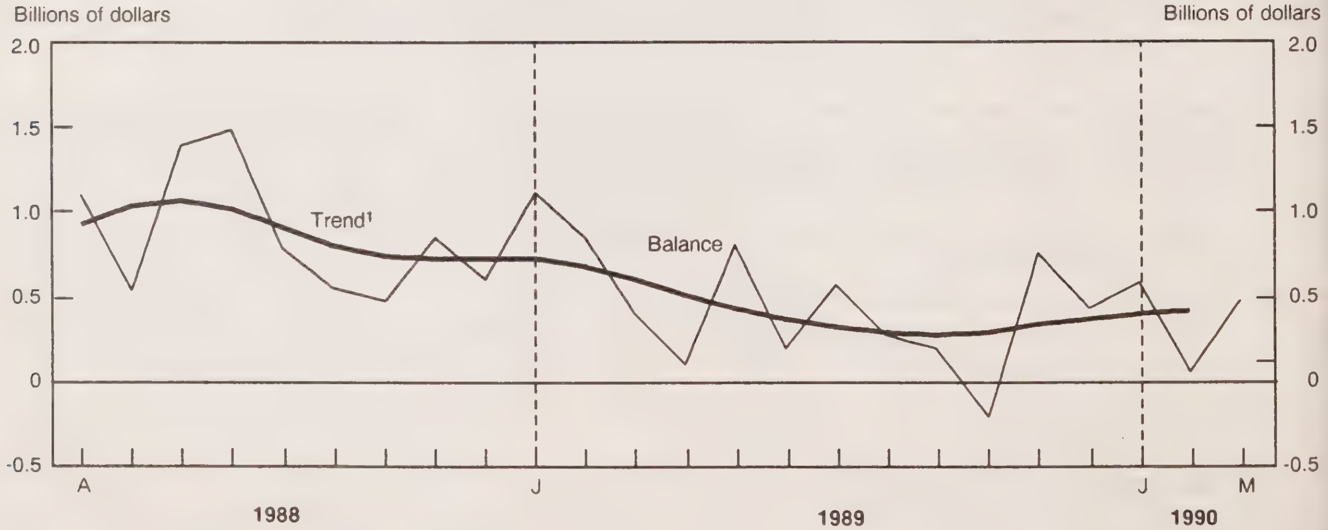
DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Merchandise Trade
(seasonally adjusted)
Balance of Payments Basis



Merchandise Trade Balance
(seasonally adjusted)
Balance of Payments Basis



[1] *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.*

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade (H.S. Based)

March 1990

Strong sales to the United States pushed total exports to $11.9 billion in March, an increase of 1.9% over the previous month. This is the third consecutive monthly increase this year. Exports of automotive products registered the largest growth in March, increasing by more than $600 million compared to February. Wheat exports, which dropped off slightly in February, edged up to almost $400 million in March.

Contrasting with the 5.3% increase in February, imports in March fell by 1.7% to $11.4 billion. Imports from Japan and the European Economic Community (EEC) showed the sharpest drops, whereas imports from the United States rose marginally. With the exception of automotive product imports, which posted an increase of over 13%, imports of most major commodity groupings were somewhat lower than those posted in February. The sharpest decreases occurred in imports of machinery and equipment (-5.5%), and crude petroleum (-23.5%).

Canada's merchandise trade balance in March posted a $471 million surplus, up $418 million from February. Canada's merchandise trade surplus with the United States climbed from $842 million in February to $995 million in March.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3633 to 3642, 3651, 3685 to 3713, 3718, 3719, 3887 to 3913.

For further information on international trade statistics (detailed tables, charts and a more complete analysis) order *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based)* (65-001P, $10/$100), now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on statistics, concepts and definitions, order the March 1990 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based)* (65-001, $18.20/$182), available the first week of June 1990, or contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), Trade Information Unit, or Jean-Pierre Simard (613-951-1711) (for analysis information), or Denis Pilon (613-951-4808) (for price index information), Trade Measures and Analysis Section, International Trade Division.

Current account data, which incorporate merchandise trade statistics as well as data concerning trade in services and capital account movements, are available on a quarterly basis in *Canada's Balance of International Payments* (67-001).

Machinery and Equipment Index

First Quarter 1990

The Machinery and Equipment Price Index by industry of purchase (1971 = 100) reached a preliminary level of 322.5 in the first quarter of 1990, up 0.8% over its revised fourth quarter level of 319.8. This marks the seventh consecutive quarterly increase for the index.

The domestic and imported components rose 1.0% and 0.8%, respectively in the latest quarter. This is the fifth consecutive increase in the imported component.

On a year-over-year basis, the total index was up 3.2%, based on an increase in the domestic prices component of 3.9% and an increase in the imported prices component of 2.5%. This represents an acceleration in the year-over-year rate of change of the composite index after the last quarter's year-over-year deceleration.

Among the industry divisions, transportation, communication, storage and utilities showed the largest quarterly price increase for machinery and equipment at 1.2%, followed by manufacturing at 1.1%. On a year-over-year basis, manufacturing showed the largest increase at 3.7%, followed closely by the agriculture and the finance, insurance and real estate divisions with increases of 3.6%.

Users should note that indexes on a 1986 time basis will soon be published.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4000, 4002 and 4027.

The first quarter 1990 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Machinery and Equipment Price Indexes
(1971 = 100)

	Relative Importance [1]	Index 1st Q. 1990	Index 4th Q. 1989	Index 1st Q. 1989	Percent Change 1st Q. 1990/ 4th Q. 1989	Percent Change 1st Q. 1990/ 1st Q. 1989
Machinery and Equipment Price Index :	**100.0**	**322.5***	**319.8***	**312.6***	**0.8**	**3.2**
SIC Divisions:						
1. Agriculture	10.3	324.9	324.8	313.6	0.0	3.6
2. Forestry	0.7	336.7	335.2	329.2	0.4	2.3
3. Fishing	0.6	342.5	345.6	338.7	-0.9	1.1
4. Mines, Quarries and Oil Wells	6.5	365.5	362.2	356.4	0.9	2.6
5. Manufacturing	30.4	358.8	354.9	346.1	1.1	3.7
6. Construction	4.1	299.3	296.5	292.3	0.9	2.4
7. Transportation, Communication, Storage and Utilities	25.5	308.0	304.2	300.2	1.2	2.6
8. Trade	4.8	296.2	295.2	287.5	0.3	3.0
9. Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1.5	262.0	261.4	253.0	0.2	3.6
10. Community, Business and Personal Services	9.4	252.0	251.5	244.3	0.2	3.2
11. Public Administration	6.2	309.5	306.6	299.4	0.9	3.4

* *These indexes are preliminary*
[1] *Division weights are based on 1971 value of capitalized expenditures on new machinery and equipment by industry (Survey of Private and Public Investment in Canada, 1971.)*
-- *Amount too small to be expressed*

■

Canadian Civil Aviation

1988

Highlights

- One of the major developments in 1988 was the increase in the number of Canadian air carriers with operations primarily focused on the international passenger charter market, using large jet aircraft. The number of carriers, other than Level I carriers (Air Canada, Canadian Airlines International Ltd. and Wardair), which performed these operations rose from five in 1987 to 10 in 1988. The number of charter passengers carried by these air carriers increased 29.6% to 1.6 million, while their fleet increased in size from 13 aircraft in 1987 to 28 aircraft in 1988. As Wardair shifted the focus of its operations from the international charter markets to scheduled services, the number of carriers in the charter market grew, in the expectation of undercapacity.

- In 1988, licensed Canadian commercial air carriers reported a net income of $121.2 million. Although this was a decrease of 28.4% or $47.1 million from the $169.3 million reported in 1987, it represents the second highest figure reported in the 1980s.

- Collectively, Air Canada, Canadian Airlines International Ltd. and Wardair reported a decrease of $98.8 million in operating income in 1988. Although 1988 was characterized by substantial increases in the operations reported by Canadian air carriers, including the three Level I carriers, it was also a year in which a highly competitive environment prevailed. Competition was particularly evident among the three Level I carriers. The use of discount fares employed by these carriers, notably on domestic scheduled services, resulted in substantial increases in the industry's level of operations.

- On scheduled services, Wardair posted increases in hours flown (103.0%), passengers (78.2%) and passenger-kilometres (53.5%) in 1988, while also increasing its volume of operations on charter services. This was accomplished by the addition of 12 new Airbus A310s to its fleet between December 1987 and September 1988. Wardair focused its additional capacity on domestic and transatlantic scheduled services, competing heavily with Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International Ltd. Although this resulted in a 57.8% increase in scheduled passenger revenues, and a 33.2% increase in total operating revenues, Wardair experienced an operating loss of $21.3 million in 1988, after reporting an operating income of $15.3 million in 1987. Wardair's aircraft operations expenses rose by 63.5% in 1988. In the non-operating income (expense) category, interest expenses increased from $13.0 million to $59.3 million, as Wardair's long term debt rose from $230.4 million to $675.6 million, contributing to the carrier's net loss of $18.7 million.

- Another major development in 1987 and 1988 was the process whereby Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International Ltd. created a network of affiliate carriers to connect their scheduled transcontinental services with the regional and local scheduled services of the affiliates. As the affiliates of Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International Ltd. were completed in 1988, they grew by 40.4% and 41.3%, respectively, over 1987, in terms of passenger-kilometres flown on scheduled routes.

- Compared to a year earlier, the 1988 economy fare index for domestic scheduled services advanced by 10.0% in unadjusted terms, while the discount fare index fell by 3.2%. For the international market, the economy and discount fare indexes rose by 5.5% and 1.1%, respectively.

- In 1988, 63.4% of domestic scheduled passengers travelled on discount fares, up from 54.6% in 1987. The main factor explaining this increase was the highly competitive environment among the three major carriers to increase their market share of scheduled passenger traffic. For the international markets, over two out of every three (69.2%) scheduled passengers flew on discount fares.

The 1988 issue of *Canadian Civil Aviation* (51-206, $36) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6192), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Federal Government Finance – Financial Management System Basis

1989/90 and 1990/91 Estimates

On a Financial Management System (FMS) basis, general government gross revenues at the federal level for 1990/91 are estimated to be $127.1 billion, an increase of 7% over the estimates for 1989/90. Gross expenditures are estimated to be $155.5 billion for 1990/91 (or 4% higher than the estimated expenditures for 1989/90), resulting in an estimated deficit of $28.4 billion. These estimates are based on the February 1990 Federal Budget and other financial statements. General government includes departments, agencies, boards, and commissions, but excludes government enterprises.

The data also reflect the exclusion of the Bank of Canada, the Foreign Exchange Fund and the Canada Pension Plan from the series coverage for the first time and therefore, are not comparable to data of earlier years. Data prior to 1989/90 are currently being revised to incorporate these changes.

Note to Users:

The Financial Management System (FMS) provides a standardized presentation of government accounting for the federal, provincial and local governments in Canada. The individual governments' accounting systems are not directly comparable because the policies and structure of governments differ. The FMS adjusts data from government budgets, estimates, public accounts and other records to provide detailed, intergovernmentally comparable data as well as compatible national aggregates that are consistent over time.

Hence, FMS statistics do not accord with the figures published in government financial statements.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2777-2778.

Data are also available through special tabulation. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services contact Patricia Phillips (613-951-0767).

For further information on this release, contact Graham Marr (613-951-1781), Public Finance Section, Public Institutions Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

Nine-day Period Ending April 30, 1990

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 6.1 million tonnes, an increase of 11.3% over the same period last year.

Piggyback traffic increased 8.2% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded had an increase of 5.6% during the same period.

The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 4.6% higher than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1989 figures and 1990 cumulative data have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots)

Week Ending May 12, 1990

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending May 12, 1990 totalled 317 282 tonnes, an increase of 10.7% over the preceding week's total of 286 509 tonnes, but down 0.2% from the year-earlier level of 317 983 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1990 was 5 229 474 tonnes, a decrease of 11.6% from 5 915 088 tonnes for the same period in 1989.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Shipments of Rolled Steel

March 1990

Rolled steel shipments for March 1990 totalled 1 062 036 tonnes, an increase of 11.5% over the preceding month's total of 952 469 tonnes, but a decrease of 13.5% from the year-earlier level of 1 227 364 tonnes. Year-to-date shipments totalled 3 021 915 tonnes, a decrease of 10.5% compared to 3 374 775 tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The March 1990 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Tobacco Products

April 1990

Canadian tobacco product firms produced 4.14 billion cigarettes in April 1990, an 8.8% decrease from the 4.54 billion cigarettes manufactured during the same period in 1989.

Production for January to April 1990 totalled 16.15 billion cigarettes, down 10.6% from 18.06 billion cigarettes for the corresponding period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

Order the April 1990 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, $5/$50), available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Plastic Film and Bags

First Quarter 1990

Figures for the first quarter of 1990 for plastic film and bags are now available.

The publication *Shipments of PLastic Film and Bags Manufactured from Resin* (47-007, $6.75/$27) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Export and Import Price Indexes

March 1990

Current and fixed weighted export and import price indexes, on a balance of payments basis, are now available on a 1981 = 100 basis. Price indexes are listed from January 1981 to March 1990 for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3633-3642, 3651 and 3685.

Customs based current and fixed weighted U.S. price indexes are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1981 to March 1990 on a 1981 = 100 basis. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 "All Countries" and "U.S. only" SITC section indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3639-3642.

The March 1990 issue of Summary of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based) (65-001, $18.20/$182) will be available the first week of June 1990. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Oils and Fats, March 1990.
Catalogue number 32-006
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Construction Type Plywood, March 1990.
Catalogue number 35-001
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; 0ther Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard, March 1990.
Catalogue number 36-003
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Consumer Price Index, April 1990.
Catalogue number 62-001
(Canada $9.30/$93.00; United States: US$11.20/US$112.00; Other Countries US$13.00/US$130.00).
Available Friday, May 18, 1990 at 7 a.m.

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, May 18, 1990

For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

(Continued on page 2)

Public Use Microdata Files

1986 Census

Statistics Canada has been producing Census Public Use Microdata Files since 1971. These unique products are extremely useful research tools.

The **1986 Census Public Use Microdata Files** program consists of three files: one providing data on individuals, a second providing data on households and housing, and the third providing data on families.

The **Family File** is now available at a price of $2,000. It is a 1% sample of all Canadian families and contains approximately 103,000 records. The sample includes data from each province and selected metropolitan areas. The file provides extensive social and demographic information on family composition, combined with economic data such as labour force activity and income.

The **Household and Housing File** has been available since April 1989, at a price of $2,000, and the **Individual File**, priced at $4,000, was released in November 1989.

To obtain further information on these files or place an order, contact Electronic Data Dissemination Division (613-951-8200).

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS – concluded

MAJOR RELEASE

Consumer Price Index
April 1990

National Highlights

All-items

The All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada rose by 0.1% between March and April to reach a level of 156.4 (1981 = 100). This is a slowdown from rates of 0.8%, 0.6%, and 0.3% registered for January, February and March respectively. Five of the major component indexes posted increases ranging from 0.1% (Recreation, Reading and Education; Clothing) to 1.2% (Health and Personal Care). The two remaining major component indexes, Food and Transportation, fell by 0.8% and 0.3% respectively.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the All-items index rose by 0.1% compared to the increases of 0.8%, 0.5% and 0.3% reported for January, February and March respectively.

The year-over-year increase in the CPI, between April 1989 and April 1990 was 5.0%, down from the 5.3% rise observed in March. The compound annual rate of increase based on the seasonally adjusted index levels over the latest three-month period (January to April) was 3.4%, down sharply from the 6.4% increase reported for the three-month period ending in March.

Food

The Food index fell by 0.8% in April following a rise of 0.2% in March. This decline resulted from a fall of 1.3% in the index for Food Purchased from Stores offset, in part, by a rise of 0.6% in the index for Food Purchased from Restaurants.

A large proportion of the 1.3% decline in the index for Food Purchased from Stores was due to a decrease of 17.7% in the index for Fresh Vegetables. The vegetable price declines were mainly for salad-type vegetables (tomatoes, lettuce, celery, cucumbers and cabbages) as supplies from traditional import sources have been augmented by supplies from Florida crops which were replanted after the December frost. Storage-type vegetables (potatoes, carrots and onions) continued to register seasonal price increases. Price declines were also observed for fresh fruit (mostly bananas and oranges), selected dairy products, turkey and breakfast cereal. Sporadic price wars in grocery stores located in Western Canada have also contributed to lower food prices. Part of the downward pressure was offset by higher prices for beef, veal, pork, chicken, prepared and ready-cooked meat, eggs, bakery products, concentrated fruit juices and carbonated beverages.

Over the 12-month period, April 1989 to April 1990, the Food index rose 3.9%, down noticeably from the 5.0% increase reported for March. The latest rise was made up of increases of 3.4% in the index for Food Purchased from Stores and 5.0% in the index for Food Purchased from Restaurants.

Note to Users

Converting to 1986 = 100 Time Base

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) series will be converted from its existing 1981 = 100 time base to a 1986 = 100 time base. This is in keeping with a Statistics Canada decision to convert all major economic time series to a common 1986 = 100 time base.

The converted CPI series on the 1986 = 100 base will appear for the first time with the release of the June CPI on July 20, 1990. At that time, conversion factors will be made available to users wishing to maintain a 1981 = 100 time series. As a service to users, the All-items indexes for Canada and the published cities will be published in this publication on a 1981 = 100 time base replacing the 1971 = 100 series now provided. The new converted series will also appear in the CANSIM data bank with new identifying numbers and the existing 1981 = 100 series will be terminated on CANSIM with the data for May 1990.

The only difference between the new converted series and the old one is that the level of the new one will be lower, but movements or percentage changes between any two given months or years will remain the same other than small differences due to rounding.

For more information on this time base conversion please call or write: The Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6 (Tel: 613-951-9606 or 613-951-3353).

All-items excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the All-items excluding Food index rose by 0.2%, down from the increase of 0.4% observed in March. The largest contribution to this month's result came from a 0.4% rise in the Housing index. Increases of 1.2% in the Health and Personal Care index and 0.7% in the Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages index also made notable contributions. A decline of 0.3% in the Transportation index was a partial offset.

The Consumer Price Index and Major Components (Not Seasonally Adjusted), Canada

(1981 = 100)

	Indexes			Percentage change April 1990 from	
	April 1990	March 1990	April 1989	March 1990	April 1989
All-items	**156.4**	**156.3**	**149.0**	**0.1**	**5.0**
Food	145.2	146.3	139.8	-0.8	3.9
All-items excluding food	159.5	159.2	151.6	0.2	5.2
Housing	157.5	156.9	150.5	0.4	4.7
Clothing	139.5	139.3	134.7	0.1	3.6
Transportation	155.5	156.0	147.0	-0.3	5.8
Health and personal care	158.3	156.5	150.7	1.2	5.0
Recreation, reading and education	155.9	155.8	150.0	0.1	3.9
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	228.5	227.0	204.6	0.7	11.7
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1981	63.9	64.0	67.1		
All-items Consumer Prices Index converted to 1971 = 100	370.5				

The dominant contributor to the increase in the Housing index was a rise of 0.5% in the Owned Accommodation index which was mostly due to increased mortgage interest costs. Higher prices for new homes and increased rents also contributed significantly to the latest change. Rate increases were observed for water, electricity and telephone services. Prices of furniture rose sharply as previously discounted prices returned to regular levels. Moderate increases were observed in the prices of child-care services, pet food, detergent and soap, and paper products. A relatively small proportion of the overall increase was offset by a drop in the prices of fuel oil, piped gas and household textiles.

The Health and Personal Care index rose by 1.2%, largely owing to a rise of 5.6% in dental care charges following the release of new suggested fees by Dental Associations. Higher prices of non-prescribed medicines and selected personal care supplies contributed slightly to the overall rise.

The 0.7% rise in the index for Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages resulted from price increases of 0.7% for alcoholic beverages and 0.5% for cigarettes. Beer prices rose in Saskatchewan and the Yukon while the price of wine rose in three Atlantic provinces, Saskatchewan and Québec. Prices of liquor also rose in Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and the Yukon. Provincial tax increases in Prince Edward Island, Alberta, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories accounted for the rise in cigarette prices.

Increases in the Clothing index (0.1%) and the Recreation, Reading and Education index (0.1%) contributed marginally to the latest rise in the All-items excluding Food index. In the first index, a rise of 0.7% in the Women's Wear index was offset to a large extent by a fall of 0.7% in the Men's Wear index. In the second index, price increases noted in the purchase and operation of recreational vehicles and newspapers were offset substantially by a fall in the prices of selected home entertainment equipment.

The fall of 0.3% in the Transportation index resulted from declines in both the Private and Public Transportation sub-components which fell by 0.3% and 1.2% respectively. A large part of the decline in the Private Transportation component was due to lower prices for new cars as manufacturers' rebate programs were expanded. Tire prices also fell sharply. At the same time, higher charges were registered for automobile repairs and increases were noted for gasoline prices, drivers' licence fees (Manitoba) and auto insurance premiums (Alberta). In the Public Transportation group, air fares fell by an average 3.1%, largely due to seasonal declines on some southern routes. An increase in inter-city bus fares in several cities slowed the overall decline.

Over the 12-month period, April 1989 to April 1990, the All-items excluding Food index advanced by 5.2%, down slightly from the increase of 5.4% reported for March.

Goods and Services

The Goods index fell by 0.3% in April following a rise of 0.3% in March. The Services index, by contrast, rose by 0.5%, up slightly from the 0.4% increase in March. Between April 1989 and April 1990, the Goods index rose by 4.4%, down from 4.9% in March, while the Services index rose by 5.7%, the same rate as reported for March.

City Highlights

Between March and April changes in the All-items indexes for cities for which CPIs are published ranged from a decline of 0.3% in St. John's to a rise of 0.9% in Charlottetown/Summerside. Declines in the Housing and Transportation indexes explained the decrease in the index for St. John's. Higher than average increases in the Housing and Clothing indexes accounted for the above average movement in Charlottetown/Summerside.

Between April 1989 and April 1990 increases in the All-items indexes for cities ranged from 3.8% in Quebec City to 7.1% in Calgary.

Main Contributors to Monthly Changes in the All-Items Index, by City

St. John's

The All-items index fell 0.3%, reflecting declines in four of the seven major components. The largest downward effect originated in the Housing index, where a decline in the prices of household furnishings and equipment more than offset increased charges for rented and owned accommodation. The Transportation index declined overall, mainly reflecting lower prices for new cars. The Food index was also down, as lower prices for beef, poultry, fresh produce and dairy products were observed. The prices of home entertainment equipment declined. Moderating these declines were higher prices for wine and liquor purchased from stores and increased charges for dental care and personal care supplies. Since April 1989, the All-items index has risen 4.2%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

The All-items index rose 0.9%. A large part of the upward impact originated from higher prices for cigarettes, reflecting an increase in provincial taxes. Increased charges for owned accommodation, combined with higher prices for furniture and increased household operating expenses, also exerted a considerable upward influence. Advances were observed in the prices of women's wear, recreational equipment and dental care. The Transportation index declined overall, as lower prices for new cars more than offset higher prices for gasoline (tax increase) and increased vehicle maintenance and repair costs. The Food index was down, reflecting lower prices for fresh vegetables. Since April 1989, the All-items index has risen 5.8%.

Halifax

No overall change was recorded in the All-items index, as declines in the Food, Clothing and Transportation indexes offset advances in the remaining four major component indexes. The decline in the Food index was largely due to lower prices for fresh produce. The fall in Transportation reflected lower prices for new cars and decreased air fares. These declines were largely offset by higher prices for gasoline and increased vehicle maintenance and repair costs. Among those factors exerting an upward influence were higher charges for electricity and for rented and owned accommodation, higher household operating expenses, and increased prices for wine and liquor purchased from stores. Higher prices for newspapers, recreational equipment, personal care supplies and dental care services were also observed. Since April 1989, the All-items index has risen 5.3%.

Saint John

The All-items index rose 0.5%, reflecting advances in all seven major component indexes. The largest impact came from a rise in the Housing index, where increased household operating expenses and higher prices for household furnishings and equipment were observed. Increased charges for rented and owned accommodation, and higher prices for fuel oil, were noted as well. A rise in the Transportation index reflected higher prices for gasoline (tax increase) and increased charges for vehicle maintenance and repairs. Other notable advances were observed in charges for dental care, wine and liquor purchased from stores, and recreational equipment. Since April 1989, the All-items index has risen 5.0%.

Quebec City

The All-items index fell 0.2%, reflecting declines in the Food, Clothing, Transportation and Recreation indexes. Lower prices for fresh produce and chicken caused the decline in the Food index, while the fall in the Transportation index was due to lower prices for new cars. Declines in the prices of home

entertainment equipment and recreational equipment accounted for the drop in the Recreation index. Lower prices for men's wear caused the Clothing index to fall. Largely offsetting these declines were increased prices for wine and liquor purchased from stores, and higher charges relating to housing (most notably increased mortgage interest costs and higher prices for furniture). Higher charges for dental care were observed as well. Since April 1989, the All-items index has risen 3.8%.

Montreal

The All-items index fell by a marginal 0.1%. Lower overall food prices, particularly for fresh produce, poultry and soft drinks, exerted a notable downward influence. A fall in the Transportation index also had a considerable dampening effect, as declines in new car prices and air fares more than offset higher prices for gasoline and increased charges for vehicle maintenance and repairs. Lower prices for men's wear were noted as well. Higher prices for wine and liquor purchased from stores and increased charges for dental care and personal care supplies were noted. The Housing index rose, reflecting increased charges for rented and owned accommodation, and higher prices for fuel oil. Since April 1989, the All-items index has risen 4.0%.

Ottawa

The All-items index remained unchanged overall, resulting from a number of offsetting movements. Among those factors exerting a downward pressure were decreased transportation charges, especially due to lower new car prices and air fares. The prices of recreational and home entertainment equipment declined. The Food index fell overall, due mainly to lower prices for fresh produce, cured and prepared meats, and turkey. A rise in the Housing index exerted a notable upward influence. Advances were observed in charges relating to owned accommodation, water, rented accommodation, and household furnishings and equipment. Increased charges for dental care services and higher prices for women's and girls' wear also had a considerable upward impact. Since April 1989, the All-items index has risen 5.1%.

Toronto

The All-items index fell by a marginal 0.1%. Most of the downward movement resulted from declines in the Food and Transportation indexes. The decline in the Food index reflected lower prices for fresh produce, cured and prepared meats, and beef. The Transportation index fell due to price declines for new cars, gasoline, and air travel. A rise in the Housing index exerted a notable upward impact, as advances were observed in owned and rented accommodation charges, household operating expenses, and furniture prices. Higher charges for dental care and personal care supplies also had a considerable upward influence. Higher charges for recreational equipment and travel tours were also observed. Since April 1989, the All-items index has risen 5.1%.

Thunder Bay

The All-items index fell 0.2%. Among the main contributors were declines in the Food and Clothing indexes. Within Food, price declines were observed for fresh produce, beef, soft drinks, cereal products, poultry and bakery products. The Clothing index fell due to lower prices for men's wear. Partially offsetting these declines were higher prices for furniture, increased household operating expenses and higher charges for rented accommodation. Advances were also noted in charges for dental care and personal care supplies. The Transportation index remained unchanged overall, as higher prices for gasoline and vehicle repairs were completely offset by lower prices for new cars and a decline in air fares. Since April 1989, the All-items index has risen 3.9%.

Winnipeg

No overall change was recorded in the All-items index. Declines in the Food, Transportation and Clothing indexes exerted a downward impact. Within Food, lower prices were observed for fresh produce, beef, chicken and soft drinks. The Transportation index declined due to lower prices for new cars, gasoline and air travel, partially offset by increased fees for drivers' licences and for vehicle maintenance and repairs. The Clothing index fell slightly, as lower prices for men's wear more than offset higher prices for women's and children's wear. A rise in the Housing index exerted a considerable upward influence, as advances in charges for owned accommodation, electricity and telephone services were observed. Quotations for rented accommodation and furniture were up as well. Recreational expenses increased, as did the prices of dental care services and non-prescribed medicines. Since April 1989, the All-items index has risen 4.8%.

Regina

The All-items index rose by a marginal 0.1%. Among the main upward contributors were higher prices for beer, wine and liquor purchased from stores, increased charges for owned accommodation, and advances in household operating expenses. Higher prices for recreational equipment and for home-entertainment equipment had a notable upward impact as well. The Food index rose slightly, reflecting higher prices for restaurant meals, pork, chicken, cereal products and prepared meats. Increased charges for dental care were also noted. Some offset resulted from a decline in the Transportation index due to lower prices for new cars. Since April 1989, the All-items index has risen 5.5%.

Saskatoon

Increased housing charges and higher prices for alcoholic beverages contributed notably to the 0.1% rise in the All-items index. Within Housing, higher charges were observed for water, household operation, owned accommodation and rented accommodation. The rise in the alcoholic beverages index reflected higher prices for beer, wine and liquor purchased from stores. Charges for prescribed medicines and dental care advanced as well. Largely offsetting these advances were declines in the Transportation and Food indexes. The former was associated with lower prices for new cars. Within Food, lower prices for fresh produce, beef and bread more than offset higher prices for chicken, pork, cereal products, cured and prepared meats, and eggs. Since April 1989, the All-items index has risen 4.7%.

Edmonton

A rise in the Housing index, reflecting advances in new house prices, electricity rates and rented accommodation charges, explained a large part of the 0.5% rise in the All-items index. The Transportation index also exerted an upward impact, as advances in gasoline prices (the result of provincial tax increases), vehicle insurance premiums and vehicle maintenance and repair charges were observed. These advances were partially offset by lower prices for new cars and decreased air fares. Higher prices for cigarettes (increase in provincial taxes) also had a notable upward influence. Charges for dental care and women's wear were up as well. The Food index declined overall, reflecting lower prices for fresh vegetables and beef. Since April 1989, the All-items index has risen 5.2%.

Calgary

The All-items index rose 0.7%. An advance in the Housing index, reflecting increased charges for electricity, higher mortgage interest costs and higher prices for new homes, had a major upward influence. Charges for rented accommodation and furniture were up as well, while charges for natural gas declined. Higher food prices also had a notable impact, as increased prices for soft drinks, beef, restaurant meals and chicken were observed. Cigarette prices were up (the result of a provincial tax increase), as were charges for dental care and women's wear. Higher prices for gasoline (reflecting provincial tax increases), combined with increased charges for vehicle insurance and vehicle maintenance and repairs caused the Transportation index to rise. These advances were partly offset by lower prices for new cars and a decline in air fares. Since April 1989, the All-items index has risen 7.1%.

Vancouver

An advance in the Housing index accounted for a major part of the 0.2% rise in the All-items index. The Housing index reflected increased charges for owned accommodation, higher household operating expenses, and increased charges for rented accommodation. Higher prices for men's and women's wear also had a notable upward impact. Increased charges for dental care, higher prices for gasoline (provincial tax increase), and a rise in vehicle maintenance and repair charges were observed as well. Declines in new car prices and air fares moderated these advances. The Food index fell slightly, as lower prices for fresh vegetables and milk more than offset higher prices for beef, poultry, pork, prepared meats, cereal and bakery products, and restaurant meals. Since April 1989, the All-items index has risen 6.1%.

Victoria

Price increases for owned accommodation, household operations, furniture and rented accommodation explained a large part of the 0.2% rise in the All-items index. Higher prices for home-entertainment equipment, dental care and personal care supplies had a considerable upward influence. Higher prices for clothing and cigarettes were also observed. The Food index fell, as lower prices for fresh produce, chicken and milk more than offset higher prices for beef, bakery products, pork and restaurant meals. A decline in Transportation reflected lower prices for

new cars and decreased air fares (offset partially by higher prices for gasoline and a rise in charges for vehicle maintenance and repairs). Since April 1989, the All-items index has risen 5.3%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1922-1940.

Order the April 1990 issue of the *Consumer Price Index* (62-001, $8.90/$89).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division.

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
St.John's								
April 1990 index	148.2	131.6	145.2	146.5	149.8	151.4	153.3	211.2
% change from March 1990	-0.3	-0.3	-0.7	0.0	-0.5	1.1	-0.2	0.8
% change from April 1989	4.2	3.5	2.9	3.4	6.5	3.6	3.7	9.4
Charlottetown/Summerside								
April 1990 index	147.8	138.2	141.3	130.4	141.3	167.5	160.4	249.4
% change from March 1990	0.9	-0.1	0.8	1.4	-0.3	1.3	0.5	6.6
% change from April 1989	5.8	5.8	4.4	1.6	5.1	8.5	3.7	20.1
Halifax								
April 1990 index	153.8	143.1	151.5	133.1	150.3	163.9	162.2	238.6
% change from March 1990	0.0	-0.7	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	0.9	0.2	0.7
% change from April 1989	5.3	6.3	4.0	3.0	5.0	4.0	3.6	14.8
Saint John								
April 1990 index	153.5	144.8	153.4	132.8	147.4	153.0	158.7	256.1
% change from March 1990	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.6
% change from April 1989	5.0	5.8	3.9	2.9	3.8	4.8	3.3	16.9
Quebec City								
April 1990 index	154.5	144.2	159.4	138.5	148.8	159.1	141.1	224.8
% change from March 1990	-0.2	-1.9	0.3	-0.3	-0.2	1.0	-0.4	2.0
% change from April 1989	3.8	1.4	4.6	3.4	3.3	4.4	1.7	12.2
Montreal								
April 1990 index	156.7	147.9	159.6	137.6	155.4	157.8	149.2	226.2
% change from March 1990	-0.1	-1.5	0.3	-0.3	-0.3	1.8	0.0	1.6
% change from April 1989	4.0	2.4	3.5	3.5	3.9	4.7	3.3	13.0
Ottawa								
April 1990 index	157.3	140.6	161.8	142.2	158.9	165.4	153.5	222.8
% change from March 1990	0.0	-0.1	0.4	0.1	-1.1	1.3	-0.4	0.0
% change from April 1989	5.1	3.9	5.5	4.4	5.4	5.3	2.9	10.6
Toronto								
April 1990 index	164.5	151.1	170.7	146.6	161.3	166.5	160.8	225.1
% change from March 1990	-0.1	-0.8	0.4	0.4	-0.9	1.3	0.1	0.0
% change from April 1989	5.1	3.2	4.8	4.3	6.3	6.7	5.0	10.2

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres – Concluded

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
Thunder Bay								
April 1990 index	154.0	140.6	151.7	138.3	159.2	157.8	154.6	220.4
% change from March 1990	-0.2	-2.4	0.4	-0.2	0.0	2.0	0.1	0.2
% change from April 1989	3.9	1.7	2.8	3.1	5.6	3.2	3.1	11.5
Winnipeg								
April 1990 index	153.9	139.1	153.9	138.8	152.1	152.5	160.7	245.5
% change from March 1990	0.0	-1.0	0.7	-0.1	-0.5	0.5	0.4	0.0
% change from April 1989	4.8	5.6	3.2	3.0	6.1	2.8	4.1	11.4
Regina								
April 1990 index	151.8	137.8	150.3	134.9	151.6	175.9	153.9	224.5
% change from March 1990	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	-0.3	0.2	0.5	1.4
% change from April 1989	5.5	5.3	2.9	3.7	12.6	3.0	2.8	10.9
Saskatoon								
April 1990 index	152.6	137.3	151.2	138.7	149.4	187.9	155.6	214.0
% change from March 1990	0.1	-1.0	0.7	0.1	-1.0	0.3	0.1	1.6
% change from April 1989	4.7	3.9	3.3	3.5	7.9	5.3	3.3	10.0
Edmonton								
April 1990 index	148.9	142.7	138.5	135.5	153.3	158.4	153.8	249.7
% change from March 1990	0.5	-0.5	0.7	0.2	0.7	1.3	0.0	2.4
% change from April 1989	5.2	2.5	5.7	3.3	5.9	4.7	3.4	14.2
Calgary								
April 1990 index	148.6	140.8	139.1	132.4	153.4	161.1	153.1	244.9
% change from March 1990	0.7	1.4	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.2	-0.1	2.0
% change from April 1989	7.1	9.1	6.8	3.4	7.0	5.8	4.2	13.8
Vancouver								
April 1990 index	150.6	143.0	143.3	135.1	160.8	144.4	161.3	210.9
% change from March 1990	0.2	-0.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
% change from April 1989	6.1	8.0	5.8	1.8	7.6	3.9	3.9	8.3
Victoria[2]								
April 1990 index	120.4	119.6	113.4	117.1	121.8	119.9	128.7	153.7
% change from March 1990	0.2	-0.6	0.4	0.3	-0.3	1.3	0.5	0.2
% change from April 1989	5.3	4.1	5.6	2.3	6.5	3.7	5.1	8.7

1 *For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 23 of the July-September 1989 issue of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, $17.25/$69.00).*

2 *December 1984 = 100*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers

April 1990

Canadian domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 162 122 thousand square metres in April 1990, a decrease of 10.2% from the 180 677r thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

January to April 1990 domestic shipments totalled 683 851r thousand square metres, down 6.1% from the 728 179r thousand square metres for the same period in 1989.

The April 1990 issue of *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Telephone Statistics

March 1990

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of $1,101.3 million in March 1990, up 4.1% from March 1989.

Operating expenses were $802.5 million, an increase of 2.9% from March 1989. Net operating revenue was $298.9 million, an increase of 7.5% over March 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The March 1990 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, $7.90/$79) is scheduled for release the week of May 28. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Wool Production and Supply

1989

Wool production in Canada in 1989 is estimated at 1 316 900 kilograms, up 8% from 1988, at 1 206 800 kilograms. Wool prices decreased by 14% from $1.94 per kilogram in 1988 to $1.67 per kilogram in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1184-1186.

The 1989 issue of *Wool Production and Supply* ($15), a statistical bulletin, is available by contacting Guy Gervais (613)-951-2453).

For further information on this release, contact B. Rosien (613-951-2511), Agriculture Division. ■

Hospital Statistics, Preliminary Annual Report

1988-89

Statistics from the Preliminary Annual Report of Hospitals are now available for the 1988-89 reporting year. These provide key data elements on hospital utilization and expenditures. Utilization variables include patient-days, occupancy, separations, admissions and average length of stay. Related to expenditures are figures for paid hours, salaries and benefits, medical and surgical supplies and drug costs. The data are compiled by province and hospital type and size. Although these statistics are preliminary, they nevertheless provide a reasonably accurate portrayal of costs and utilization of Canadian general and allied special hospitals.

For more information, contact Peter Mix (613-951-1650), Health Care Section, Canadian Centre for Health Information. ■

Tea, Coffee and Cocoa

March 1990

Data on tea, coffee and cocoa for the first quarter of 1990 are now available.

The publication *Production and Stocks of Tea, Coffee and Cocoa* (32-025,$6.75/$27) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.7 and 1.8).

For further detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Primary Glass and Glass Containers Industry
1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the Primary Glass and Glass Containers Industry (SIC 3561) totalled $834.0 million, down 4.8% from $875.8 million in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6856.

The data will be released later in Catalogue 44-250. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Lime Industry
1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the Lime Industry (SIC 3581) totalled $180.2 million, up 16.2% from $156.1 million in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6859.

The data will be released later in Catalogue 44-250. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Refined Petroleum Products, February 1990.
Catalogue number 45-004
(Canada: $18.20/$182.00; United States: US$21.80/US$218.00; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255.00).

Wholesale Trade, February 1990.
Catalogue number 63-008
(Canada: $14.40/$144.00; United States: US$17.30/US$173.00; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202.00).

Touriscope: International Travel – Advance Information, March 1990.
Catalogue number 66-001P
(Canada: $6.10/$61.00; United States: US$7.30/US$73.00; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85.00).

Juristat Service Bulletin: Vol. 10, No. 7 – **Conjugal Violence Against Women,** 1988.
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: $3.90/$78.00; United States: US$4.70/US$94.00; Other Countries: US$5.45/US$109.00).

How to Order Publications

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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1-800-663-1551 (except Atlin, B.C.)
Yukon and Atlin, B.C. Zenith 08913

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of May 22 – 25

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
May		
23 - June 8	**Monthly Survey of Manufacturing**	March 1990
25	**Retail Trade**	March 1990
25	**Security Transactions with Non-residents**	March 1990
25	**Building Permits**	March 1990
25	**International Travel Account**	First Quarter 1990

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, May 22, 1990 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 5

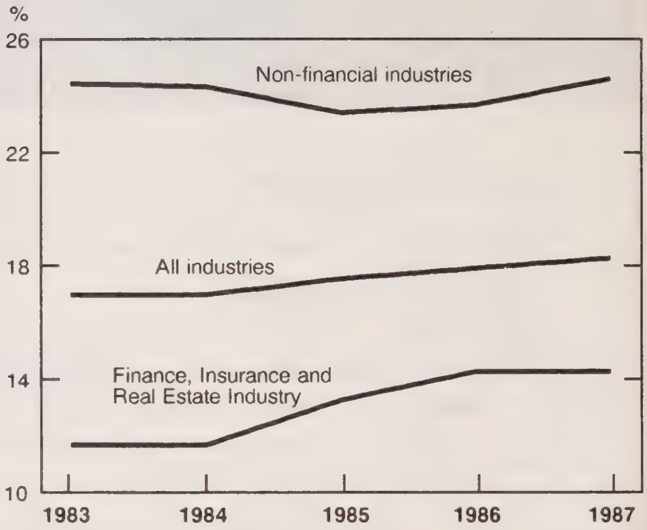
MAJOR RELEASE

Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act (CALURA): Part I – Corporations
1987

The 1987 CALURA report introduces foreign control information on the finance, insurance and real estate industry. This development has made possible the first all industry estimates of foreign control. In addition, information is provided on the value of 1987 assets and revenue of corporations that changed country of control due to mergers and acquisitions in 1988 and 1989.

In 1987, the "all industry" foreign-controlled share of assets increased for the third consecutive year. In contrast, the foreign-controlled shares of revenue and profits fell for the third consecutive year. For the non-financial industries, for which data are available since 1965, the foreign-controlled share of assets increased for the second consecutive year and only the fourth time since 1970.

The Foreign-controlled Share of Assets, by Industry, 1983-1987



Highlights

Assets

In 1987, the all industry foreign-controlled share of assets increased 0.3 percentage points to 18.2%, the third consecutive year of increase. For the finance, insurance and real estate industry, the level was unchanged from 1986 at 14.2%. For all other industries (non-financial), the foreign-controlled asset share increased 0.9 percentage points to 24.6%, marking the end of a 14-year downward trend for the non-financial industries.

Revenue

The all industry foreign-controlled share of revenue declined 0.3 percentage points to 25.8%. For the finance, insurance and real estate industry, it increased marginally to 17.3%. For non-financial industries, it declined by 0.4 percentage points to 27.4%, well below the 1971 peak of 37.6%.

Profits

In 1987, the all industry foreign-controlled share of profits declined 1.6 percentage points to 26.6%. Since 1983, it has fallen 9.6 percentage points.

For the finance, insurance and real estate industries the foreign-controlled profit share increased 1.5 percentage points to 18.5%. For non-financial firms, a fourth consecutive year of decline pushed the foreign-controlled profit share down to 31.7%, well below the 1969 peak of 46.8%.

Mergers and Acquisitions

As the result of mergers and acquisitions occurring in 1988 and 1989, the net change to foreign control was $20.7 billion, based on the 1987 asset values of the corporations involved. This represents a 1.0 percentage point increase in the all industry estimate of foreign-controlled assets.

Finance, Insurance and Real Estate Industry

In 1987, the foreign-controlled asset share of deposit-accepting institutions was 10.6%, a 4.2 percentage point increase since 1983.

The insurance industry had 25.3% of its assets under foreign control, down 5.4 percentage points from 1983, but still the highest foreign-controlled asset share within the finance, insurance and real estate industry.

Non-financial Industries

The highest foreign-controlled share of profits was in mining (54.6%).

U.S.-controlled firms generated $7.55 in profits for every $100 of revenue, compared to $5.65 for Canadian-controlled corporations.

In 1987, the foreign-controlled share of positive taxable income fell by 4.4 percentage points to 33.6%.

Over the last eight years, large taxable foreign-controlled non-financial firms paid $34.80 in taxes for every $100 of adjusted profits (adjusted for dividends, capital gains and losses), compared to $31.40 for large Canadian firms.

Concentration

In 1987, based on all industries, the top 1/100th of 1% of enterprises controlled 54.6% of all assets, 29.5% of revenue and 33.3% of profits.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 7101 to 7353.

Order *Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act: Report for 1987, Part I – Corporations* (61-210, $65), now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact William Krause (613-951-6904), Industrial Organization and Finance Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Carloadings
Seven-day Period Ending May 7, 1990

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 5.1 million tonnes, an increase of 4.9% over the same period last year.

Piggyback traffic decreased 3.9% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded recorded a decrease of 0.1% during the same period.

The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 4.6% higher than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1989 figures and 1990 cumulative data have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Electric Lamps
March 1990

Canadian light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 22,479,528 light bulbs and tubes in March 1990, an increase of 16.5% over the 19,301,630 units sold a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales for 1990 amounted to 63,630,262 light bulbs and tubes, up 1.2% over the 62,883,224 sold during the same period in 1989.

The March 1990 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Pack of Apples and Apple Products
1988

The data on pack of processed apples for 1988 are now available.

The publication *Pack of Apples and Apple Products, 1988* (32-023, Vol.17, No.23, $7.80/$127) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products, April 1990.
Catalogue number 32-002
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Primary Iron and Steel, March 1990.
Catalogue number 41-001
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Shipments of Plastic Film and Bags Manufactured From Resin, Quarter Ended March 31, 1990
Catalogue number 47-007
(Canada: $6.75/$27.00; United States: US$8.00/US$32.00; Other Countries: US$9.50/US$38.00).

Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act: Report for 1987, Part 1 – Corporations.
Catalogue number 61-210
(Canada $65.00; United States: US$78.00; Other Countries US$91.00).

Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based), February 1990.
Catalogue number 65-004
(Canada: $55.10/$551.00; United States: US$66.10/US$661.00; Other Countries: US$77.10/US$771.00).

Exports: Merchandise Trade (H.S. Based), 1989.
Catalogue number 65-202
(Canada: $166.00; United States: US$199.00; Other Countries: US$232.00).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, May 23, 1990 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Canadian Health Indicators Database
1989

This is the first edition of a comprehensive set of health indicators for Canada, the provinces and territories. The indicators cover a wide range of topics grouped into four categories: determinants of health, health status of the population, resources available in the Canadian health care delivery system, and utilization of services. The data are presented in three formats: hardcopy with graphic illustration, a personal computer diskette database containing over one million observations and the same data are also available on the CANSIM cross-classified database (tables 00060101-00060135 and 00060201-00060205). The information will be updated annually and more indicators will be added as data become available.

To obtain further information on this release, contact John Menic (613-951-1654) or Gerry McLean (613-951-1637), Canadian Centre for Health Information.

Price: $600.00

MAJOR RELEASE

Sales of Natural Gas – Preliminary Data

March 1990

Sales of natural gas (including direct sales) in Canada during March 1990 totalled 6 025.9 million cubic metres, a 7.4% decrease from the level recorded the previous year.

On the basis of rate structure information, sales in March 1990 were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes from March 1989 in brackets: residential sales, 1 741.4 million cubic metres (-10.0%); commercial sales, 1 396.2 million cubic metres (-12.6%) and industrial sales (including direct sales) 2 888.3 million cubic metres (-2.7%).

Year-to-date figures for the first three months of 1990 indicate that sales of natural gas amounted to 19 113.5 million cubic metres, a 4.1% decrease from the level recorded during the same period of 1989.

On the basis of rate structure information, year-to-date sales were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes from 1989 in brackets: residential sales 5 873.7 million cubic metres (-5.2%); commercial sales, 4 758.1 million cubic metres (-6.0%); and industrial sales (including direct sales) 8 481.7 million cubic metres (-2.3%).

Order the March 1990 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, $12.10/$121), available the third week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Natural Gas – Preliminary Data

March 1990

	Rate structure				
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Direct	Total
	thousands of cubic metres				
New Brunswick	–	–	–	–	–
Quebec	93 975	191 736	377 654	4 650	668 015
Ontario	888 932	597 276	898 347	151 781	2 536 336
Manitoba	90 339	93 430	42 908	1 040	227 717
Saskatchewan	116 000	80 000	15 000	90 000	301 000
Alberta	373 116	285 031	975 556	–	1 633 703
British Columbia	179 067	148 763	171 067	160 271	659 168
March 1990 – Canada	**1 741 429**	**1 396 236**	**2 480 532**	**407 742**	**6 025 939**
March 1989 – Canada	1 939 707	1 596 981	2 612 350	355 535	6 504 573
% change	-10.0	-12.6	-2.7		-7.4
Year-to-date Canada 1990	**5 873 693**	**4 758 144**	**7 185 081**	**1 296 599**	**19 113 517**
Year-to-date Canada 1989	6 197 925	5 064 445	7 543 999	1 133 516	19 939 885
% change	-5.2	-6.0	-2.3		-4.1

Note: *Revised figures will be available in the "Gas Utilities" publication (55-002) as well as on CANSIM.*
– *Nil or zero.*
■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based)
March 1990

Commodity-country import trade statistics based on the Harmonized System (H.S. Based) for March 1990 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

The March 1990 issue of *Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based)* (65-007, $55.10/$551) will be available the second week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, April 1990.
Catalogue number 36-004
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

The Labour Force, April 1990.
Catalogue number 71-001
(Canada: $17.90/$179.00; United States: US$21.50/US$215.00; Other Countries: US$25.10/US$251.00).

How to Order Publications

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Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, May 24, 1990 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

(Continued on page 2)

Industry Financial Indicators – Atlantic Canada
1987-1988

This report by the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency and the Small Business and Special Surveys Division of Statistics Canada provides information on key financial indicators including operating ratios, balance sheets and financial ratios. Industry averages on these and other indicators are generated for 270 industries and 54 major industry groups.

The information was produced from financial data for businesses whose reported sales were between $25,000 and $5 million. It gives businesses in Atlantic Canada the ability to compare their success against the average performance of their competitors.

Copies of *Industry Financial Indicators – Atlantic Canada* are available from Statistics Canada's Regional Reference Centres in Halifax and St. John's.

For further information on this release, call 1-800-565-7192 (Maritimes) or 1-800-563-4255 (Newfoundland).

Canadian Economic Observer

May 1990

The May issue of *The Canadian Economic Observer*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, is now available.

The May issue contains a monthly summary of the economy, major economic and statistical events in April and a feature article on rebasing the National Accounts. A statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and the major industrial nations.

The *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, $22/$220) can now be ordered from Publication Sales (613-951-7277).

For further information, contact Philip Cross (613-951-9162), International and Financial Economics Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills East of the Rockies

March 1990

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies decreased 2.2% to 2 021 716 cubic metres in March 1990, from 2 067 780 cubic metres after revisions in March 1989.

Stocks on hand at the end of March 1990 totalled 2 775 613 cubic metres, a decrease of 3.1% compared to 2 863 576 cubic metres in March 1989.

Year-to-date production in 1990 amounted to 5 716 676 cubic metres, a decrease of 2.2% compared to 5 847 384 cubic metres after revisions for the same period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except series 1.2, 2.2, 3.2) and 122 (series 2).

The March 1990 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, $10/$100) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia

March 1990

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 3 236 500 cubic metres of lumber and ties in March 1990, an increase of 1.5% over the 3 188 900 cubic metres produced in March 1989.

January-to-March 1990 production was 9 033 800 cubic metres, an increase of 1.3% over the 8 922 100 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2).

The March 1990 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, $6.80/$68) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9. ■

Telecommunications Statistics

First Quarter 1990

Teleglobe Canada and CNCP Telecommunications reported quarterly revenue of $136.4 million in the first quarter of 1990, up 10.6% over the same period in 1989. Operating expenses were $140.8 million, up 30.9% over the first quarter of 1989. Net operating revenue was -$4.4 million, compared to $15.8 million in the first quarter of 1989.

The first quarter 1990 issue of the *Communications Service Bulletin, Telecommunications Statistics* (56-001, $8.20/$49) is scheduled for release the week of June 4. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Mineral Wool

April 1990

Manufacturers shipped 2 159 901 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in April 1990, down 47.2% from the 4 087 137 square metres shipped a year earlier and down 36.2% from the 3 384 951 square metres shipped the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of April 1990 totalled 12 882 079 square metres, a decrease of 3.7% from the same period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The April issue of *Mineral Wool including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004, $5/$50) will be available at a later date . See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based)

March 1990

Commodity-country export trade statistics based on the Harmonized System (H.S.) for March 1990 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

The March 1990 issue of *Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based)* (65-004, $55.10/$551) will be available the second week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division. ■

Apparent Per Capita Food Consumption in Canada

1988 and 1989

Estimates of 1988 and 1989 apparent per capita consumption in Canada are now available for cereals, sugars and syrups, pulses and nuts, beverages, dairy products and by-products, poultry, eggs and meats.

Available on CANSIM cross-classified data base, tables: 00190101-00190103; 00190109-00190111; 00190113-00190114.

The publication *Apparent Per Capita Food Consumption in Canada, Part I, 1989* (32-229, $27) will be available in early June.

For further information, contact Paul Murray (613-951-0374), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian Economic Observer, May 1990.
Catalogue number 11-010
(Canada: $22.00/$220.00; United States: US$26.00/$260.00; Other Countries: US$31.00/$310.00).

Electric Lamps (Light Bulbs and Tubes), March 1990.
Catalogue number 43-009
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin, May 1990.
Catalogue number 51-004
(Canada: $9.30/$93.00; United States: US$11.20/US$112.00; Other Countries: US$13.00/US$130.00).

Building Permits, January 1990.
Catalogue number 64-001
(Canada: $22.10/$221.00; United States: US$26.50/US$265.00; Other Countries: US$30.90/US$309.00).

Building Permits, February 1990.
Catalogue number 64-001
(Canada: $22.10/$221.00; United States: US$26.50/US$265.00; Other Countries: US$30.90/US$309.00).

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from Statistics Canada's computerized data retrieval systems CANSIM and Telichart. A telephone inquiry service is also available with toll free numbers for regional clients outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services – from seminars to consultations – are offered. Call or write your regional reference centre for information.

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North American Life Centre
1770 Market Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
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Local calls: 426-5331
Toll free service: 1-800-565-7192

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Statistics Canada
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Guy Favreau Complex
Suite 412 East Tower
Montreal, Quebec
H2Z 1X4

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Toll free service: 1-800-361-2831

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Statistics Canada
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General Post Office Building
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First Street Plaza
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Calgary, Alberta
T2G 4Z6

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Toll free service:
1-800-663-1551 (except Atlin, B.C.)
Yukon and Atlin, B.C. Zenith 08913

Càtalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, May 25, 1990 — For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Retail Trade

March 1990

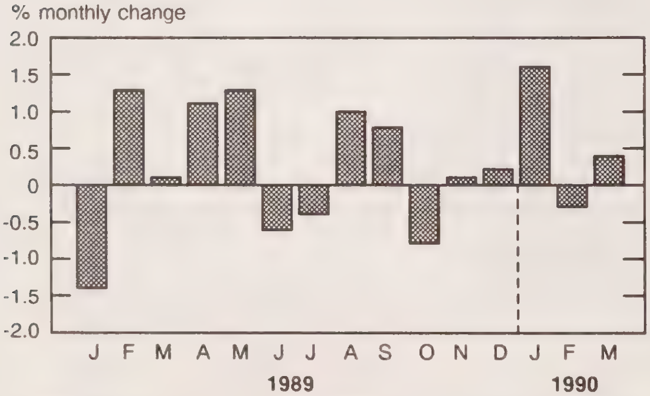
Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted

- Preliminary estimates indicate that retail sales increased 0.4% in March 1990, to $16.5 billion. Excluding recreational and motor vehicle dealers, retail trade decreased 0.4% in March 1990, following a 0.7% gain in February 1990.

- The 0.4% increase in March followed a 0.3% decline in February and a 1.6% gain in January 1990. Due principally to the strong increase in January, retail sales advanced 1.7% in the first quarter of 1990, compared to a modest growth of 0.2% in the last quarter of 1989.

Retail Sales, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted



- The overall gain in March was primarily attributable, in order of dollar impact, to increases reported by recreational and motor vehicle dealers (+3.4%), other clothing stores (+5.1%) and gasoline service stations (+1.3%). Partly offsetting these increases were declines by supermarkets and grocery stores (-1.6%), general merchandise stores (-0.6%) and automotive parts, accessories and services stores (-0.9%).

> ***Note to Users:***
>
> *Data users should note that seasonally adjusted estimates of retail trade for the period January 1989 to February 1990 have been revised to incorporate the latest unadjusted data and updated trading day adjustment factors. Unadjusted retail sales estimates have been revised, where necessary, to incorporate additional information and late responses.*

- The 3.4% gain in sales reported by recreational and motor vehicle dealers followed a 3.6% decline in February 1990. The 1.3% increase by gasoline service stations constitutes the second consecutive monthly gain. The 0.6% decline in sales of general merchandise stores followed three consecutive monthly increases.

- Provincial growth rates varied considerably, with notable gains recorded in British Columbia (2.4%), Ontario (1.6%) and New Brunswick (1.3%). The Yukon and Northwest Territories recorded an increase of 4.4%.

Year-to-date

- Cumulative retail sales for the first quarter of 1990 amounted to $43.1 billion, up 6.4% over the corresponding period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2398 (department store-type merchandise totals for the provinces and territories), 2399 (seasonally adjusted) and 2400 (not seasonally adjusted).

The March 1990 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, $14.40/$144) will be available the first week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682) or Roger Laplante (613-951-3552), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

Retail Sales, by Trade Group and by Region

March 1990.

Trade group	Unadjusted Mar. 1989	Unadjusted Feb. 1990r	Unadjusted Mar. 1990p	Unadjusted Mar. 1990/1989	Seasonally Adjusted Mar. 1989r	Seasonally Adjusted Dec. 1989r	Seasonally Adjusted Jan. 1990r	Seasonally Adjusted Feb. 1990r	Seasonally Adjusted Mar. 1990p	Seasonally Adjusted Mar. 1990/Feb. 1990	Seasonally Adjusted Mar. 1990/1989
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Canada											
Supermarkets and grocery stores	3,437	3,124	3,609	5.0	3,394	3,451	3,476	3,492	3,437	-1.6	1.2
All other food stores	280	256	288	3.0	289	299	298	299	294	-1.8	1.7
Drug and patent medicine stores	699	693	758	8.4	706	744	761	760	767	0.9	8.7
Shoe stores	115	104	148	28.1	146	166	172	174	172	-1.1	18.3
Men's clothing stores	146	113	151	3.4	185	186	184	187	182	-3.1	-1.7
Women's clothing stores	275	232	331	20.2	304	340	346	346	353	1.8	16.1
Other clothing stores	326	243	352	8.0	370	377	373	366	385	5.1	3.9
Household furniture and appliance stores	716	621	725	1.2	781	773	798	779	782	0.3	0.1
Household furnishings stores	179	164	197	10.4	198	193	214	209	217	3.8	9.7
Recreational and motor vehicle dealers	3,998	2,928	4,213	5.4	3,676	3,671	3,794	3,659	3,784	3.4	3.0
Gasoline service stations	1,059	1,039	1,169	10.4	1,099	1,212	1,192	1,203	1,219	1.3	10.9
Automotive parts, accessories and services	839	794	944	12.6	917	981	1,031	1,051	1,042	-0.9	13.6
General merchandise stores	1,470	1,208	1,536	4.5	1,687	1,727	1,737	1,746	1,735	-0.6	2.8
Other semi-durable goods stores	487	490	546	12.2	593	638	636	657	660	0.4	11.2
Other durable goods stores	376	356	392	4.4	466	500	461	484	481	-0.7	3.1
All other retail stores	875	759	912	4.2	1,000	985	1,024	1,037	1,017	-1.9	1.7
Total, all stores	**15,276**	**13,124**	**16,271**	**6.5**	**15,810**	**16,244**	**16,499**	**16,452**	**16,525**	**0.4**	**4.5**
Total excluding rec. and motor vehicle dealers	11,278	10,196	12,058	6.9	12,134	12,573	12,705	12,793	12,741	-0.4	5.0
Department store type merchandise	4,788	4,225	5,135	7.3	5,435	5,645	5,684	5,711	5,732	0.4	5.5
Regions											
Newfoundland	276	240	292	5.7	287	300	300	305	303	-0.8	5.6
Prince Edward Island	60	50	61	2.6	66	68	67	68	68	0.0	2.6
Nova Scotia	491	438	530	7.9	513	540	542	552	551	-0.3	7.3
New Brunswick	378	324	399	5.7	395	404	409	412	417	1.3	5.6
Quebec	3,905	3,213	4,047	3.6	3,966	4,030	4,078	4,081	4,076	-0.1	2.8
Ontario	5,729	4,862	6,065	5.9	6,019	6,081	6,156	6,086	6,184	1.6	2.7
Manitoba	525	474	560	6.6	551	582	585	592	590	-0.4	7.0
Saskatchewan	499	418	501	0.4	526	512	539	515	518	0.6	-1.5
Alberta	1,551	1,355	1,635	5.4	1,577	1,628	1,675	1,646	1,653	0.4	4.8
British Columbia	1,824	1,715	2,137	17.2	1,863	2,057	2,095	2,103	2,153	2.4	15.6
Yukon and Northwest Territories	39	36	43	11.9	42	45	47	45	47	4.4	11.8
Yukon	15	13	17	12.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northwest Territories	23	23	26	11.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

■

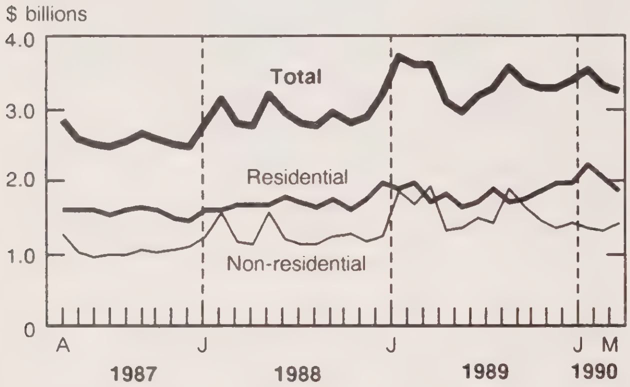
Building Permits

March 1990

The preliminary value of building permits issued in Canada decreased (-2.2%), for the second consecutive month, to $3,216.0 million in March from $3,286.7 million in February. This slight drop was entirely attributable to the residential sector.

Value of Building Permits Issued in Canada

Seasonally adjusted



Note: Revised data for February, preliminary data for March.

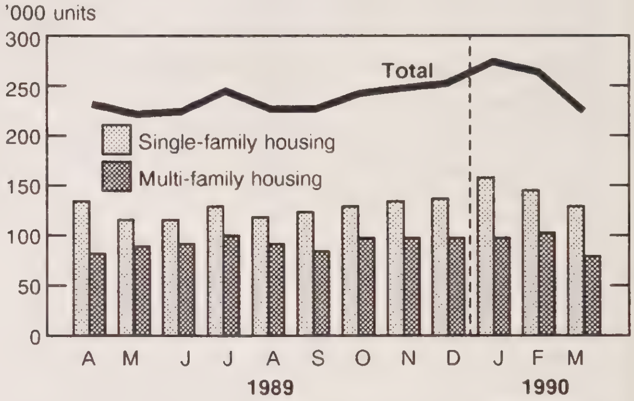
Residential Sector

- The preliminary value of residential building permits was down 8.5% to $1,839.4 million in March, from $2,010.1 million in February.
- This drop was attributable to both the single-family dwelling sector, which decreased 8.5% to $1,321.1 million and the multi-family dwelling sector, which also decreased 8.5% to $518.3 million.
- The Atlantic region was the only region to register a gain in the value of residential building permits in March.

- The number of dwelling units authorized in March fell 16.2% to 207,708 units at an annual rate (127,860 single-detached and 79,848 multiple dwellings), from the February level of 247,740 units.

Dwelling Units Authorized in Canada

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates



Note: Revised data for February, preliminary data for March.

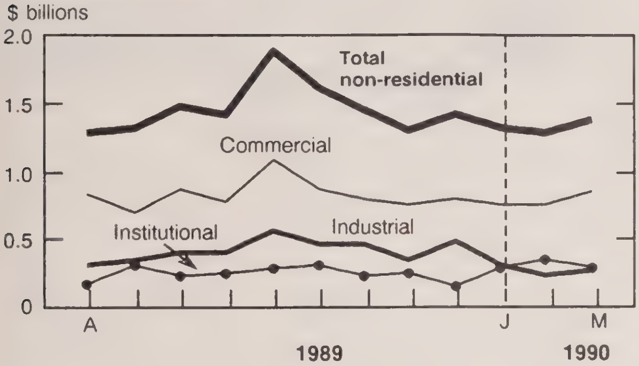
Non-residential Sector

- The preliminary value of non-residential building permits was $1,376.6 million in March, up 7.8% over $1,276.6 million in February.
- Both the industrial sector, which jumped 26.5% to $263.1 million and, to a lesser extent, the commercial sector, which increased 12.1% to $834.1 million, were responsible for this increase. The institutional sector dropped 13.8% to $279.4 million.
- On a regional basis, losses in non-residential building permits in March were registered in Ontario and British Columbia.

Short-term Trend

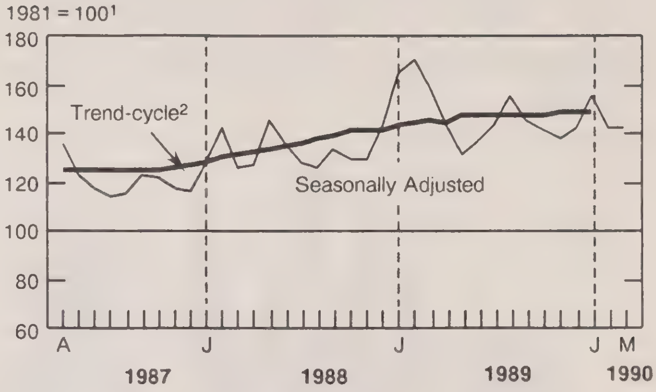
- The short-term trend of construction (excluding engineering projects) remained stable in January 1990 at 148.2.
- The trend index of residential permits rose 1.0% to 171.7 in January 1990, while the non-residential trend index decreased 1.6% to 123.6.

Value of Non-residential Permits Issued in Canada
Seasonally adjusted



Note: Revised data for February, preliminary data for March.

Building Permits Indices



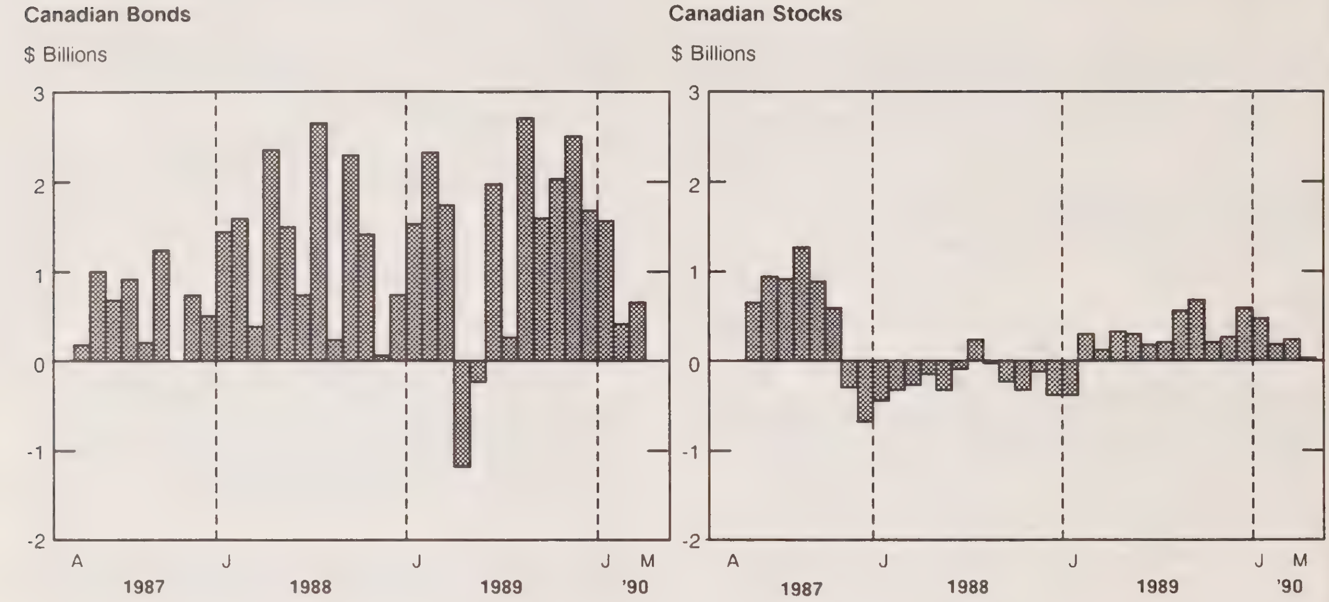
[1] *This series is deflated by using the construction input price index which includes cost of material and labor.*
[2] *The trend-cycle shows the seasonally-adjusted value of Building Permits without irregular influences which can obscure the short-term trend.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 9-15), 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994, 995 and 4073.

The March 1990 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, $22/$220) is scheduled for release the first week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Pierre Pichette or Marcel Poirier (613-951-2585), or for analysis information Louise Marmen (613-951-2583), Investment and Capital Stock Division. ■

Security Transactions with Non-residents
(Net sales to non-residents + / net purchases from non-residents –)



Security Transactions with Non-residents
March 1990

Canadian Securities

In March 1990, non-residents acquired, on a net basis, $641 million of Canadian bonds, up from February 1990, but well below the strong investments of the previous six months. Although non-residents continued to invest in new issues, they reduced their holdings of outstanding bonds.

New bond sales to non-residents rose to $2.5 billion, of which $1.0 billion were United States dollar issues in the United States market and almost $600 million of new domestic issues of Government of Canada bonds. Retirements increased to $1.5 billion in March. New foreign placements, net of retirements, amounted to $1.1 billion, doubling the net investment of the previous month. Led by higher Canadian rates, the interest rate differentials with the United States reached a recent high in March.

In the secondary market, non-residents reduced their holdings of outstanding Canadian bonds by $413 million in March, following a small net disinvestment in February. This contrasted with the large investments which have prevailed since June 1989. In the last two months, the net disinvestment came from Japan and the United Kingdom.

Net foreign investment in Canadian stocks was virtually nil in March, following strong monthly investments which averaged over $300 million per month since January 1989. Canadian stock prices as measured by the TSE 300 Composite Index have been down since the beginning of the year.

Foreign Securities

Residents acquired, on a net basis, a record $170 million of overseas stocks, but reduced by $140 million their United States stocks. As a result, the net change remained small as in previous months. Residents were net sellers of foreign bonds, $346 million in March, compared to $552 million in February.

The March 1990 issue of *Security Transactions with Non-residents* (67-002, $15.80/$158) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact D. Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments Section, International and Financial Economics Division.

Security Transactions with Non-residents

(Net sales to non-residents + / net purchases from non-residents -)

Period	Canadian Securities					Foreign Securities		
	Bonds			Stocks	**Total**	Bonds	Stocks	**Total**
	Outstanding bonds (net)	New issues[1]	Total					
				$ millions				
1989								
October	1,259	777	2,036	252	2,288	51	-136	-85
November	757	1,745	2,501	582	3,084	-148	2	-146
December	1,004	670	1,674	457	2,130	-20	-6	-27
1990								
January	608	943	1,551	162	1,713	-639	-94	-733
February	-89	499	410	224	634	552	43	595
March	-413	1,054	641	21	661	346	-46	300
January to March								
1989	2,733	2,866	5,598	690	6,288	-521	413	-108
1990	108	2,495	2,604	397	3,001	254	-117	136

[1] *Net of retirements.*

■

International Travel Account

First Quarter 1990 (Preliminary Estimates)

Highlights

Unadjusted

- Unadjusted for seasonal variations, Canada's travel account registered a record deficit of $2,363 million during the first quarter of the year. The travel balance deteriorated with both the United States and all other countries in the first three months of 1990.

- Receipts from the United States, at $514 million, were marginally lower than in the same period in the previous year. The record level witnessed in 1988, during the Winter Olympics, has still not been surpassed.

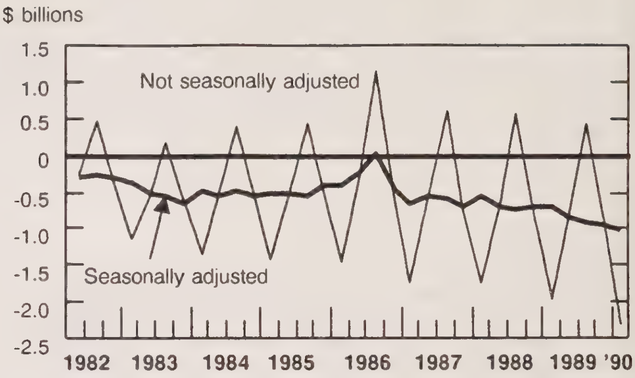
- Receipts from countries other than the United States rose by only 3% over the first quarter of 1989, to $366 million. It represented the smallest rate of increase in a first quarter since 1985.

- International travel payments by Canadian residents reached $3,243 million during the first quarter of the year, a record level for that period. Travel expenditures to the United States increased at a stronger rate (16%) than payments to all other countries (9%) in the first three months of the year, compared to the same period in 1989.

Seasonally Adjusted

- Canada's first quarter travel deficit, on a seasonally adjusted basis, increased from the revised fourth quarter of 1989, as overall receipts from foreign travellers declined and payments by Canadians travelling abroad continued to increase.

Travel Account Balance by Quarter, 1982-1989



- Receipts from the United States increased in the first quarter of 1990 over the previous quarter, while those from other countries decreased during the same period.

- After showing a marked improvement during Expo 86, the travel account deficit has maintained a generally downward trend to date, with the only exception being the slight recovery brought by the Winter Olympics in the first quarter of 1988.

The January-March issue of *Travel Between Canada and Other Countries* (66-001,$38.50/$154) will be available in July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul L. Paradis (613-951-8933), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ☐

International Travel Receipts and Payments
(Millions of $)

	1989p					1990p
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Total	First Quarter
			Unadjusted			
United States						
Receipts	517	1,054	2,006	700	4,277	514
Payments	1,783	1,798	1,698	1,331	6,610	2,069
Balance	-1,266	-744	308	-631	-2,333	-1,555
All other countries						
Receipts	356	797	1,288	514	2,955	366
Payments	1,074	976	1,189	867	4,106	1,174
Balance	-718	-179	99	-353	-1,151	-808
Total, all countries						
Receipts	873	1,851	3,294	1,214	7,232	880
Payments	2,857	2,774	2,887	2,198	10,716	3,243
Balance	-1,984	-923	407	-984	-3,484	-2,363

	1989p					1990p
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Total	First Quarter
			Seasonally Adjusted			
United States						
Receipts	1,080	1,061	1,068	1,068	4,277	1,073
Payments	1,539	1,622	1,693	1,755	6,610	1,808
Balance	-459	-561	-626	-687	-2,333	-736
All other countries						
Receipts	734	720	738	762	2,955	754
Payments	979	1,036	1,043	1,048	4,106	1,073
Balance	-245	-316	-305	-286	-1,151	-319
Total, all countries						
Receipts	1,814	1,781	1,806	1,831	7,232	1,827
Payments	2,518	2,658	2,737	2,803	10,716	2,882
Balance	-704	-877	-930	-973	-3,484	-1,055

* *Seasonally adjusted data may not add to totals due to rounding.*
p *Preliminary figures.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Air Carrier Fare Basis Statistics

January-June 1989 (Preliminary Estimates)

Preliminary estimates on fare type utilization for the first two quarters of 1989 are now available.

Data reported by three major Canadian air carriers – Air Canada, Canadian Airlines International Ltd. and Wardair – indicate that 59.6% of passengers carried on domestic scheduled services travelled on discount fares during the first two quarters of 1989, down from 61.9% for the corresponding period in 1988. In terms of passenger-kilometres, discount fares accounted for 65.8% of total volume in 1989, while the comparable figure for the first two quarters of 1988 was 66.7%.

Long-haul services in the domestic southern sector showed the highest rate of discount fare utilization – 66.5% of passengers in this traffic category travelled on a discount fare during the first two quarters of 1989. (This is on city-pairs, within the "deregulated" zone as defined in the new 1984 Canadian Air Policy, involving distances of 800 kilometres or more as determined by the flight coupon origin and destination.)

The Vol. 22, No. 6 issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Lisa Di Piétro (819-997-6176), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Canadian Civil Aviation Statistics

March 1990

Preliminary monthly operational and financial data for March 1990 are now available. Data reported show that the Canadian Level I air carriers (Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International Ltd.) had an operating loss of $95.8 million in the first quarter of 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

The June 1990 issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93), which contains preliminary civil aviation data, will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Katerina Tieman (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots)

Week Ending May 19, 1990

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending May 19, 1990 totalled 296 125 tonnes, a decrease of 6.7% from the preceding week's total of 317 282 tonnes and down 4.5% from the year-earlier level of 309 983 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1990 was 5 525 599 tonnes, a decrease of 11.2% from 6 225 071 tonnes for the same period in 1989.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Electric Lamps

April 1990

Canadian light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 18,390,055 light bulbs and tubes in April 1990, a decrease of 6.2% from the 19,602,828 units sold a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales for 1990 amounted to 82,020,317 light bulbs and tubes, down 0.6% from the 82,486,052 sold during the same period in 1989.

The April 1990 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Shipments of Office Furniture Products

First Quarter 1990

For the quarter ending March 31, 1990, shipments of office furniture products totalled $218.9 million, a decrease of 0.6% compared to $220.3 million shipped during the same quarter of the previous year.

Manufacturers' shipments of office furniture products for the first quarter of 1990 are now available. Data for province of destination as well as exports are also available.

The March 1990 issue of *Shipments of Office Furniture Products* (35-006, $6.75/$27) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division. ■

Vegetable Oil Mills (except Corn Oil) Industry

1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the vegetable oil mills industry (SIC 1061) totalled $1,332.5 million, up 26.9% over $1,050.2 million in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5390.

The publication *Food Industries* (32-250, $35) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

✓ **The Sugar Situation**, April 1990.
Catalogue number 32-013
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

✓ **Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Service Bulletin**, Vol. 18, No. 23, **Pack of Apples and Apple Products,** 1988.
Catalogue number 32-023
(Canada: $7.80/$127.00; United States: US$9.30/US$152.00; Other Countries: US$10.90/US$178.00).

✓ **Production and Stocks of Tea, Coffee and Cocoa**, Quarter Ended March 1990.
Catalogue number 32-025
(Canada: $6.75/$27.00; United States: US$8.00/US$32.00; Other Countries: US$9.50/US$38).

✓**Consumer Prices and Price Indexes**, October-December 1989.
Catalogue number 62-010
(Canada: $18/$72.00; United States: US$21.50/US$86.00; Other Countries: US$25.25/US$101.00).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of May 28 – June 1

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
May		
29	Department Store Sales and Stocks	March 1990
29	Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics	First Quarter 1990
29	Wholesale Trade	March 1990
30	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	March 1990
31	Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	March 1990
31	Industrial Product Price Index	April 1990
31	Raw Materials Price Index	April 1990
31	Employment, Earnings and Hours	March 1990
31	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	April 1990
31	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas	February 1990
31	Farm Cash Receipts	January - March 1990
31	Farm Net Income	1989

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, May 28, 1990 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASE

Canada's International Investment Position

Year-ends 1985-89

At the end of 1989, preliminary estimates show Canada's external assets increased by only 4% from 1988 to $181 billion; this was down more than half from increases in recent years. Canada's liabilities amounted to $410 billion, an increase of 8% which was in line with the growth of the previous two years. Higher foreign holdings of Canadian bonds and direct investment led the increase. As a result, Canada's net liability position increased by 12% to $229 billion. This represented a faster growth than in the previous two years and was more in line with the high increases of 1985 and 1986.

Highlights

- Among assets, direct investment abroad totalled $74 billion at the end of 1989. The increase during the year was less than in 1987 and 1988 when the net infusion of capital abroad by Canadian investors reached record highs.

- While the United States remained the most popular country of direct investment for Canada, its relative share compared to 1986 fell by two percentage points to 65% in 1987.

- Government of Canada assets abroad amounted in 1989 to $40 billion. This included international reserves, which remained at $19 billion after nearly doubling in the previous two years; the balance, which remained stable in recent years, represented Canada's loans and subscriptions under the aid program and export credits.

- Among liabilities, foreign investment in Canadian bonds amounted to $162 billion, by far the largest component of Canada's liabilities: 40% in 1989, up from 34% in 1983.

- During the 1980s, Japan became a significant foreign investor in Canadian bonds, increasing five-fold its share of total non-resident holdings of Canadian bonds in the 1983-89 period. By 1989, Japan tied with the United States as a major holder of Canadian bonds, with these two countries holding 56% of the total. The United States had traditionally been the largest holder of Canadian bonds.

- Though the provinces and their enterprises still received the largest portion of foreign investment in Canadian bonds (down from 52% in 1983 to 36% in 1989), there has been a relative decline in favour of Government of Canada bonds (29% in 1989, up from 12% in 1983).

- Government of Canada external liabilities increased steadily in recent years from $15 billion in 1983 to $65 billion in 1989. Taking into account its external assets, the net external liability position of the Government of Canada, which developed in 1985, was thus $25 billion at the end of 1989.

- Among foreign holdings of Canadian bonds, the share of bonds denominated in Canadian dollars increased sharply since 1983 to peak at 45% by year-end 1989. This surpassed United States dollar denominated bonds (37%) which had predominated in the past and represented as much as three-quarters of all Canadian bonds held abroad in 1983.

- Foreign direct investment in Canada amounted to $119 billion by 1989 year-end. As a relative share of Canada's liabilities it declined from 32% to 29% over the 1983-89 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2356 (all countries only).

For more details, order *Canada's International Investment Position, 1987* (catalogue 67-202, $37.). The publication contains summary estimates for 1988, 1989 and detailed information from 1983 to 1987. The data incorporate revisions for 1983 to 1988. For further information, please contact Frank Chow (613-951-1871), Balance of Payments Division. □

Canada's International Investment Position

Year-ends, 1985-1989

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
			billions of dollars		
Assets					
Direct investment	54.1	58.6	66.1	70.4	74.0
Other investments:					
Stocks	12.7	14.5	15.5	15.2	15.6
Bonds	4.0	4.2	5.0	4.5	6.0
Other debt	2.3	2.0	2.2	3.0	3.4
Government of Canada loans and subscriptions	19.4	19.5	19.5	19.5	20.1
Official international reserves	4.6	5.7	10.7	19.3	19.5
Non-bank deposits	16.2	20.0	18.2	17.2	15.9
Other assets	18.9	20.4	22.1	24.0	26.0
Total	**132.3**	**144.7**	**159.2**	**173.2**	**180.5**
Liabilities					
Direct investment	87.2	92.4	101.5	109.1	119.2
Other investments:					
Stocks	15.1	16.2	16.3	15.1	16.8
Bonds	111.8	137.0	144.9	149.5	162.0
Other debt	18.2	17.2	20.3	22.4	28.0
Canadian banks' net foreign currency liability position	30.2	24.8	26.9	27.8	25.7
Money market securities	5.5	7.9	10.4	19.4	20.2
Other liabilities	26.4	30.0	33.0	34.4	37.9
Total	**294.4**	**325.5**	**353.4**	**377.8**	**409.8**
Net international investment position	**-162.1**	**-180.8**	**-194.2**	**-204.6**	**-229.3**
Cumulative statistical discrepancy	49.5	52.6	55.6	57.4	60.2

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day period ending May 14, 1990

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 5.0 million tonnes, an increase of 0.2% over the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 4.6% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded had a decrease of 2.9% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 4.4% higher than that loaded in the previous year.

> ***Note to users:***
>
> *Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1989 figures and 1990 cumulative data have been revised.*

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Provincial and Territorial Government Employment

December 1989

Highlights

- Provincial and territorial general government employment, excluding Saskatchewan, increased by 0.7% or 3,000 employees from December 1988 to December 1989 to stand at 470,000 employees.
- Provincial and territorial government enterprise employment increased from December 1988 to December 1989 by 2.2% or 3,000 employees to an estimated 159,000. Higher seasonal employment levels for liquor corporations and expanded construction employment for Ontario Hydro were the major factors in this increase.
- General government data are not currently available for the province of Saskatchewan but will be released with the provincial and territorial employment data for March 1990. Data on CANSIM for Saskatchewan general government employment and payrolls for the period March 1986 to June 1989 have been revised.
- General government is defined as departments, agencies, boards, commissions, and government-owned institutions engaged in education, health and welfare but excluding government enterprises.

Available on CANSIM: monthly data by province or territory are located in matrix 2722. General government employment data are in series 1 and their corresponding pay data in series 2. Government enterprise employment data are in series 3 and their corresponding pay data in series 4.

Additional information concerning this release may be obtained from Peter Dudley (613-951-1851) or Murray McIlveen (613-951-8306), Employment Section, Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through tables or special tabulations. Contact Patricia Phillips, Data Dissemination (613-951-0767) for more information on this and other Public Institutions Division products and services. ■

Stocks of Frozen Meat Products

May 1, 1990

Total frozen meat in cold storage as of May 1 amounted to 32 010 tonnes as compared with 30 559 tonnes last month and 34 210 tonnes a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

To order *Stocks of Frozen Meat Products* ($11.50/$115), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For more information on this release, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2510), Agriculture Division. ■

General Social Survey,

Public Use Microdata File: Personal Risk (Accidents and Criminal Victimizations)
1988

The above-noted microdata file is now available. Stored on the medium of the purchaser's choice, this file comes with a comprehensive data-user's guide and costs $750.

The General Social Survey collected data, by telephone in January and February of 1988, on accidents and criminal victimizations meeting certain screening criteria and occurring during the calendar year 1987. Data were collected nationally and resulted in 9,870 completed interviews.

This file will allow in-depth investigation of who is at risk of accident and criminal victimization and the characteristics of the incidents they were involved in – type, number, location, time of day of occurrence, and impact as measured by physical trauma and resulting consequences and the financial costs of these incidents. Other information available: attitudes to various components of the justice system; awareness of victim services; perception of risk with regard to accidents and crime incidents, and extensive demographic information on victims.

For further information about the file or to obtain a copy of the file, contact the General Social Survey Section, Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division (613-951-9180). ■

Credit Unions

Fourth Quarter 1989

Balance sheet statistics for central and local credit unions are now available on **CANSIM (matrices 3815 and 3820)**. Income statement statistics are available from Gail Campbell (613-951-9843), Industrial Organization and Finance Division. ■

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

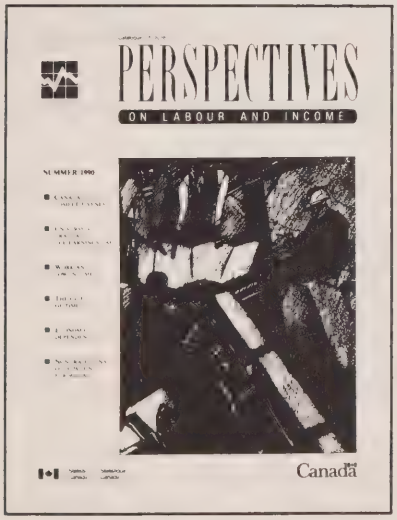
Statistics Canada

Tuesday, May 29, 1990

For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

(Continued on page 2)



Perspectives on Labour and Income

Summer 1990

The new edition of Statistics Canada's quarterly journal on labour and income issues is now available.

This issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* looks at Canada's international competitiveness in manufacturing. The edition also features studies on the earnings gap between recent male and female university graduates, women and men in non-traditional occupations, work and relative poverty, an international comparison of dependency ratios, and volunteers.

Each quarter, *Perspectives on Labour and Income* uses results from several data sources to examine and offer insights on emerging issues. Articles trace recent labour market developments as well as current income and wealth issues.

The Summer issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E, $13.25/$53) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ian Macredie (613-951-9456) or Henry Pold (613-951-4608).

MAJOR RELEASES – Concluded

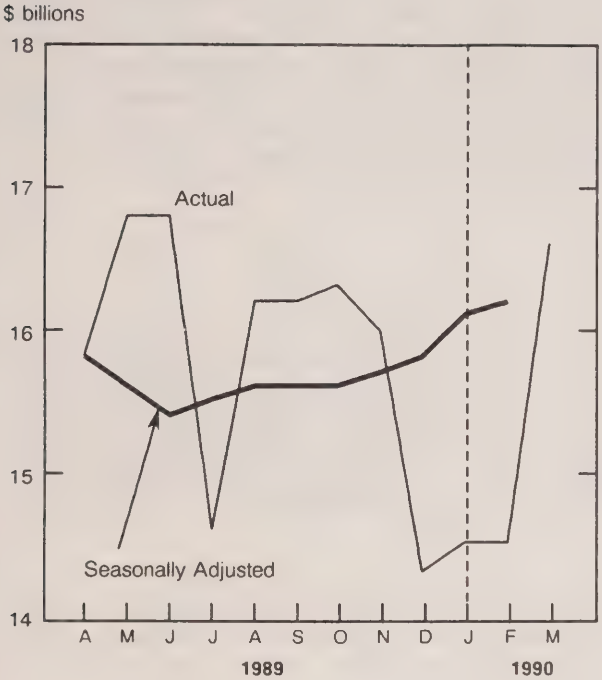
DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

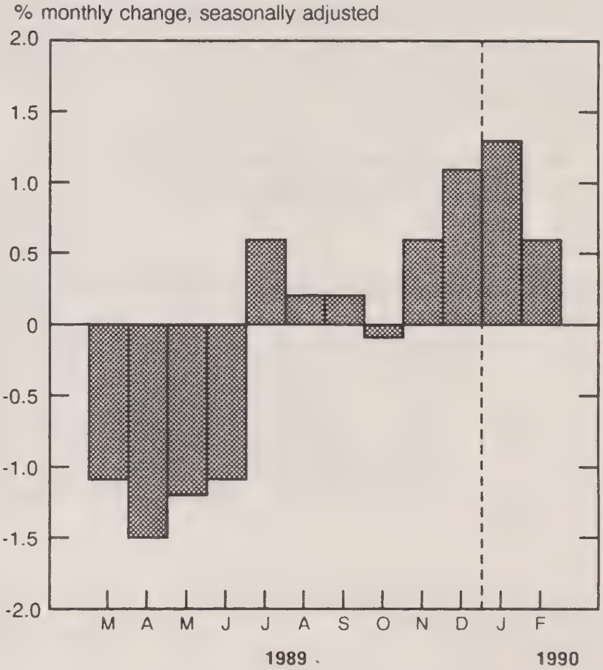
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES

MAJOR RELEASES

Wholesale Merchants' Sales





Wholesale Trade

March 1990

Highlights

Unadjusted

- Wholesale merchants' sales were $16.6 billion in March 1990, a decrease of 1.2% from the same month a year earlier. For the third consecutive month, moderate year-over-year sales fluctuations were recorded. A decline of 0.3% in January was followed by a gain of 0.9% in February.

- The overall decline between March 1989 and March 1990 sales was primarily attributable, in order of dollar impact, to decreases reported by wholesalers of metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies (-10.0%) and wholesalers of other machinery, equipment and supplies (-2.7%). Gains were reported by wholesalers of other products (+3.1%) and wholesalers of food, beverage, drug and tobacco products (+1.2%).

- Seven provinces posted sales decreases, ranging from -13.4% in Newfoundland to -1.8% for Manitoba. Increases ranged from 9.9% for the Yukon and Northwest Territories to 3.3% for Alberta.

Year-to-date

- Cumulative sales for the first three months of 1990 were estimated at $45.6 billion, 0.3% lower than the value for the corresponding period in 1989.

Seasonally Adjusted – February 1990

- Wholesale merchants' sales on a seasonally adjusted basis were up 0.6% over the previous month, to $16.2 billion in February 1990.

- Five of the nine trade groups registered higher sales than in January 1990. The strongest growth to the overall sales, in order of dollar impact, came from wholesalers of other machinery, equipment and supplies (+2.2%), followed by wholesalers of other products (+2.0%). Lower sales were recorded by wholesalers of metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies (-1.7%) and wholesalers of lumber and building materials (-1.3%).

- Regionally, growth was led by Alberta (+2.2%), followed by Prince Edward Island (+2.0%) and Ontario (+1.5%). Declines were registered in only three provinces: Saskatchewan (-2.7%), Nova Scotia (-2.4%) and New Brunswick (-0.8%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 648 and 649.

The March 1990 issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, $14.40/$144) will be available the second week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release contact Gilles Berniquez (613-951-3540) or Larry Murphy (613-951-3589), Industry Division.

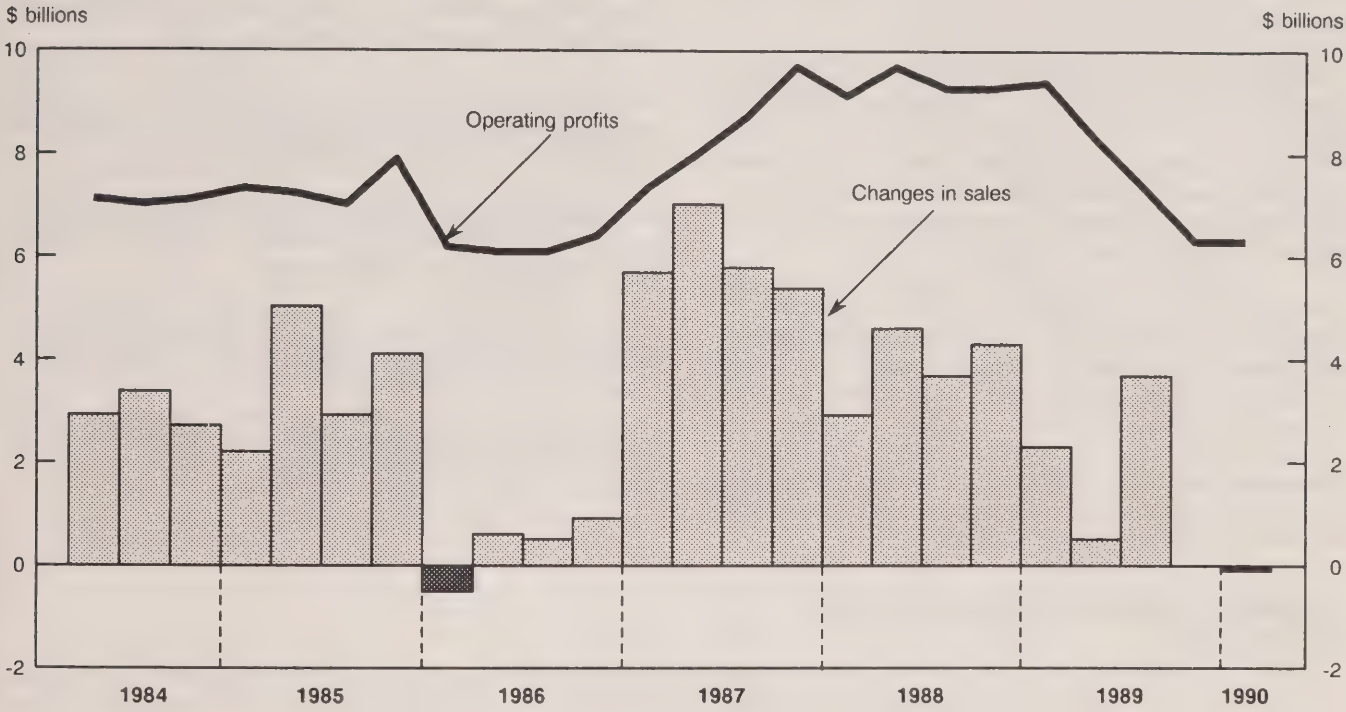
Wholesale Merchants Sales, by Trade Group and Region

March, 1990

Trade group	Unadjusted				Seasonally Adjusted						
	March 1989	Feb. 1990 r	March 1990p	March 1990/ 1989	Feb. 1989	Nov. 1989 r	Dec. 1989 r	Jan. 1990 r	Feb. 1990p	Feb./ Jan. 1990	Feb. 1990/ 1989
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Canada											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	3,400	3,305	3,441	1.2	3,461	3,559	3,580	3,617	3,588	-0.8	3.7
Apparel and dry goods	497	429	491	-1.2	419	365	368	384	390	1.6	-6.9
Household goods	613	519	632	3.0	586	567	589	600	599	-0.2	2.2
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	1,995	1,593	1,999	0.2	1,859	1,782	1,790	1,787	1,805	1.0	-2.9
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,547	1,249	1,393	-10.0	1,476	1,330	1,336	1,367	1,345	-1.7	-8.9
Lumber and building materials	1,460	1,203	1,405	-3.8	1,548	1,622	1,608	1,603	1,582	-1.3	2.2
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	337	267	335	-0.8	380	377	366	363	373	2.8	-2.0
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	4,492	3,772	4,369	-2.7	3,967	3,628	3,749	3,859	3,943	2.2	-0.6
Other products	2,481	2,152	2,558	3.1	2,519	2,451	2,461	2,478	2,527	2.0	0.3
Total, all trades	**16,822**	**14,490**	**16,623**	**-1.2**	**16,215**	**15,681**	**15,848**	**16,058**	**16,151**	**0.6**	**-0.4**
Regions											
Newfoundland	182	139	158	-13.4	193	163	159	156	156	0.1	-18.9
Prince Edward Island	44	36	42	-4.8	45	41	41	41	42	2.0	-5.6
Nova Scotia	426	356	416	-2.3	427	416	417	420	410	-2.4	-4.0
New Brunswick	297	242	257	-13.3	307	282	278	276	274	-0.8	-10.6
Quebec	4,128	3,740	4,039	-2.2	4,079	3,936	4,062	4,145	4,145	--	1.6
Ontario	7,073	5,782	6,838	-3.3	6,748	6,285	6,271	6,304	6,396	1.5	-5.2
Manitoba	525	449	516	-1.8	529	518	514	520	527	1.3	-0.4
Saskatchewan	487	447	508	4.3	502	557	565	566	551	-2.7	9.9
Alberta	1,464	1,272	1,512	3.3	1,450	1,376	1,410	1,440	1,472	2.2	1.5
British Columbia	2,176	2,012	2,317	6.5	1,993	2,095	2,154	2,188	2,203	0.7	10.5
Yukon and Northwest Territories	19	16	21	9.9	20	20	20	21	21	0.8	8.2

■

Industrial Corporations – All Industries
Quarterly Operating Profits and Changes in Sales (seasonally adjusted)



Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics

First Quarter 1990 (Preliminary Data)

Seasonally Adjusted

- Operating profits of Canadian industrial corporations were unchanged in the first quarter of 1990, in sharp contrast to the 12% average profit slides of the previous three quarters. The first and previous quarters' profits, both at $6.3 billion, were the lowest since the third quarter of 1986 and well below the recent peak of $9.7 billion in the second quarter of 1988.

- Sales remained virtually unchanged for the third consecutive quarter at $240.4 billion.

- Of the 46 industry groupings, 25 registered profit increases, 19 posted declines and two remained unchanged.

- The largest operating profit increases were for transportation equipment ($143 million) and mineral fuels ($132 million). The most significant profit declines were for primary metals ($115 million), transportation ($77 million), wholesale lumber ($66 million) and metal mining ($62 million).

First Quarter – Industry Highlights

Transportation Equipment: After falling for three consecutive quarters to $65 million in the final quarter of 1989 (the lowest level since 1982), operating profits rebounded somewhat in the first quarter. The current profit level of $208 million, however, is still well below the recent high of $462 million recorded in the first quarter of 1989. In spite of a sales decline of 3.8%, profits increased because of improved operating margins.

Mineral fuels: Following six consecutive quarters of operating losses, profits rose $132 million to $105 million in the first quarter. The average price of crude oil in the first quarter was up from 1989 levels, helping sales rise 7.2% to $5.7 billion.

Primary metals: Operating profits fell $115 million to record a loss of $10 million. This represented the first quarterly loss since the second quarter of 1983. Profits had grown to $0.6 billion in the first quarter of 1989, but have steadily declined since that time. Slumping demand and prices contributed to the 6.1% decline in industry sales in the current quarter.

Transportation: Operating profits continued to weaken, falling $77 million to a loss of $191 million. The industry has registered operating losses in five of the past six quarters. Sales rose slightly to $8.4 billion.

Wholesale lumber: Operating profits were down $66 million to $8 million, the lowest profit level since 1982. Sales declined 4.2% to $3.9 billion.

Metal mining: Operating profits fell sharply for the fourth consecutive quarter. Profits fell to $164 million from $226 million in the fourth quarter and the $995 million registered in the first quarter of 1989. Continued weakness in selling prices contributed to the profit slide and to a 5% decline in sales.

The information covers all corporations in Canada except government-owned corporations and those in agriculture, fishing and finance industries.

More detailed statistics for the 46 industry groups are now available on CANSIM: matrices 4780-4791, 4796-4921 and 4928-4942.

Order *Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics* (61-003P), available the third week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gail Campbell or Bill Potter (613-951-9843), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

Industrial Corporations, Financial Statistics

First Quarter 1990
(Billions of dollars)

	Seasonally Adjusted			Unadjusted		
	Third Quarter 1989	Fourth Quarter 1989	First Quarter 1990	First Quarter 1988	First Quarter 1989	First Quarter 1990
Sales						
All Industries	240.5	240.5	240.4	214.6	229.4	233.6
Mining	10.0	9.6	9.8	9.3	10.3	10.0
Manufacturing	85.5	84.8	84.7	79.3	83.5	83.0
Other	145.0	146.1	145.9	126.0	135.6	140.6
Operating Profit						
All Industries	7.3	6.3	6.3	8.9	9.2	6.0
Mining	.5	.3	.4	.7	1.1	.5
Manufacturing	3.8	3.2	3.2	4.7	4.7	2.9
Other	3.0	2.8	2.7	3.5	3.4	2.6
Profit before Taxes						
All Industries	11.8	11.7	10.4	13.4	13.3	10.0
Mining	1.2	1.1	.8	1.4	1.7	1.0
Manufacturing	5.2	4.8	4.5	6.4	6.0	4.1
Other	5.4	5.8	5.1	5.6	5.6	4.9
Net Profit after Taxes (excluding extraordinary items)						
All Industries	7.6	7.9	6.8	8.6	8.6	6.5
Mining	.8	.7	.4	.8	1.1	.5
Manufacturing	3.4	3.3	3.0	4.3	3.9	2.7
Other	3.4	3.9	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.3

■

Department Store Sales and Stocks

March 1990

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, department store sales including concessions totalled $1,172 million in March 1990, a modest decrease of 0.2% from the previous month's revised total of $1,175 million.
- During the first three months of 1990, department store sales have fluctuated markedly, with an overall quarterly decline of 0.5% compared to an increase of 1.2% in the last quarter of 1989.
- Department store stocks (at selling value) totalled $4,710 million at the end of March, a decrease of 0.8% from the February 1990 revised value of $4,750 million. This decrease followed an increase of 1.2% in February.

Note to Users:

Data users should note that unadjusted monthly department store sales estimates for the previous year (1989) have been revised to incorporate late responses. Seasonally adjusted data have been revised for the period January 1986 to February 1990, and incorporate the latest unadjusted data as well as trading day adjustment factors.

- The ratio of stocks-to-sales stood at 4.02:1 in March, a slight decrease from the average ratio of 4.04:1 observed in the three previous months.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 111 and 112.

Order the March 1990 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, $13/$130), available the third week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3552), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Department Store Sales, Canada (including concessions)

	Unadjusted				Seasonally Adjusted						
	March 1989	Feb. 1990	March 1990	March 1990/ 1989	March 1989	Dec. 1989 r	Jan. 1990 r	Feb. 1990 r	March 1990p	March/ Feb. 1990	March 1990/ 1989
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Total Sales	984.2	775.2	1,029.0	4.6	1,141.2	1,178.8	1,160.9	1,175.2	1,172.5	-0.2	2.7
Total Stocks	4,505.4	4,365.9	4,760.2	5.7	4,451.4	4,759.9	4,695.3	4,749.6	4,709.6	-0.8	5.8
Stock-to-Sales Ratio	4.58	5.63	4.63		3.90	4.04	4.04	4.04	4.02		

■

Measuring Canada's International Competitiveness
1981-1988

Canada's productivity growth in manufacturing trailed its major competitors in the 1980s. Between 1981 and 1988, the output per hour in Canadian manufacturing rose 2.3% per year, the lowest rate of increase among the seven major OECD countries.

"Measuring Canada's International Competitiveness" is one of the seven studies featured in the Summer 1990 issue of the quarterly, *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E). This article examines how successful Canadian manufacturers have been in terms of price competitiveness and productivity during the past decade. The impact of high technology products is also discussed.

Highlights include:

- Between 1981 and 1988, the growth in unit labour costs in Canadian manufacturing exceeded that in the United States (3.0% per year versus 0.4%, when expressed in American dollars). This faster growth was caused by larger increases in labour costs (3.4% per year versus 0.4%) that were only partially offset by the depreciation of the Canadian dollar.

- During the same period, the cost competitiveness of Canadian manufacturing deteriorated against the United Kingdom. But it remained virtually unchanged against France and improved against Japan, West Germany and Italy. The strong appreciation of the yen and the deutschemark against the Canadian dollar explains the gain in Canada's competitiveness versus Japan and West Germany.

- Since 1986 Canada has suffered a serious deterioration in its cost competitiveness in the U.S. market. With 1977 equalling 1.0, the ratio between the Canadian and American unit labour cost indexes rose from .92 in 1986 to 1.19 in 1989, an increase of 29%. The ratio was at its highest level since the beginning of the series in 1950. As a result, the merchandise trade surplus fell to $13.6 billion in 1988.

- In 1987, Canada ran a trade deficit of $7.2 billion in high-technology products, up from $5.4 billion in 1981. The largest deficits were in computers, electronic equipment, scientific instruments, electric machinery and non-electric machinery. In the two high-technology product areas where Canadian firms are doing significant research and development (telecommunications and aerospace), Canada's trade deficit was relatively better.

To obtain "Measuring Canada's International Competitiveness", order the Summer 1990 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E, $13.25/$53). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Dr. Andrew Sharpe (613-234-0505), Canadian Labour Market and Productivity Centre. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Carloadings

April 1990

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 21.3 million tonnes in April 1990, an increase of 8.6% over the April 1989 figure. The carriers received an additional 1.1 million tonnes from United States connections.

Total loadings in Canada for the year to date showed an increase of 5.7% over the 1989 period, while receipts from United States connections showed an increase of 4.1%.

All 1989 figures and 1990 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The April 1990 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, $8.30/$83) will be released the fourth week of June.

For seasonally adjusted revenue freight loadings, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Asphalt Roofing

April 1990

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 3 546 130 metric bundles in April 1990, an increase of 13.3% over the 3 129 655ʳ bundles shipped a year earlier.

January-to-April 1990 shipments were 11 192 542 bundles, up 5.9% over 10 567 648ʳ bundles shipped during the same period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

The April 1990 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder

April 1990

Production of process cheese in April 1990 totalled 6 132 646 kilograms, a decrease of 25.8% from (revised) March 1990, but an increase of 15.6% over (revised) April 1989. The 1990 year-to-date production totalled 28 349 515ʳ kilograms, compared to the corresponding 1989 amount of 24 363 319ʳ kilograms.

Total production of instant skim milk powder during the month was 266 560 kilograms, a decrease of 48.1% from March 1990 and a decrease of 21.6% from the (revised) April 1989. Cumulative year-to-date production totalled 1 539 184 kilograms, compared to the 1 757 723ʳ kilograms reported for the corresponding period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The April 1990 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Rigid Insulating Board

April 1990

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 3 256 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in April 1990, a decrease of 5.4% compared to 3 443ʳ thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in April 1989.

For January to April 1990, year-to-date shipments amounted to 11 033ʳ thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) compared to 11 909ʳ thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) for the same period in 1989, a decrease of 7.4%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

The April 1990 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Local Government Long-term Debt

April 1990

Estimates on the accumulated long term debt of local governments in Canada, except Ontario, as at April 1990 are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Marlene Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division.

For more information, or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services, contact Patricia Phillips (613-951-0767). ■

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rochies (Excluding Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island), March 1990.
Catalogue number 35-002
(Canada: $10.00/100.00; United States: US$12.00/US$120.00; Other Countries: US$14.00/US$140.00).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, March 1990.
Catalogue number 35-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71.00; United States: US$8.50/US$85.00; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99.00).

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation, April 1990.
Catalogue number 44-004
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Communications Service Bulletin – Cable Television Statistics, 1989.
Catalogue number 56-001
(Canada: $8.20/$49.00; United States: US$9.85/US$59.00; Other Countries: US$11.50/US$69.00).

Capital and Repair Expenditures – Manufacturing Sub-industries, Intentions 1990.
Catalogue number 61-214
(Canada $17.00; United States: US$20.00; Other Countries US$24.00).

Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based), March 1990.
Catalogue number 65-007
(Canada: $55.10/$551.00; United States: US$66.10/US$661.00; Other Countries: US$77.10/US$771.00).

Perspectives on Labour and Income, Summer 1990.
Catalogue number 75-001E
(Canada $13.25/$53; United States: US$16.00/$64.00; Other Countries US$18.50/$74.00).

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Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

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Yukon and Atlin, B.C. Zenith 08913

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, May 30, 1990 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

This article is an extract from The Daily

SURVEY OF LITERACY SKILLS USED IN DAILY ACTIVITIES

On behalf of the National Literacy Secretariat, in October 1989 Statistics Canada conducted a survey designed to assess directly the functional reading, writing and numeracy skills of Canada's adult population.

The Survey of Literacy Skills Used in Daily Activities consisted of interviews administered to individuals in their homes and involved a series of tasks designed to test reading, writing and numeracy activities commonly encountered in daily life in Canada. The assessment of everyday literacy skills was restricted to Canada's official languages. A representative sample of approximately 9,500 persons aged 16 to 69 attempted some or all of the tasks designed to measure their literacy skills.

For the purpose of the survey, literacy was defined as:

✔ the information processing skills necessary to use the **printed material** commonly encountered at work, at home and in the community.

The attached preliminary data highlight the reading skills of adult Canadians.

READING SKILLS OF CANADA'S ADULT POPULATION — PRELIMINARY RESULTS

Percentage distribution of persons aged 16-69 by reading skill levels.

(**Note:** Persons who reported having no skills in either of Canada's official languages are included in level 1)

	Reading Skills			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Canada	7%	9%	22%	62%

Source: *Survey of Literacy Skills Used in Daily Activities, Statistics Canada, 1989.*

Description of skill levels

Level 1 – Canadians at this level have difficulty dealing with printed materials. They most likely identify themselves as people who cannot read.

Level 2 – Canadians at this level can use printed materials only for limited purposes such as finding a familiar word in a simple text. They would likely recognize themselves as having difficulties with common reading materials.

Level 3 – Canadians at this level can use reading materials in a variety of situations provided the material is simple, clearly laid out and the tasks involved are not complex. While these people generally do not see themselves as having major reading difficulties, they tend to avoid situations requiring reading.

Level 4 – Canadians at this level meet most everyday reading demands. This is a diverse group which exhibits a wide range of reading skills.

Summary of results

- ✔ The majority (62%) of the Canadian adult population aged 16 to 69 have reading abilities sufficient to deal with most everyday reading requirements (level 4). Their skills are adequate to enable them to acquire further knowledge using written material.
- ✔ The reading skills of 16% (2.9 million) of Canada's adults are too limited to allow them to deal with the majority of written material encountered in everyday life. This percentage covers individuals whose abilities are classified at levels 1 (5%) and 2 (9%) and persons who did not attempt the test because they reported having no abilities in English or French (2%).
- ✔ Of the 2% (320,000) of Canada's adult population reported as having no skills in either of Canada's official languages, the great majority of them (3 out of 4) are women over 35 years of age and 71% of them live in Ontario.
- ✔ A further 22% (4.0 million) of Canadian adults can use reading materials to carry out simple reading tasks within familiar contexts with materials that are clearly laid out (level 3). However, this group does not have sufficient skills to cope with unfamiliar, more complex reading context.
- ✔ Data on the writing and numeracy skills will be made available at the end of June 1990. A micro-data file allowing detailed analysis of socio-demographic characteristics with the assigned individual skill levels and scores for each task also will be available at that time. A full analysis of the survey data is scheduled for publication in September 1990.

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

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Wednesday, May 30, 1990 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

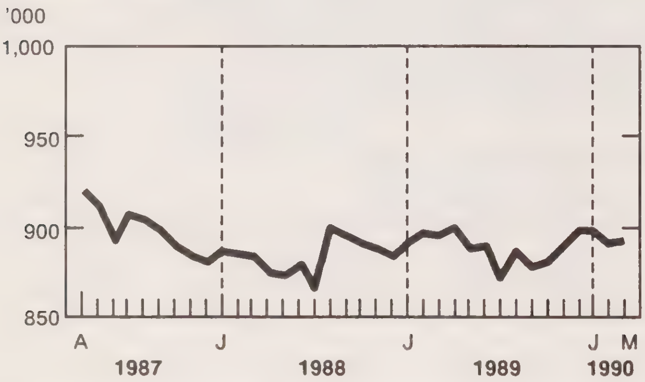
MAJOR RELEASES

Unemployment Insurance Statistics
March 1990

Seasonally Adjusted

- Preliminary estimates show that the number of beneficiaries[1] receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits for the week ending March 17, 1990 totalled 892,000, virtually unchanged from the preceding month.

Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Unemployment Insurance Benefits, Canada
Seasonally adjusted



- Between February and March 1990, the seasonally adjusted number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits increased 3.0% in Ontario and 1.5% in Newfoundland. The number decreased 4.2% in British Columbia, 2.1% in the Yukon, 1.9% in Alberta and 1.1% in New Brunswick. There was little or no change in the other provinces and territory.

- In March 1990, total benefit payments, adjusted for seasonal variations and the number of working days, increased 2.0% from the preceding month to $1,044 million. The number of benefit weeks decreased 0.2% to 4.5 million.

Unadjusted

- In March 1990, the total number of beneficiaries[1] (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance benefits) stood at 1,225,000, down slightly (-0.3%) from the same month a year ago. For the same period, the number of male beneficiaries increased 0.8% to 719,000, while the number of female beneficiaries declined 1.8% to 506,000.

- Benefits paid during March 1990 totalled $1,233 million[2], up 7.6% over March 1989. For the first quarter of 1990, a total of $3,724 million was paid to beneficiaries, an 8.5% increase over the same quarter last year. During this period, the average weekly payment increased 7.2% to $233.01, and the number of benefit weeks advanced 1.2% to 16.0 million.

- A total of 256,000 claims[2] (applications) for unemployment insurance benefits were received in March 1990, up 8.3% over the same month a year ago. Since the start of 1990, 875,000 claims have been received. This represents an advance of 10.3% over the same period last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735, and 5736. The last two matrices contain monthly data, starting in January 1984, on beneficiaries by sex and Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) or Census Agglomeration (CA).

The March 1990 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, $14.70/$147), containing data for January, February and March 1990, will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

Unpublished beneficiaries data, including statistics for small areas defined by data users, are also available on request. For special tabulations or further information, contact André Picard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division.

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1 *The number of beneficiaries represents a count of persons who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the reference month.*

2 *Benefits paid, number of benefit weeks, and number of claims received relate to a complete calendar month, and these data are usually final estimates when released. It should also be noted that these data are affected by the number of working days available during the reference month to process claims and to pay benefits. In making short-term comparisons it is not uncommon to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries.* □

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

	March 1990	February 1990	January 1990	March 1989	March/ February 1990
	Seasonally Adjusted				%
Benefits					
Amount Paid ($000)	1,043,862	1,023,409	980,741	960,057	2.0
Weeks of Benefit (000)	4,476	4,485	4,335	4,449	-0.2
Beneficiaries - Regular Benefit (000)	**892p**	**892p**	**899r**	**895r**	–

	March 1990	February 1990	January 1990	March 1989	March 1990/1989
	Unadjusted				%
Benefits					
Amount Paid ($000)	1,232,844	1,204,828	1,286,475	1,146,046	7.6
Weeks of Benefit (000)	5,290	5,150	5,544	5,263	0.5
Average Weekly Benefit ($)	233.07	233.95	232.07	217.74	7.0
Claims Received (000)	**256**	**231**	**389**	**236**	**8.3**
Beneficiaries (000)					
Total	1,225p	1,239p	1,256r	1,229r	-0.3
Regular Benefits	1,058p	1,073p	1,093r	1,071r	-1.2

	January to March		1990/1989
	1990	1989	%
Benefits			
Amount Paid ($000)	3,724,148	3,433,804	8.5
Weeks of Benefit (000)	15,983	15,798	1.2
Average Weekly Benefit ($)	233.01	217.35	7.2
Claims Received (000)	**875**	**794**	**10.3**
Beneficiaries Year-to-date Average (000)	**1,240p**	**1,236r**	**0.3**

p Preliminary figures
r Revised figures
– nil or zero

Survey of Literacy Skills Used in Daily Activities
1989

In October 1989, Statistics Canada conducted a survey designed to assess directly the functional reading, writing and numeracy skills of Canada's adult population on behalf of the National Literacy Secretariat.

For the purpose of the survey, literacy was defined as the information processing skills necessary to use the **printed material** commonly encountered at work, at home and in the community.

Highlights

- A majority (62%) of Canadian adults aged 16 to 69 have reading abilities sufficient to deal with most everyday reading requirements (Level 4). Their skills are adequate to enable them to acquire further knowledge using written material.

- The reading skills of 16% (2.9 million) of Canada's adults are too limited to allow them to deal with the majority of written material encountered in everyday life. This percentage includes individuals whose abilities are classified at Levels 1 (5%) and 2 (9%) and persons who did not attempt the test because they reported having no abilities in English or French (2%).

- Of the 2% (320,000) of Canada's adult population reported as having no skills in either of Canada's official languages, the great majority of them (three out of four) are women over 35 years of age and 71% of them live in Ontario.

- A further 22% (4.0 million) of Canadian adults can use reading materials to carry out simple reading tasks within familiar contexts with materials that are clearly laid out (Level 3). However, this group does not have sufficient skills to cope with unfamiliar, more complex reading contexts.

Note to Users: Description of Skill Levels

Level 1 – Canadians at this level have difficulty dealing with printed materials. They most likely identify themselves as people who cannot read.

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Data on the writing and numeracy skills will be made available at the end of June 1990. A micro-data file allowing detailed analysis of socio-demographic characteristics with the assigned individual skill levels and scores for each task also will be available at that time. A full analysis of the survey data is scheduled for publication in September 1990.

For more detailed information, contact Gilles Montigny (613-951-9731) or Scott Murray (613-951-9476), Household Surveys Division or Tom Brecher (613-953-5283), National Literacy Secretariat, Department of the Secretary of State of Canada. ■

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

April 1990

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted

- Seasonally adjusted, preliminary estimates of April sales of refined petroleum products totalled 7.0 million cubic metres (m^3), an increase of 0.3% over the March level. This follows a similar slight increase in the previous month.

- Motor gasoline sales fell 2.3%, the third decline in the first four months of the year. Diesel fuel sales also registered a third decline this year, dropping 5.6% from March levels. Light fuel oil and heavy fuel oil sales, however, were up 3.7% and 4.4%, respectively.

Unadjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that total sales of refined petroleum products decreased 4.6% from April 1989, to 6.4 million m^3 sold. Two of the four main products contributed to the monthly decline. Motor gasoline sales were down 2.7% from April 1989, while diesel fuel sales recorded a decrease of 15.2% for the same period. Light fuel sales gained 1.7% over April 1989 volumes. Heavy fuel sales registered a gain of 9.4%.

- Following this April decrease, total product sales for 1990 now lag 1.4% behind volumes recorded in the first four months of 1989. Within this total, heavy fuel oil sales have climbed 2.9%, while sales of light fuel oil have declined 2.1%, motor gasoline, 1.0% and diesel fuel, 2.5%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The April 1990 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, $18.20/$182) will be available the third week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

	January 1990[r]	February 1990[r]	March 1990[r]	April 1990[p]	April/ March 1990
	Seasonally Adjusted				
	(thousands of cubic metres)				%
Total, All Products	**7 074.2**	**6 966.0**	**6 998.5**	**7 021.2**	**0.3**
Main Products					
Motor Gasoline	2 862.8	2 860.2	2 923.9	2 855.3	-2.3
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 501.2	1 414.0	1 390.1	1 312.0	-5.6
Light Fuel Oil	551.1	519.9	561.7	582.7	3.7
Heavy Fuel Oil	766.1	788.7	866.4	904.4	4.4
			Total		
	April 1989	April 1990	January-April 1989	January-April 1990	Cumulative 1990/1989
	Unadjusted				
	(thousands of cubic metres)				%
Total, All Products	**6 688.7**	**6 380.7**	**27 489.7**	**27 097.5**	**-1.4**
Main Products					
Motor Gasoline	2 679.6	2 624.7	10 570.0	10 469.2	-1.0
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 414.6	1 198.9	5 111.2	4 985.4	-2.5
Light Fuel Oil	573.6	583.4	3 465.8	3 393.1	-2.1
Heavy Fuel Oil	776.1	848.8	3 368.5	3 467.5	2.9

p Preliminary.
r Revised.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

February 1990

Highlights

- Preliminary figures for February 1990 indicate that marketable production of natural gas, at 8.2 billion cubic metres, decreased after 12 consecutive gains, falling 3.5% from February 1989. Exports posted a gain of 2.1% over February of last year, while domestic sales of natural gas were down 8.1%. On a cumulative yearly basis, production and exports rose 0.5% and 7.8%, respectively, over 1989 levels, while Canadian sales fell 2.9%.

- Production of crude oil and equivalent in February 1990 amounted to 7.1 million cubic metres, a decrease of 6.4% from February 1989. This represents the 13th consecutive decline. Exports also continued their downward trend, dropping 9.6% below February 1989. Imports, however, rose 40.5% over the same period. Year-to-date figures show production down 6.8%, exports down 10.4%, and imports up 12.7%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 127 and 128.

The February 1990 issue of *Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, $10/$100) will be available the last week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

	February 1990	% Change from February 1989	January - February 1990	% Change from January - February 1989
		(thousands of cubic metres)		
Crude Oil and Equivalent				
Production	7 088.6	-6.4	14 878.3	-6.8
Exports	2 653.9	-9.6	5 628.5	-10.4
Imports	3 091.5	40.5	5 435.3	12.7
Refinery Receipts	7 636.5	12.4	15 126.2	3.9
		(millions of cubic metres)		
Natural Gas				
Marketable Production	8 207.6	-3.5	17 475.2	0.5
Exports	3 120.3	2.1	6 773.7	7.8
Canadian Sales	6 159.9	-8.1	13 051.2	-2.9

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Grain Marketing Situation Report

April 1990

The situation report for April is now available. This report presents up-to-date information on the Canadian and world grain supply and market situation.

For further information on this release, contact Tony Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division. ■

Government Expenditures on Culture

1988-89

Preliminary information regarding federal, provincial and municipal government expenditures on culture in 1988-89 is now available.

For further information on this release, contact N. Verma (613-951-6863), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Electric Lamps (Light Bulbs and Tubes), April 1990.
Catalogue number 43-009
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Telephone Statistics, March 1990.
Catalogue number 56-002
(Canada: $8.30/83.00; United States: US$10.00/US$100.00; Other Countries: US$11.60/US$116.00).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, May 31, 1990 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry

March 1990 (Seasonally Adjusted)

Monthly Overview

Gross Domestic Product at factor cost, at 1981 prices, rose 0.1% in March, following a similar gain in February and a decline of 0.1% in January. Output of goods advanced 0.2% in March, while production of services was unchanged.

GDP edged ahead 0.2% in the first quarter of 1990, following gains of 0.8% in the third quarter and 0.4% in the fourth quarter of 1989.

Goods-producing Industries

Goods production advanced for the second consecutive month in March, following a decline in January when motor vehicle manufacturers implemented massive production cutbacks. Goods output fell 0.1% in the first quarter, following a similar decline in the fourth quarter of 1989. This was a slowdown from an average quarterly growth rate of 0.6% in the first three quarters of 1989. The pickup in goods production in the last two months of the first quarter was aided by motor vehicle manufacturers returning closer to normal operating rates. Construction and mining industries also contributed to the growth in March. These gains were partly offset by a drop in output by public utilities. Manufacturing edged down 0.1% in March, as the recovery in automotive products was outweighed by widespread declines elsewhere in manufacturing.

Production of motor vehicles and parts advanced 11.2% in February and 5.8% in March, following a plunge of 18.7% in January when plant shutdowns were widespread in both Canada and the U.S.. Although operating rates had recovered substantially by March, when output in Canada was only 4.4% below December, production fell 10.3% in the first quarter as a whole. Exports of automobiles advanced substantially in February and March, following a large decline in January, and units sold domestically gained 6.3% in March.

Construction output rose 1.0% in March, following substantial gains in the previous two months, and resulted in a gain of 2.6% for the first quarter. The March advance was led by non-residential building activity, especially industrial projects. Residential construction rose more moderately, mostly due to increased single-family dwelling activity.

Mining output gained 0.9% in March, mainly due to a 2.1% advance in the production of crude oil and natural gas, its first increase since November. Although production of crude dominated the gain, petroleum exports and pipeline throughput were virtually unchanged in the month. Natural gas exports rose substantially in March, following marginal gains in the previous two months, and gas distribution by public utilities recorded its first increase since December. Pipeline throughput was also higher for the first time in several months.

Despite the increase in gas distribution by public utilities, output for this industry fell 1.8% in March because of a substantial decline in the generation of electric power. Output of electric power now stands at its lowest level since August 1986. Ongoing problems with low water levels and unusually mild weather in the first quarter reduced electric power generation in the last few months, including March. Exports of electricity to the U.S. have plummeted nearly 70% since last summer and 50% since January. Utilities' output declined 4.5% in the first quarter.

Services-producing Industries

Services production was unchanged in March, following a decline of 0.1% in February and a gain of 0.2% in January. Declines in finance, insurance and real estate, and wholesale trade were offset by gains in transportation and storage, and other service industries. In the first quarter overall, services output rose 0.4%, compared to gains of 0.9% in the third quarter and 0.8% in the fourth quarter of 1989.

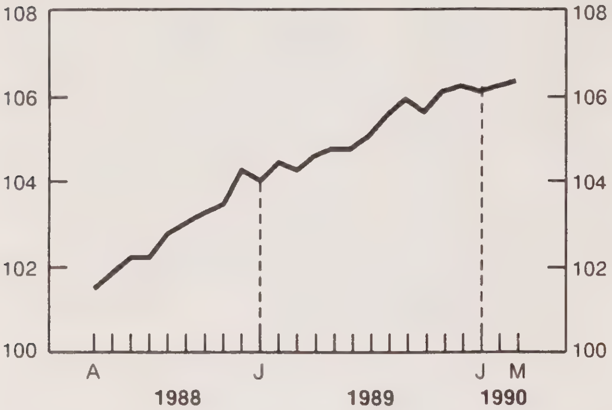
Output of the finance, insurance and real estate industry fell 0.4% in March, its fourth consecutive decline. Lower activity by real estate agents was the major contributor to the weakness, as a slide in housing sales that began last October accelerated in March. Stock exchanges and security brokers also contributed to the March decline, extending a downtrend that has been evident for several months. These trends resulted in a 0.4% decline in output for the finance, insurance, and real estate group in the first quarter, compared to gains of 1.9% in the third quarter and 1.1% in the fourth quarter of 1989.

Gross Domestic Product

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates at 1981 prices

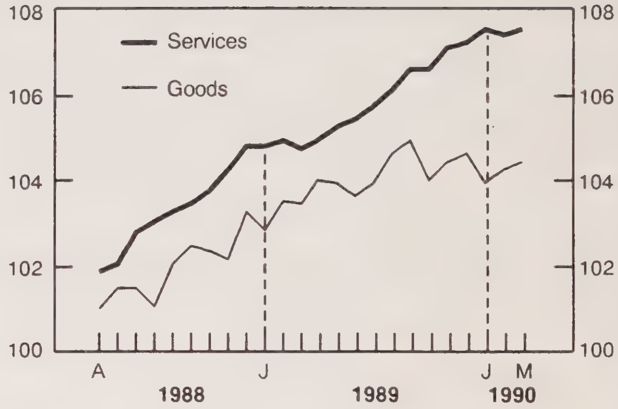
Total Economy

Index (January 1988 = 100)



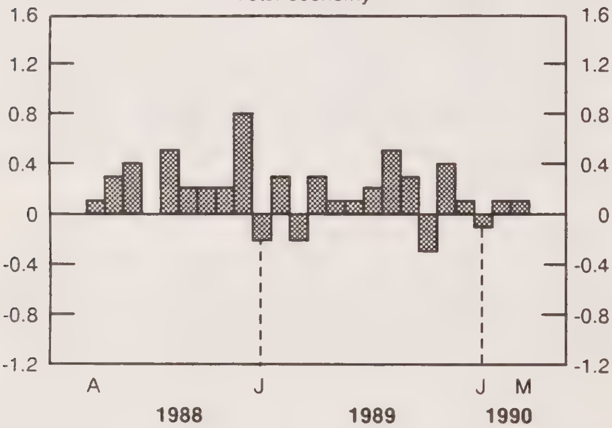
Goods and Services

Index (January 1988 = 100)



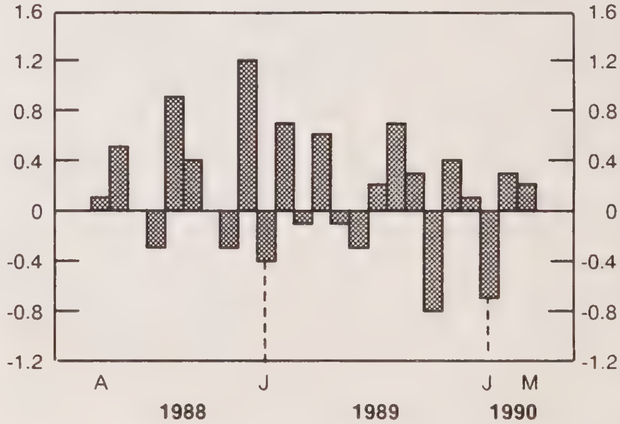
% change

Total economy



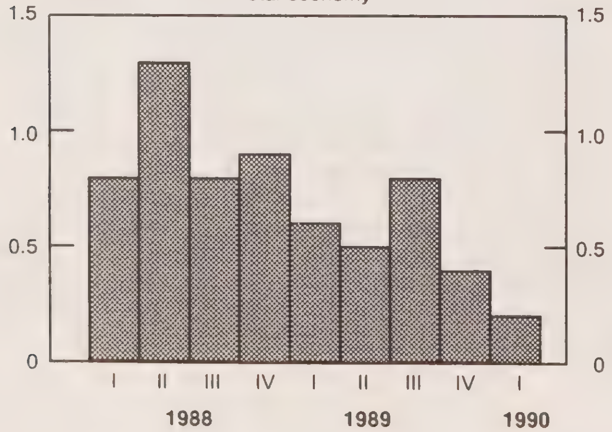
% change

Goods



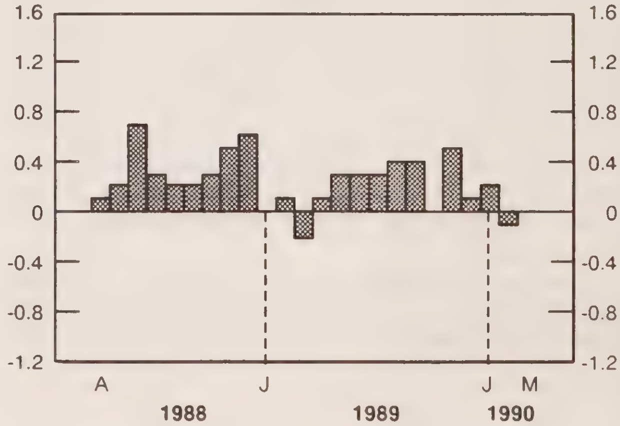
% change by quarter

Total economy



% change

Services



Wholesale trade fell 0.6% in March, after gaining 1.2% in February and falling 0.6% in January. Output rose 1.2% in the first quarter, following a 0.4% decline in the fourth quarter of 1989. In March, lower sales of food, lumber, and hardware were partly offset by increased sales of motor vehicles and industrial machinery.

Output by the transportation and storage industry rose 1.2% in March, mainly due to a large increase in railway transport. Rail shipments of motor vehicles and parts rose substantially for the second consecutive month. Increased carloadings of coal also contributed to the gain in March.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4664-4668.

Order the March 1990 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001, $12.10/$121), scheduled for release in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ron Kennedy (613-951-3673), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, at 1981 Prices, Monthly

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)
($ millions)

	1989		1990		
	March	December	January	February	March
Total Economy	**408,237.6**	**416,085.1**	**415,545.1**	**415,925.8**	**416,378.7**
Business Sector					
Agricultural and related services industries	9,201.2	9,914.1	10,000.6	10,010.2	10,020.6
Fishing and trapping industries	724.8	541.4	620.0	630.6	642.0
Logging and forestry industry	2,738.3	2,753.8	2,792.4	2,780.4	2,787.6
Mining, quarrying and oil well industries	23,441.1	22,995.5	23,118.0	23,026.8	23,232.0
Manufacturing industries	78,144.8	78,507.3	77,633.4	77,803.1	77,755.4
Construction industries	31,806.8	32,477.1	32,870.4	33,532.8	33,860.4
Transportation and storage industries	19,199.4	19,289.7	19,585.6	19,334.7	19,574.6
Communication industries	13,543.5	14,589.8	14,792.4	14,804.4	14,835.6
Other utility industries	11,580.1	12,177.5	11,293.2	11,064.0	10,863.6
Wholesale trade industries	25,374.5	25,609.5	25,456.4	25,769.4	25,616.5
Retail trade industries	26,060.1	26,479.1	26,664.4	26,477.8	26,477.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	59,413.1	61,559.6	61,501.2	61,341.6	61,125.6
Community, business and personal services	41,895.0	43,197.9	43,184.7	43,180.8	43,279.8
Non-business Sector					
Mining industries	7.2	69.5	66.0	70.8	80.4
Manufacturing industries	48.0	48.0	48.0	48.0	48.0
Forestry services industry	330.5	341.4	333.6	336.0	340.8
Transportation industries	1,575.8	1,575.8	1,597.2	1,610.4	1,624.8
Communication industries	46.8	44.4	43.2	45.6	45.6
Water systems industry	564.1	572.5	571.2	574.8	578.4
Insurance and other finance industry	417.3	432.9	439.2	439.2	441.6
Government service industries	24,393.3	24,831.4	24,847.2	24,932.4	24,993.6
Community and personal services	37,731.9	38,076.9	38,086.8	38,112.0	38,154.0
Special Aggregations					
Business Sector	343,122.7	350,092.3	349,512.7	349,756.6	350,071.5
- goods	157,637.1	159,366.7	158,328.0	158,847.9	159,161.6
- services	185,485.6	190,725.6	191,184.7	190,908.7	190,909.9
Non-business Sector	65,114.9	65,992.8	66,032.4	66,169.2	66,307.2
–goods	619.3	690.0	685.2	693.6	706.8
–services	64,495.6	65,302.8	65,347.2	65,475.6	65,600.4
Goods producing industries	158,256.4	160,056.7	159,013.2	159,541.5	159,868.4
Services producing industries	249,981.2	256,028.4	256,531.9	256,384.3	256,510.3
Industrial production	113,785.3	114,370.3	112,729.8	112,587.5	112,557.8
Non-durable manufacturing industries	33,206.0	33,458.5	33,406.4	33,203.7	33,087.8
Durable manufacturing industries	44,938.8	45,048.8	44,227.0	44,599.4	44,667.6

■

Employment, Earnings and Hours

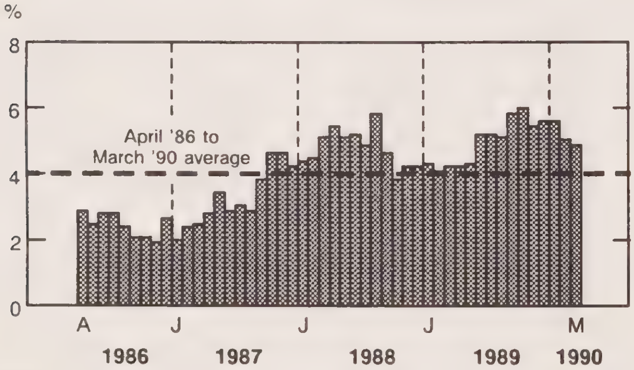
March 1990 (Unadjusted Data)

Industrial Aggregate Summary

The preliminary March 1990 estimate of average weekly earnings for all employees in the industrial aggregate[1] was $501.23, an increase of 0.5% over February. Average weekly earnings increased by 4.9%[2] ($23.20) over March 1989. The growth in earnings has been decelerating since October 1989.

Canada industrial aggregate employment was estimated at 10,142,000, up by 90,000 (+0.9%) over the February 1990 level. Compared to March 1989, employment was down by 22,000 (-0.2%). This represents the third consecutive year-over-year decline in employment.

Year-over-year Percent Change in Average Weekly Earnings
Industrial Aggregate – Canada



National Highlights

Average Weekly Earnings

- In March, year-over-year percentage increases in earnings in manufacturing (6.3%), construction (7.3%), commercial services[3] (8.8%), and public administration (6.3%) were higher than the industrial aggregate.

- Year-over-year growth in earnings in transportation, communication and other utilities (1.1%), trade (4.4%) and community business and personal services (6.0%) registered a deceleration for the second consecutive month.

Number of Employees

- Compared with March 1989, forestry (-11.7%), mines, quarries and oil wells (-0.9%), manufacturing (-5.6%) and commercial services (-1.2%) employment registered larger percentage declines than the industrial aggregate.

- In March, manufacturing recorded its fifth consecutive year-over-year decrease in employment.

- Although its year-over-year employment growth remained positive, construction has been generally decelerating since October 1989.

- Community, business and personal services had its lowest year-over-year growth rate (0.3%) since July 1988, with commercial services showing a year-over-year decline of 1.2%.

- Transportation, communication and other utilities recorded the highest year-to-year employment growth rate of all industries (2.7%).

Hours and Hourly Earnings

- In March 1990, average weekly hours for employees paid by the hour[4] were estimated at 31.1, down from 31.4 a year ago.

- Average weekly hours for hourly paid employees were estimated at 38.6 in the goods-producing industries and 27.6 in the service-producing industries. This compares to average weekly hours of 38.3 in the goods-producing industries and 27.8 in the service produce industries in 1989.

- Average hourly earnings for employees paid by the hour were estimated at $12.63, up 4.6% over a year ago. Hourly earnings were estimated at $14.97 in the goods-producing industries and $11.08 in the service-producing industries.

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[1] *The industrial aggregate is the sum of all industries with the exception of agriculture, fishing and trapping, religious organizations, private households and military personnel.*

[2] *Not adjusted for inflation.*

[3] *Commercial services comprise amusement and recreation services, services to business management, personal services, accommodation and food services and miscellaneous services. Non-commercial services include education and health and welfare.*

[4] *Employees paid by the hour account for approximately half of industrial aggregate employment.*

Provincial and Territorial Highlights

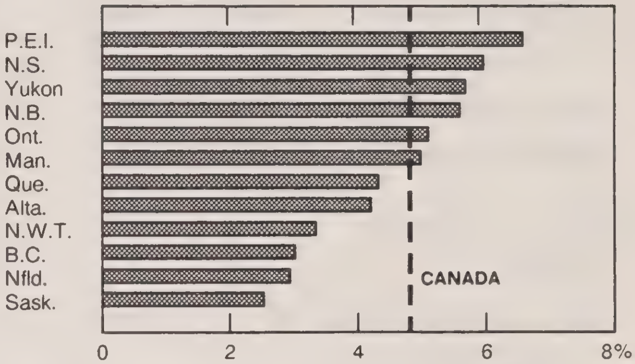
- Earnings growth on a year-over-year basis in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and the Yukon was higher than the national average.
- Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and the Yukon recorded year-over-year declines in employment.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 8003-9000 and 9584-9638.

The March 1990 issue of *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, $38.50/$385) will be available at the end of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release contact P. Prud'homme (613-951-4090), Labour Division. ☐

Percent Change in Average Weekly Earnings March 1989 – March 1990



Employment, Earnings and Hours

March 1990
(data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry Group – Canada (1970 S.I.C.)	March 1990p	Feb. 1990r	March 1989	March 1990/89	Jan.-Dec. 1989/88	Jan.-Dec. 1988/87
	Number of Employees*					
	(thousands)			Year-over-year % change		
Industrial aggregate	**10,142.5**	**10,052.7**	**10,164.1**	**-0.2**	**2.3**	**1.6**
Goods-producing industries	**2,436.4**	**2,426.1**	**2,540.1**	**-4.1**	**1.6**	**1.7**
Forestry	44.4	45.9	50.3	-11.7	-0.3	2.1
Mines, quarries and oil wells	146.6	144.5	147.9	-0.9	-6.8	2.1
Manufacturing	1,808.8	1,811.9	1,915.5	-5.6	0.8	1.0
Construction	436.6	423.8	426.4	2.4	6.6	4.0
Service-producing industries	**7,706.0**	**7,626.6**	**7,624.0**	**1.1**	**2.5**	**1.6**
Transportation, communication and other utilities	849.4	848.0	826.8	2.7	3.4	0.9
Trade	1,866.5	1,823.0	1,825.7	2.2	1.3	2.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	644.9	641.3	638.6	1.0	0.4	5.2
Community, business and personal services	3,655.6	3,624.7	3,644.9	0.3	3.4	0.7
Public administration	689.6	689.7	688.0	0.2	2.7	1.3
Newfoundland	139.3	139.1	137.3	1.4	2.9	4.9
Prince Edward Island	34.4	34.3	34.3	0.5	1.2	5.6
Nova Scotia	286.9	286.1	283.9	1.1	4.9	2.4
New Brunswick	215.5	214.4	212.9	1.2	3.4	3.0
Quebec	2,466.9	2,441.9	2,514.0	-1.9	1.0	1.6
Ontario	4,159.2	4,130.3	4,210.1	-1.2	2.3	0.6
Manitoba	376.8	378.4	386.3	-2.5	-0.1	1.3
Saskatchewan	297.2	294.8	295.6	0.6	0.8	2.0
Alberta	983.4	975.9	948.2	3.7	3.6	3.4
British Columbia	1,153.5	1,128.4	1,112.0	3.7	4.5	3.1
Yukon	9.7	9.4	9.9	-2.2	6.8	6.6
Northwest Territories	19.7	19.7	19.6	0.3	2.1	7.1

p *preliminary estimates*
r *revised estimates*
* *all employees*

Employment, Earnings and Hours – Concluded
March 1990
(data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry Group – Canada (1970 S.I.C.)	March 1990p	Feb. 1990r	March 1989	March 1990/89	Jan.-Dec. 1989/88	Jan.-Dec. 1988/87
	Average Weekly Earnings *					
	(dollars)			Year-over-year % change		
Industrial aggregate	**501.23**	**498.64**	**478.03**	**4.9**	**5.0**	**4.8**
Goods-producing industries	**623.14**	**615.07**	**586.30**	**6.3**	**5.4**	**4.8**
Forestry	659.27	642.07	655.54	0.6	6.0	0.5
Mines, quarries and oil wells	858.95	867.71	824.47	4.2	6.5	6.2
Manufacturing	602.25	594.62	566.53	6.3	5.1	4.9
Construction	626.81	613.46	584.31	7.3	6.3	4.3
Service-producing industries	**462.69**	**461.61**	**441.96**	**4.7**	**4.8**	**4.7**
Transportation, communication and other utilities	625.56	622.31	618.55	1.1	4.1	4.1
Trade	368.56	365.03	353.16	4.4	5.6	4.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	536.28	530.45	520.33	3.1	4.2	5.0
Community, business and personal services	424.69	424.13	400.68	6.0	4.9	5.2
Public administration	649.49	652.26	611.31	6.2	4.6	4.6
Newfoundland	477.52	476.03	462.69	3.2	4.9	4.8
Prince Edward Island	415.03	410.80	391.61	6.0	5.6	4.7
Nova Scotia	450.25	447.97	425.77	5.7	3.6	4.5
New Brunswick	458.34	451.98	433.89	5.6	5.1	3.4
Quebec	487.19	485.93	464.55	4.9	4.2	5.4
Ontario	524.75	522.26	497.43	5.5	5.5	5.8
Manitoba	458.58	453.61	437.37	4.8	5.5	3.5
Saskatchewan	432.59	433.23	420.51	2.9	3.5	1.3
Alberta	498.91	497.39	478.70	4.2	4.7	2.8
British Columbia	502.30	496.30	486.37	3.3	5.4	2.9
Yukon	608.96	608.69	567.16	7.4	5.2	8.4
Northwest Territories	677.27	668.32	654.25	3.5	6.9	1.8

p *preliminary estimates*
r *revised estimates*
* *for all employees*

■

Industrial Product Price Index

April 1990

According to preliminary figures, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1981 = 100) edged down 0.1% to 131.4 in April 1990, from March's revised level of 131.5. This decrease follows two increases registered at the start of the year. The largest increase this month was shown by meat, fish and dairy products (0.5%), which was followed by a 0.3% increase for beverages. These were more than offset by the impact of the decreased value of the American dollar on a number of product groups and an estimated decline of 0.4% for petroleum and coal products. A majority of the decreases registered this month were the result of the 1.2% decrease in April of the U.S. dollar versus its Canadian counterpart and its impact on prices of exported goods and products (mainly affected were autos,trucks and other transportation equipment (-0.6%) and paper and paper products (-0.8%)).

Since April 1989, the IPPI has risen 0.1%. From 3.9% in March 1989, the year-to-year rate has been decelerating and has remained under 1% for the last six months. The intermediate goods index continued to show an almost steadily declining rate of annual change, from 5.1% in March 1989 to -1.8% in April 1990. This was largely due to declines in the price of non-ferrous base metals, which contributed to lowering the annual rate of change for first-stage goods from 12.5% in March 1989 to -8.7% in April 1990. On the other hand, the finished products index has remained fairly stable, with yearly rates of 2.8% in April 1989 and now hovering around 3% (3.0% in April). Excluding petroleum and coal products, the 12-month change was -0.9%.

Highlights

- The index for meat, fish and dairy products rose 0.5% in April, due to increases of 0.7% for meat products and 1.0% for fish products. This mainly reflected higher prices for fresh or frozen pork (1.0%), beef and veal (0.8%), as well as for fish fillets, steaks, groundfish (3.1%).

- The index for beverages showed an increase of 0.3% in April, mainly due to a rise of 0.5% for alcoholic beverages. This mainly reflected the jump of 4.6% registered for whiskey for export. During the last 12 months, the beverages index has risen 3.3%.

- According to initial estimates, the petroleum and coal products price index fell 0.4% during the past month, largely as a result of lower prices for fuel oils and other fuel. Over 12 months, the petroleum and coal products index has risen 11.4%.

- With an increase of 3.7% in April, the index for aluminum products was the only group to show an increase as the primary metal products index edged down 0.1%. During the past 12 months, the primary metal products index has fallen 13.1%, with decreases ranging from 40.1% for nickel products to 3.6% for other non-ferrous metal products, but only 2.4% for iron and steel products. No component registered an increase.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1960-1967 and 1970.

The April 1990 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, $18.20/$182) will be available towards the end of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Section (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

Industrial Product Price Indexes

(1981 = 100)

Index	Relative Importance[1]	Index April 1990[2]	April 1990/ March 1990	April 1990/ April 1989
			% change	
Industrial Product Price Index – Total	**100.0**	**131.4**	**-0.1**	**0.1**
Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products[3]	89.3	134.6	-0.1	-0.9
Intermediate goods	**61.6**	**127.7**	**-0.2**	**-1.8**
First stage intermediate goods	14.6	123.4	0.0	-8.7
Second stage intermediate goods	47.0	129.1	-0.2	0.4
Finished goods	**38.4**	**137.1**	**-0.1**	**3.0**
Finished foods and feeds	10.3	142.6	0.4	3.0
Capital equipment	10.2	138.7	-0.3	2.2
All other finished goods	17.9	133.7	-0.1	3.6
Aggregation by commodities:				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.7	129.8	0.5	2.1
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	7.0	132.4	0.2	0.5
Beverages	1.9	161.1	0.3	3.3
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	173.4	0.1	5.6
Rubber,leather, plastic fabric products	2.8	135.8	0.0	0.7
Textile products	2.4	122.4	0.0	1.7
Knitted products and clothing	2.4	131.5	0.2	3.3
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.3	130.2	-0.2	3.0
Furniture and fixtures	1.5	148.8	0.1	4.3
Paper and paper products	8.1	142.4	-0.8	-1.9
Printing and publishing	2.4	162.2	-0.1	2.5
Primary metal products	8.8	122.5	-0.1	-13.1
Metal fabricated products	5.3	137.7	0.1	1.8
Machinery and equipment	4.8	138.5	-0.1	2.4
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	11.6	131.8	-0.6	0.7
Electrical and communication products	5.0	136.4	0.1	-0.5
Non-metallic mineral products	2.5	145.9	0.1	2.3
Petroleum and coal products[3]	10.7	104.5	-0.4	11.4
Chemical, chemical products	7.1	131.3	0.2	-4.6
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.3	141.9	0.2	0.7
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.8	81.9	-1.2	-12.3

1 *Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1981 Input/Output table.*
2 *Indexes are preliminary.*
3 *This index is estimated for the current month.*

■

Raw Materials Price Index

April 1990

Monthly Change

The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1981 = 100) declined 3.3% between March and April 1990, to a preliminary level of 101.6. The RMPI excluding the mineral fuels component declined by 0.2%. Of seven components of the RMPI, three fell in April, three rose and one did not change. The main contributors to the monthly change were:

- The mineral fuels index was down 7.6%, mainly as a result of an estimated 8.6% decrease in crude mineral oil prices and a 4.9% drop in prices for natural gas.

- The non-ferrous metals index was down by 2.2%. Lower prices for concentrates of copper (-5.5%) and lead (-10.5%), and precious metals (-6.5%) were partially offset by higher prices for concentrates of zinc (10.8%) and some non-ferrous scraps.

- The animal and animal products index was up 0.2%, mainly as a result of higher prices for cattle for slaughter (0.9%), and hogs (0.6%).

Yearly Change

Between April 1989 and April 1990, the RMPI decreased 0.8%. The RMPI excluding the mineral fuels component declined 3.3% and outweighed an increase in the mineral fuels index. The main contributors to the yearly change were:

- The vegetable products index declined 6.3%, due to lower prices for grains (-13.0%), oilseeds (-13.2%), and citrus and tropical fruits (-13.8%). A partially offsetting effect came from higher prices for fresh vegetables (7.0%) and unrefined sugar (22.2%).

- The ferrous materials index was down 10.9%, as both of its components decreased (iron ore by 6.4% and iron and steel scrap by 17.8%).

- The non-ferrous metals index declined by 18.0%, as prices for almost all metals fell (the majority of them by a double-digit percentage). Only prices for lead concentrate rose, by 31.4%.

- The mineral fuels index was up 3.8%, due largely to higher prices for crude mineral oil, up 4.6%.

- Increases in the prices for hogs (34.7%), cattle for slaughter (2.2%), fish (6.7%) and shellfish (13.6%) were largely responsible for a 5.3% rise in the animal and animal products index.

Available on CANSIM matrix 1980.

The April 1990 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, $18.20/ $182) will be available towards the end of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Section (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Raw Materials Price Index

(1981 = 100)

Index	Relative Importance	Index April 1990[1]	% change April 1990/ March 1990	% change April 1990/ April 1989
Raw materials total	**100**	**101.6**	**-3.3**	**-0.8**
Mineral fuels	45	88.1	-7.6	3.8
Vegetable products	11	91.3	0.0	-6.3
Animal and animal products	20	118.4	0.2	5.3
Wood products	8	134.0	1.0	1.4
Ferrous materials	2	99.3	-0.3	-10.9
Non-ferrous materials	11	105.3	-2.2	-18.0
Non-metallic minerals	3	133.6	0.1	-1.1
Total excluding mineral fuels	55	112.9	-0.2	-3.3

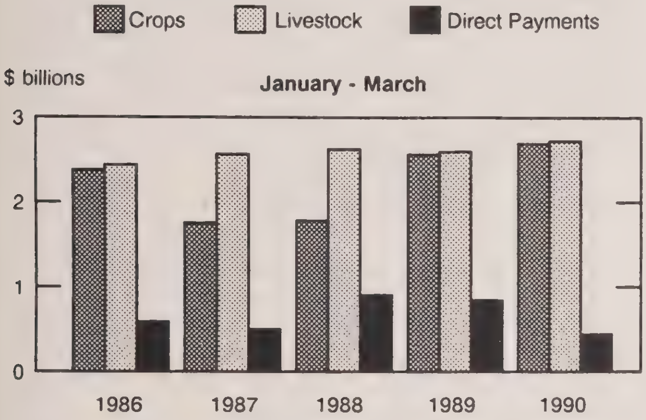
[1] *These indexes are preliminary.*

Farm Cash Receipts

January-March 1990

Farm cash receipts for January-March 1990 dropped 3% from the corresponding period a year earlier, to $5.8 billion. Higher crop and livestock receipts did not offset a 50% drop in direct program payments.

Farm Cash Receipts, Canada



Highlights

Direct Program Payments

Direct program payments dropped 50% to $422 million during the first quarter of 1990. Although a decline was registered in all programs, the drop in payments under crop insurance and the Western Grain Stabilization Act accounted for over two-thirds of the $414 million decline.

- Crop insurance payments dropped 32% to $224 million, compared to the previous five-year average of $199 million. Payments during the first quarter of 1989 reached a record $331 million, as payments were still being made to compensate for the 1988 drought.

- Payments under WGSA followed the historical disbursement pattern and were nil during the first quarter of 1990. As 1989 was the only year in which a payment was made under this program during the first quarter, the lack of payments in the first quarter of 1990 represents a $176 million drop.

Note to Users:

Farm cash receipts measure the gross returns to farmers in current dollars from the sale of all agricultural products except those associated with direct sales between farms in the same province. They also include Canadian Wheat Board and Ontario Wheat Producers' Marketing Board payments, deferred grain receipts and direct payments to farmers from various federal, provincial and municipal programs.

Realized net farm income, which takes into account producers' operating expenses and depreciation charges, is published in Agriculture Economic Statistics (21-603).

Crop Receipts

Crop receipts rose 5% to $2.7 billion. The increase can be attributed to wheat receipts, which almost doubled and more than compensated for a drop in the liquidation of deferred grain receipts, and a decline in canola receipts.

- Wheat receipts reached $582 million, an increase of 96% over the previous year's $296 million level, which was the lowest in nine years. The increase in wheat receipts was due to a 115% rise in marketings, as they returned to more normal levels. The low marketings during the first quarter of 1989 reflected the 1988 drought-reduced production and limited supply available for sale.

- The liquidation in 1990 of receipts for grain sold in 1989 dropped 17% to $507 million. At $610 million, 1989 liquidations were at their highest level since 1985.

- Canola receipts declined to $209 million, due to lower marketings (-16%) and prices (-9%). While prices dropped for all grains and oilseeds, canola and oats were the only two crops for which marketings also declined. In the case of canola, the marketings dropped from a first quarter record in 1989. Lower production in the fall of 1989 contributed to the lowest beginning supply for a crop year over the last five years.

Livestock and Animal Products

Livestock and animal products receipts rose 4% to $2.7 billion, on the strength of higher cattle and hog receipts in the first quarter of 1990. The other major livestock items remained fairly stable, with the exception of turkey receipts, which rose 11%, and egg receipts, which dropped 7%.

- Cattle receipts rose 10% to $938 million, as a result of an 11% increase in marketings. Prices remained relatively unchanged (-1%), as most of the rise in marketings was due to exports of both slaughter and feeder cattle to the United States.

- Receipts for hogs increased 9% to reach $459 million, due entirely to a strengthening of prices (+12%), as marketings fell 3%. Hog prices had reached their lowest point since the second quarter of 1980 during the first quarter of 1989. The price for the first quarter of 1990 is still 6% below the 10-year average for the same period.

- A 10% increase in marketings was primarily responsible for the 11% rise to $123 million in turkey receipts.

- Egg receipts dropped 7%, as prices dropped 4% and marketings 3%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3582 to 3592.

Order the January-March 1990 issue of *Farm Cash Receipts* (21-001, $11/$44), scheduled for release June 11. This publication is also available immediately on ENVOY 100, an electronic messaging service.

For further information on this release, contact Jacqueline LeBlanc-Cooke or Gail-Ann Breese (613-951-8706), Agriculture Division.

Total Cash Receipts from Farming Operations
January-March
(millions of dollars)

	1989	1990	% Change 1990/1989
Newfoundland	13.6	13.6	-0.2
Prince Edward Island	65.3	71.4	9.3
Nova Scotia	76.0	71.8	-5.5
New Brunswick	63.1	64.9	2.8
Quebec	772.2	771.5	-0.1
Ontario	1,372.9	1,305.2	-4.9
Manitoba	585.2	584.3	-0.2
Saskatchewan	1,490.8	1,405.9	-5.7
Alberta	1,287.0	1,249.2	-2.9
British Columbia	275.1	288.1	4.7
Canada	**6,001.2**	**5,825.9**	**-2.9**

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding

Net Farm Income

1989 (Preliminary)

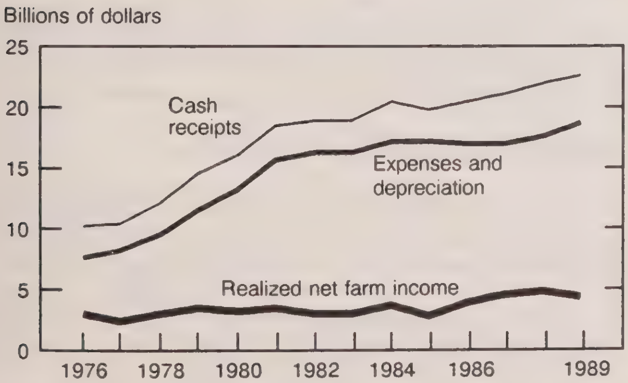
- Total net farm income rose 34% to a record $4.8 billion in 1989, due to rebuilding of farm-held grain stocks.

- Realized net income fell to $4.1 billion, as expenses increased more than receipts.

The record $4.8 billion total net income was the result of higher grain inventories at December 31st and, consequently, a large increase in the value of inventory change. Previously the record was $4.4 billion in 1986. On-farm grain stocks in 1989 returned to normal levels, following the 1988 drought which reduced crop production in Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario. In 1989, total net income in Saskatchewan increased six-fold, Manitoba tripled, and Ontario was up 13%.

Realized net income (which does not account for the value of inventory change) fell 12% from the 1988 record, to $4.1 billion in 1989. If the effect of inflation in the general economy is removed, then realized net income was down 16%. The decrease was primarily due to increased expenses (+6%), which more than offset an increase in cash receipts (+2%). Realized net income fell in the four western provinces, Ontario and Nova Scotia. The remaining provinces showed increases, particularly Prince Edward Island where increased potato receipts caused realized net income to double.

Cash Receipts, Expenses and Depreciation, Realized Net Farm Income, 1976-1989



Note to Users:

The upcoming release of Agriculture Economic Statistics (21-603, June 1990) will contain an experimental production (value-added) account for agriculture. The information will be presented by province from 1981 to 1989.

Farm Cash Receipts

- Farm cash receipts for 1989 rose 2% to $22.5 billion.

- Crop receipts increased for the second consecutive year to $8.4 billion, their highest level since 1984.

- Receipts from livestock operations rose 1% to a record $10.8 billion, while direct program payments dropped 2% to $3.3 billion.

Higher crop receipts were responsible for most of the increase in 1989 total receipts. A rise in Canadian Wheat Board (CWB) payments, liquidation of deferred grain tickets and increased barley receipts offset declines in wheat and oilseed receipts.

CWB payments were responsible for over 74% of the increase in crop receipts, as they rose from $342 million to $633 million in 1989. Higher export prices allowed for larger final payments on the 1987/88 crop (August 1 to July 31) and an interim payment on the 1988/89 crop. Receipts for grain sold in 1988 but deferred and cashed in 1989 were 41% higher than a year earlier, at $610 million.

Barley receipts also contributed significantly to the higher crop receipts. Both higher prices and marketings were responsible for the 34% increase in barley receipts, which reached $683 million in 1989. Barley prices stood at their highest level in four years, primarily due to tight North American feed grain supplies as a result of the 1988 drought.

Wheat receipts, which accounted for about 33% of crop receipts over the 1984 to 1988 period, fell 17% to $2.2 billion. A 16% increase in prices could not offset the 5.7 million tonne (26%) drop in marketings. Drought-reduced production in 1988 lowered the supplies available for delivery in 1989.

Livestock receipts rose 1% to a record high of $10.8 billion. All major livestock and livestock products increased or remained stable relative to the previous year. The livestock items showing significant declines were receipts from fur production and honey.

Increases ranging from 8% to 10% were registered for turkeys, hens and chickens and eggs. Higher prices, due primarily to the rise in the feed cost component in cost-of-production formulas, were responsible for a large part of the higher receipts for the feather industry.

Cash receipts remained relatively unchanged for cattle and calves, and hogs, as higher marketings generally offset lower prices. Dairy products rose marginally (less than 1%), as higher prices more than offset a 3% drop in marketings.

Fur receipts dropped 28% to $42 million, as prices of fox pelts fell 46% and mink pelts 37%, due to over-supply.

Direct program payments dropped to $3.3 billion from their 1988 peak of $3.4 billion. Lower payments to producers under the Western Grain Stabilization Act (WGSA) and the drawing to an end of payments under the Special Canadian Grain Program (SCGP) were responsible for the decline. Partly offsetting these declines were higher crop insurance and tripartite payments and payments under programs established as a result of the 1988 drought.

Farm Operating Expenses and Depreciation Charges

- Farm operating expenses and depreciation charges rose for the second consecutive year (6%) to 18.6 billion.

- Large increases in total machinery expenses, crop and hail insurance premiums, interest expenses and wages contributed most heavily to the rise in 1989 farm expenses.

- Direct rebates to farmers decreased by $58 million to $373 million in 1989.

Farm operating expenses and depreciation charges for 1989 rose by 6%, to a record high of $18.6 billion. This increase follows declines in 1986 and 1987 and a 4% increase in 1988. Increases in 1989 expenses ranged from 4% to 6% in the eastern provinces and from 5% to 9% in the western provinces. If the effect of inflation in the general economy is removed, total farm operating expenses and depreciation charges rose by 2% in 1989.

The largest contributors to the $1.1 billion increase in expenses included total machinery expenses, crop and hail insurance premiums, interest expenses and wages. Total machinery expenses, the largest expense item, rose by 8% in 1989. There were major increases in machinery fuel expenses in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, where there was a combination of higher prices and higher fuel consumption following the return to more normal growing conditions after the 1988 drought. Crop and hail insurance premiums jumped by 55%, due to increased premium rates and increased participation. Interest expenses rose by 5%, as an 11% increase in the average interest rate was partially offset by a decline in average debt outstanding. Wages were 5% above the 1988 level. Commercial feed, the second largest expense item, rose by 3%. Total depreciation was up 3%, as a 12% increase in depreciation on buildings was moderated by a 2% increase in depreciation on machinery.

Direct rebates to farmers decreased by 13% to $373 million, resulting primarily from lower property tax and interest rebates in Ontario and from lower federal fuel rebates in most provinces. Rebates have declined annually since reaching a peak of $518 million in 1986.

Value of Inventory Change

- The value of inventory change was $696 million in 1989, up from the year-earlier level of -$1.1 billion.

The value of inventory change for crops was $730 million, as producer-owned inventories were built up for major grains and oilseeds with the exception of barley, flaxseed, and canola. Stocks which had been severely depleted after the 1988 drought (53% in the case of wheat) were brought up to more normal levels at December 31st, 1989 .

The value of inventory change for livestock and poultry was $69 million, due to an increase in cattle and calf inventories. Hog inventories were down for the first time since 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5678.

Agriculture Economic Statistics – Supplement 1 (21-603, series 90-001, $21/$42) is expected to be released in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jacqueline LeBlanc-Cooke (613-951-8707) or Mark Elward (613-951-2445), Agriculture Division. □

Net Farm Income

	Nfld	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada
						($ millions)					
1988											
Total Cash Receipts	54	206	312	253	3,479	5,664	2,064	4,415	4,408	1,140	**21,995**
Operating Expenses After Rebates	42	155	211	181	2,385	3,992	1,435	2,754	2,862	856	**14,873**
Net Cash Income (1-2)	12	51	101	72	1,094	1,672	629	1,661	1,546	284	**7,122**
Income in Kind	0	3	4	3	60	57	14	22	26	9	**198**
Depreciation Charges	2	18	24	20	276	584	272	688	667	90	**2,641**
Realized Net Income (3+4-5)	10	35	81	56	878	1,145	372	995	905	202	**4,679**
Value of Inventory Change	0	9	0	-10	12	-133	-219	-818	44	23	**-1,092**
Total Net Income (6+7)	10	44	81	46	891	1,012	152	177	948	225	**3,587**
1989											
Total Cash Receipts	58	256	315	272	3,649	5,663	2,102	4,475	4,509	1,164	**22,462**
Operating Expenses After Rebates	45	163	222	190	2,507	4,155	1,540	3,057	3,054	904	**15,837**
Net Cash Income (1-2)	13	93	93	82	1,142	1,508	562	1,417	1,455	260	**6,625**
Income in Kind	0	3	4	3	59	57	14	22	26	8	**197**
Depreciation Charges	2	18	25	20	284	624	281	679	698	93	**2,723**
Realized Net Income (3+4-5)	11	78	72	66	918	941	295	760	783	176	**4,099**
Value of Inventory Change	1	-6	-2	-10	-4	206	139	349	19	5	**696**
Total Net Income (6+7)	12	72	70	55	913	1,147	434	1,109	802	180	**4,795**

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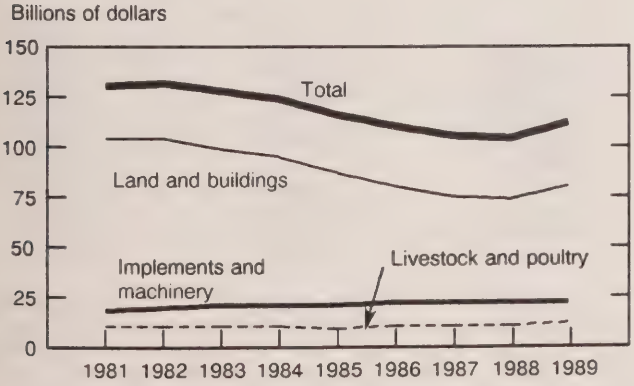
Farm Capital Value

July 1, 1989

- Canadian farm capital value increased 7% in 1989 to $111 billion, following six years of declining values.

Value of Farm Capital, July 1, 1981 to 1989 Canada



- The value of land and buildings was up 9% over 1988 levels, driven by rising land values in Ontario.
- Gains in the value of machinery (1%) and livestock (4%) were modest.

The value of farm capital at July 1, 1989 was $111 billion, up $7.4 billion over 1988. This increase ends a downward trend observed throughout most of the 1980s. The growth in the value of farm capital coincides with a 3% decline in the level of agricultural debt, resulting in an overall reduction in farm financial stress.

Eliminating the effects of inflation in the general economy, the real 1989 value of farm capital (in constant 1981 dollars), increased for the first time this decade (2%). From 1981 to 1988, the real value of farm capital declined by an average of 6% per year. Current levels of real farm capital are comparable to values recorded in the mid-1970s.

The increase in farm capital value was led by a 9% rise in the value of **farm land and buildings**, which totalled $79.8 billion in 1989. Land and buildings accounted for 72% of the value of farm capital.

Ontario had the largest increase in the value of land and buildings (21%), due to rising land values in Southwestern and South Central Ontario and perhaps a reflection of the strong economy in Ontario. Moderate increases of 1% to 5% occurred in the Atlantic Provinces and Quebec. In Western Canada, land and building values increased by 6% in Manitoba, 11% in Alberta, and 4% in British Columbia, but were unchanged in Saskatchewan.

In 1989, the value of **implements and machinery**, at $21.0 billion, rose 1%, due to an increase in the value of autos and trucks. The value of all other machinery, which represents 78% of the total value of implements and machinery, remained unchanged in 1989. Increased investment in farm machinery was offset by the capital which was retired, resulting in no change in capital value.

The value of **livestock** increased 4% to $10 billion in 1989. Capital value of cattle and calves rose 4% in 1989 due to a 3% increase in the value per head, while the value of hogs remained unchanged.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 249-259 and 5631.

Agriculture Economic Statistics - Supplement 1 (21-603E, series 90-001, $21/$42) is expected to be released in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact May Holmes (613-951-2442) or Mark Elward (613-951-2445), Agriculture Division.

Current Values of Farm Capital
July 1

	Livestock and Poultry	Land and Buildings	Implements and Machinery	Total
		($ thousands)		
1988				
Newfoundland	14,933	81,233	15,279	111,445
Prince Edward Island	77,868	481,744	169,132	728,744
Nova Scotia	129,064	651,247	187,689	968,000
New Brunswick	93,141	475,778	181,238	750,157
Quebec	1,514,928	6,034,833	2,174,103	9,723,864
Ontario	2,130,326	18,636,840	3,697,607	24,464,773
Manitoba	816,514	5,633,511	2,281,965	8,731,990
Saskatchewan	1,453,559	17,109,733	5,964,734	24,528,026
Alberta	2,868,235	19,302,672	5,408,932	27,579,839
British Columbia	588,964	4,593,808	696,453	5,879,225
Canada	**9,687,532**	**73,001,399**	**20,777,132**	**103,466,063**
1989				
Newfoundland	15,153	82,695	15,239	113,087
Prince Edward Island	78,540	506,795	166,796	752,131
Nova Scotia	130,961	675,343	190,286	996,590
New Brunswick	95,441	478,633	177,762	751,836
Quebec	1,594,739	6,227,948	2,226,370	10,049,057
Ontario	2,146,539	22,625,124	3,751,134	28,522,797
Manitoba	861,305	5,971,522	2,345,278	9,178,105
Saskatchewan	1,544,461	17,126,843	5,849,667	24,520,971
Alberta	2,974,685	21,329,453	5,592,942	29,897,080
British Columbia	602,287	4,754,591	714,082	6,070,960
Canada	**10,044,111**	**79,778,947**	**21,029,556**	**110,852,614**

■

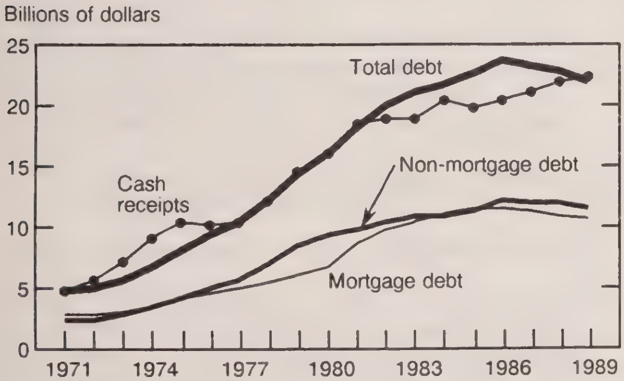
Farm Debt Outstanding

December 31, 1989 (Preliminary)

- Canadian farm debt, at $22 billion, dropped 3% in 1989 and is now $1.6 billion below the 1986 peak.
- Decreases in advance program payments and in debt outstanding to federal government agencies and to Saskatchewan's Production Loan Program account for much of the drop in farm debt.
- For the first time since 1981, debt outstanding was below farm cash receipts.

At $22 billion, Canadian farm debt outstanding at December 31, 1989 was $1.6 billion, 7% below the 1986 record high of $23.6 billion. The 3% decline from 1988 continues a trend towards lower levels of farm debt. Throughout the 1970s and the first half of the 1980s, debt trended towards higher levels. The turnaround from rising levels of debt is partially the result of increased caution on the part of both farmers and lenders.

Farm Debt Outstanding at December 31
Canada



> ***Note to Users:***
>
> *Changes to this preliminary data should be expected when the data are finalized in November 1990.*

Three major factors contributed to the fall in debt. Few advances were made under the Prairie Advance Payments Act, as advances were held pending legislation which was announced December 18, 1989. This had the effect of lowering debt outstanding at December 31, 1989 by $346 million. Secondly, the amounts owed to federal government agencies (principally the Farm Credit Corporation) decreased $333 million, to only $3.8 billion in 1989. The third factor affected only Saskatchewan. Amounts outstanding to the Agriculture Credit Corporation of Saskatchewan's Production Loan Program decreased by $194 million.

The overall decrease in debt followed a year in which Canadian realized net farm income fell 12% and total net farm income (which accounts for the value of inventory change) jumped 34% to a record high. Farm capital values increased in 1989 following several years of decline.

When compared to farm cash receipts over time (see graph), it can be seen that debt outstanding trended below total cash receipts during the early 1970s; was similar in the late 1970s; and was much higher up until 1988. As a result of rising cash receipts and falling debt, the level of debt is below cash receipts for the first time since 1981.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5678.

Agriculture Economic Statistics – Supplement 1 (21-603, series 90-001, $21/$42) is expected to be released in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Mark Elward (613-951-2445) or May Holmes (613-951-2442), Agriculture Division. □

Farm Debt Outstanding at December 31

	1987	1988	1989	1989/1988
		($ millions)		%
Chartered Banks	8,680	8,665	8,762	1.1
Federal Gov't. Agencies	4,552	4,148	3,815	-8.0
Provincial Gov't. Agencies	3,865	3,691	3,534	-4.3
Credit Unions	2,537	2,656	2,665	0.3
Insurance, Trust and Loan Cos.	95	129	133	3.1
Private Indiv. and Others	2,986	3,027	3,018	-0.3
Advance Payments Programs	473	411	66	-83.9
Canada Total	**23,188**	**22,726**	**21,997**	**-3.2**

■

Construction in Canada 1990

Intended capital expenditures on new construction in Canada are expected to reach $90.6 billion in 1990, up 5.9% over the latest estimate for 1989.

> ***Note to Users***
>
> *These data by type of structure for construction supplement the construction data in Private and Public Investment in Canada, Intentions 1990 (61-205), which was released in the DAILY and on CANSIM on March 7, 1990.*

Highlights

Building Structures

- Total expenditures on new building construction are expected to rise by 3.2% ($2.0 billion) in 1990. This anticipated increase is due in large part to increases in residential building ($1.4 billion, 3.6%) and in institutional buildings ($0.5 billion, 12.2%). The overall increase is somewhat moderated by an expected decrease in industrial buildings (-9.4%).

- Growth in residential construction will be led by an increase in other residential construction ($1.8 billion or 10.7%), which represents estimates for alterations and improvements to existing housing. In contrast, there is an anticipated decline of $594 million (-3.8%) in the construction of new single-detached homes.

Engineering Structures

- Expenditures on new engineering construction are expected to increase by 12.8% ($3.0 billion), as the result of anticipated increases in new construction for gas and oil facilities ($1.5 billion, 28.4%), electric power facilities ($911 million, 19.0%), waterworks and sewage ($304 million, 13.2%) and marine construction ($146 million, 35.5%).

- The anticipated increase in gas and oil facilities will be largely fueled by an increase of $753 million (24.7%) in oil and gas wells, a $343 million (33.0%) increase in gas pipelines and a $318 million (59.8%) advance in oil refineries.

- Planned expenditure increases in electric power construction will be driven almost exclusively by a 34.8% ($858 million) increase in electric power generating plants.

Provincial Detail

Building Structures

- All provinces, with the exception of Quebec (-$298 million), New Brunswick (-$45 million), and Nova Scotia (-$3 million) will take part in the expected increase in new construction for building structures in 1990. British Columbia is projected to show the largest increase ($1,304 million, 16.6%), due to an anticipated $939 million gain in residential construction.

Engineering Structures

- A decline of $65 million in British Columbia is expected to be the only decrease for new construction in engineering structures. All other provinces, with the exception of Prince Edward Island (12.1%) and Ontario (4.9%), exceed the national average increase of 12.8%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2849, 2850, 2855-2857, 3721-3774.

Construction in Canada, 1988-1990 (64-201, $37) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact John Foley (613-951-2591) or Jesus Dominguez (613-951-9816), Capital Expenditures Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division.

Total Value of Construction Work Purchased – New and Repair by Type of Structure, Canada
1988-1990[1,2]
millions of dollars

Type of Structure	1988			1989			1990		
	New	Repair	Total	New	Repair	Total	New	Repair	Total
Construction – Total	**77,353**	**13,518**	**90,871**	**85,528**	**14,537**	**100,066**	**90,554**	**15,433**	**105,987**
Building Construction – Total	**55,046**	**8,839**	**63,885**	**61,763**	**9,513**	**71,276**	**63,739**	**10,156**	**73,895**
Residential	34,917	4,019	38,936	38,682	4,440	43,122	40,058	4,906	44,963
Industrial	2,887	955	3,842	3,305	959	4,264	2,995	1,006	4,001
Commercial	12,034	2,082	14,116	13,934	2,220	16,154	13,886	2,290	16,175
Institutional	3,374	1,166	4,540	3,733	1,222	4,954	4,187	1,253	5,441
Other building construction	1,835	617	2,452	2,109	672	2,781	2,613	702	3,315
Engineering Construction – Total	**22,307**	**4,679**	**26,986**	**23,766**	**5,024**	**28,790**	**26,816**	**5,277**	**32,093**
Marine construction	407	96	504	412	111	523	559	118	677
Road, highway and airport runways	4,258	1,463	5,721	4,753	1,574	6,327	4,852	1,617	6,469
Waterworks and sewage systems	2,106	371	2,477	2,308	434	2,742	2,612	457	3,069
Dams and irrigation	348	50	398	438	54	492	504	56	560
Electric power construction	3,740	458	4,198	4,792	498	5,290	5,703	546	6,249
Railway, telephone and telegram	2,012	1,078	3,090	2,186	1,108	3,294	2,258	1,118	3,376
Gas and oil facilities	6,648	640	7,288	5,313	693	6,006	6,820	777	7,597
Other engineering construction	2,788	523	3,311	3,563	553	4,116	3,509	588	4,097

1 *Actual expenditures 1988, preliminary actual 1989, intentions 1990.*
2 *In the Statistics Canada report Private and Public Investment in Canada, the total value of construction work purchased is given as $90,869.7 million for 1988, $100,063.8 million for 1989 and $105,986.1 million for 1990.*

***Note**: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.* ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots)

Week Ending May 26, 1990

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending May 26, 1990 totalled 298 183 tonnes, an increase of 0.7% over the preceding week's total of 296 125 tonnes, but down 2.4% from the year-earlier level of 305 438 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1990 was 5 823 782 tonnes, a decrease of 10.8% from 6 530 509 tonnes for the same period in 1989.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Deliveries of Major Grains

March 1990

Producer deliveries of major grains by prairie farmers showed a decrease from March 1989, except in the case of wheat and durum where marketings increased significantly.

Deliveries for March 1989 and March 1990 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

	1989	1990
• Wheat (excluding durum)	767.1	989.9
• Durum wheat	70.9	200.1
• **Total wheat**	**838.0**	**1190.0**
• Oats	111.2	66.5
• Barley	557.0	402.7
• Rye	16.1	22.6
• Flaxseed	36.4	31.4
• Canola	541.5	272.8
• **Total**	**2100.2**	**1986.0**

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The March 1990 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.10/$131) is scheduled for release in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact Anthony Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division. ■

Major Appliances

April 1990

Domestic sales of major appliances by Canadian manufacturers decreased to 157,888 units in April 1990, down 21.4% from 200,771 units in March 1990 and down 20.7% from the 199,201 units sold in the same month of 1989.

Year-to-date domestic sales from January to April 1990 amounted to 685,411 units, a 7.5% decrease from 740,917 units for the same period of 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 65, 66 and 122 (series 30).

The April 1990 issue of *Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances* (43-010, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

Gypsum Products

April 1990

Manufacturers shipped 19 802 thousand square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in April 1990, down 12.7% from the 22 687 thousand square metres shipped in April 1989 and down 20.5% from the 24 902 thousand square metres shipped in March 1990.

Year-to-date shipments were 86 685 thousand square metres, a decrease of 6.8% from the January to April 1989 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).

The April 1990 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Marine Transport Statistics for Canadian Ports: Domestic and International Shipping

January-June 1989

Shipping activity at Canadian ports in the first half of 1989 posted a 2.9% decrease from year-earlier levels. Tonnage handled at Canadian ports totalled 174.2 million tonnes for the period January-June 1989, compared to 179.4 million tonnes for the first six months of 1988. Lower grain shipments affected a number of key Canadian ports, including Thunder Bay domestically, and Vancouver on the international side. Forest products and gasoline were among the commodities which posted tonnage increases. Vancouver remains the country's busiest port in terms of overall traffic. Montreal posted a slight decline in tonnage, although the majority of container traffic for the first half of 1989 moved through this St. Lawrence River port.

This marks the first time in recent years that Statistics Canada has published sub-annual statistics on port activity. Customized tabulations can be obtained for the entire first half, or by quarter.

Annual statistics for 1989 will appear in the publication *Shipping in Canada* (54-205, $41), which will be available later this year. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Andrea Mathieson (613 951-0291), Marine Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Direct Program Payments in Agriculture

1989

Net direct payments received by agricultural producers in 1989 were $3.0 billion, an 11% decline from 1988. The decrease reflected a $100 million drop in payments made to producers and a $254 million increase in premiums paid by producers.

The direct program payments series includes data on gross payments, producers paid premiums, rebates and net payments by program and province.

Agriculture Economic Statistics Supplement 1 (21-603E, Series 90-001, $21/$42) is scheduled for release in June.

For further information in this release, contact Jacqueline LeBlanc-Cooke or Mark Elward (613-951-8706), Agriculture Division. ■

Annual Production of Poultry and Eggs

1989

The production, disposition and farm value by province for turkey meat, chicken meat, stewing hen and eggs are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1139, 1140, 1141, 1144.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-2549), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture. ■

Processed Fruits And Vegetables

December 1989

Data on processed fruits and vegetables for December 1989 are now available.

The publication *Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables- Monthly* (32-011, $5/$50) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Construction Price Indexes (1986 = 100)

Highway Construction Price Indexes are now available on a 1986 = 100 basis.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2039.

For further information on the Highway Construction Price Indexes, contact Marie St-Amour (613-951-3374), Prices Division.

Selected Financial Indexes are now available on a 1986 = 100 basis.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2031.

Indexes of Average Hourly Earnings, Excluding Overtime, in Building Construction are now available on a 1986 = 100 basis.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2040 and 2041.

For further information on the Selected Financial Indexes and the Indexes of Average Hourly Earnings, Excluding Overtime, in Building Construction, contact Elvira Marinelli (613-951-3376), Prices Division.

The first quarter 1990 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in July. See "How to Order Publications". ■

Electric Power Selling Price Indexes

January-April 1990

Electric Power Selling Price Indexes (1981 = 100) are now available for the period January to April 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1979.

The April 1990 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, $18.20/$182) will be available at the end of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, January 1990.
Catalogue number 46-002
(Canada $5.60/$56.00; United States: US$6.70/$67.00; Other Countries US$7.80/$78.00).

Communications Service Bulletin, Vol. 20, No. 5: **Broadcasting Statistics - Radio and Television (Excluding CBC)**, 1989.
Catalogue number 56-001
(Canada: $8.20/$49.00; United States: US$9.85/US$59.00; Other Countries: US$11.50/US$69.00).

Retail Trade, February 1990.
Catalogue number 63-005
(Canada $14.40/$144.00; United States: US$17.30/$173.00; Other Countries US$20.20/$202.00).

Canada's International Investment Position, 1987.
Catalogue number 67-202
(Canada: $37.00; United States: US$44.00; Other Countries: US$52.00).

Employment, Earnings and Hours, February 1990.
Catalogue number 72-002
(Canada: $38.50/$385.00; United States: US$46.20/US$462.00; Other Countries: US$53.90/US$539.00).

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: JUNE 1990

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
June		
4-8	**Monthly Survey of Manufacturing**	March 1990
6	**Help-wanted Index**	May 1990
8	**Labour Force Survey**	May 1990
8	**Travel Between Canada and Other Countries**	April 1990
8-13	**Canadian Composite Leading Indicator**	March 1990
11	**New Housing Price Index**	April 1990
11	**Farm Product Price Index**	April 1990
11	**Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area**	April 1990
11	**New Motor Vehicle Sales**	April 1990
15	**The Consumer Price Index**	May 1990
15	**Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade**	April 1990
20	**National Income and Expenditure Accounts (GDP)**	First Quarter 1990
20	**Balance of International Payments**	First Quarter 1990
20	**Financial Flow Accounts**	First Quarter 1990
20	**Monthly Survey of Manufacturing**	April 1990
21	**Retail Trade**	April 1990
22	**Department Store Sales and Stocks**	April 1990
22	**Financial Institutions: Financial Statistics**	First Quarter 1990
22-27	**Wholesale Trade**	April 1990
25-28	**Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing**	First Quarter 1990
26	**Security Transactions with Non-residents**	April 1990
26	**Building Permits**	April 1990
27	**Unemployment Insurance Statistics**	April 1990
28	**Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics**	First Quarter 1990 (Final Data)
28	**Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry**	April 1990
29	**Industrial Product Price Index**	May 1990
29	**Raw Materials Price Index**	May 1990
29	**Employment, Earnings and Hours**	April 1990
29	**Sales of Refined Petroleum Products**	May 1990
29	**Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas**	March 1990
29	**Field Crop Reporting Series: No. 4, Preliminary Estimates of Principal Field Crop Area, Canada**	

The July 1990 release schedule will be published on June 29, 1990. **Users note:** This schedule can be retrieved from CANSIM by the command DATES. Contact Greg Thomson (613-951-1116), Communications Division.

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, June 1, 1990 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

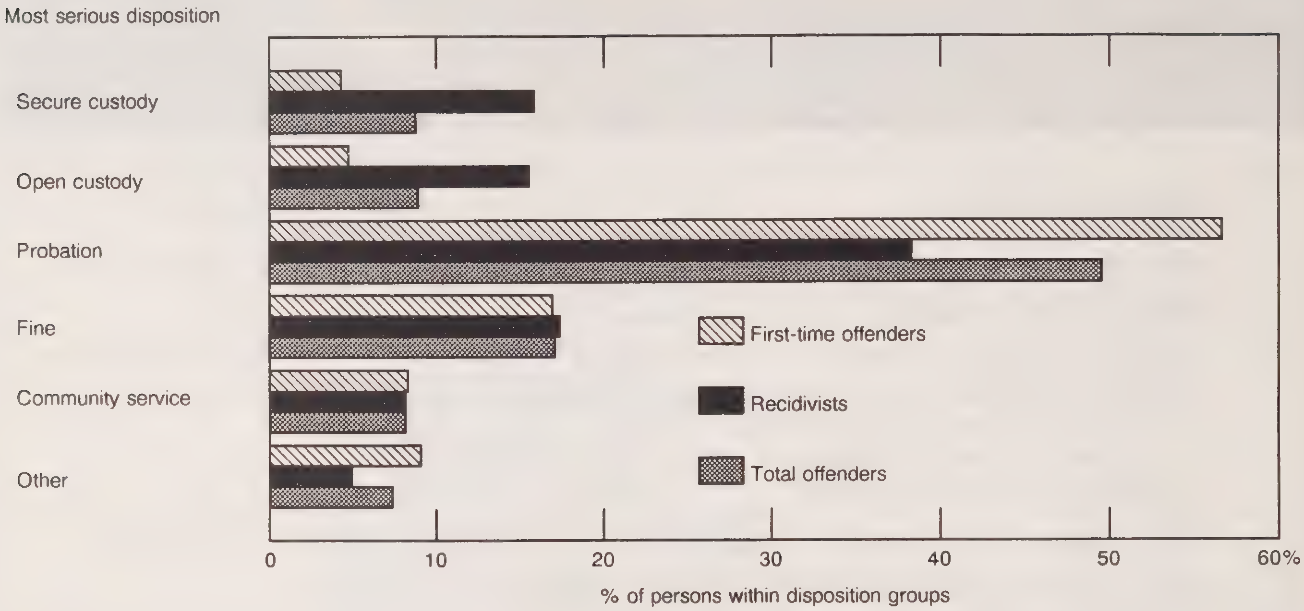
DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

INDEX TO DATA RELEASES: May 1990

MAJOR RELEASE

First-Time Offenders and Recidivists, 1988-89, by Most Serious Disposition



Note: The data exclude N.S., Ont. and N.W.T.
The most serious disposition is the most significant disposition for the person.

Recidivists in Youth Court: An Examination of Repeat Young Offenders Convicted
1988-89

The purpose of this report is to present a profile of recidivists appearing before Youth Court in one fiscal year. A recidivist is defined as a repeat offender – a young person found guilty of a federal statute offence in Youth Court in 1988-89, and who has received a prior sentence since the Young Offenders Act was implemented in 1984. The data were extracted from the Youth Court Survey charge file for the years 1984-85 to 1988-89. (Court data from Nova Scotia, Ontario and the Northwest Territories are not included in this analysis.)

Highlights

Males represented 88% of recidivists and 83% of first-time offenders. The recidivists had a median age of 14 years at the time of their first conviction, 15 years at the second conviction and 16 years at the third and successive conviction(s).

Recidivists were about three times more likely than first-time offenders to be ordered to serve secure custody or open custody dispositions as the most serious disposition. Thirty-one percent of recidivists were ordered to serve a secure custody or open custody disposition, compared to roughly 9% of first-time offenders. Recidivists are also less likely than first-time offenders to be ordered to serve probation (see figure above).

As the number of convictions increased, recidivists were more likely to receive terms of secure or open custody and less likely to receive probation. At first conviction, the recidivist had a two-in-three chance of receiving a probation order as the most serious disposition; however, by fourth conviction, the chance had declined to one-in-three. By fourth conviction, the young offender had a two-in-five chance of being ordered to secure or open custody, a much higher likelihood than with fewer convictions. The majority of recidivists ordered harsher penalties were 16 or 17 years old.

This *Juristat Bulletin* is the third in a series prepared by the Youth Justice Program of the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. The Youth Court Survey (YCS) generates statistical information on three types of counts: charges, cases and persons. The YCS is intended to be a census of Criminal Code and other federal statute charges heard in youth courts in provinces and territories participating in this survey. Data collected by the YCS must be interpreted as indicative rather than definite measures of volume and person characteristics.

Data from the *Juristat Bulletin*, Vol. 10, No. 8 (85-002, $3.90/$78), *Recidivists in Youth Court: An Examination of Repeat Young Offenders Convicted in 1988-89* is now available (the publication will be released June 4 at 10 a.m.). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Oil Pipeline Transport
March 1990

Highlights

- In March, net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into Canadian pipelines increased 5.0% from the same period last year to 15 269 203 cubic metres (m^3). Year-to-date receipts, now at 43 261 689 m^3, are up 1.4% over 1989.

- Pipeline exports of crude oil decreased 8.4% compared to March 1989, while pipeline imports rose 78.0% for the same period. On a cumulative basis, exports in 1990 were down 11.6% from 1989 levels, while imports were up 53.0%.

- Deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries this month rose 11.4% over 1989, while deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products increased 11.1%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The March 1990 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, $10/$100) will be available the second week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact G. O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Blow-moulded Plastic Bottles
First Quarter 1990

Figures for the first quarter of 1990 for blow-moulded plastic bottles are now available.

Production and Shipments of Blow-moulded Plastic Bottles (47-006, $6.75/$27) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Cane and Beet Sugar Industry
1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the cane and beet sugar industry (SIC 1081) totalled $516.2 million, down 0.2% from $517.3 million in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5393.

These data will be published in *Food Industries* (32-250, $35) at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Other Paper Industries
1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the other paper industries (SIC 2719) totalled $2,657.9 million, up 19.2% over $2,230.2 million in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5487.

These data will be published in *Paper and Allied Products Industries* (36-250, $35) at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Hydraulic Cement Industry
1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the hydraulic cement industry (SIC 3521) totalled $1,025.6 million, up 4.6% over $980.2 million in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6851.

These data will be published in *Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries* (44-250, $35) at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Karnail Singh Gill (613-951-3520), Industry Division. ■

Chemical Fertilizer and Fertilizer Materials Industry

1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the chemical fertilizer and fertilizer materials industry (SIC 3721) totalled $847.1 million, down 10.0% from $940.9 million in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6872.

These data will be publised in *Chemical and Chemical Products Industries* (46-250, $35). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The Dairy Review, March 1990.
Catalogue number 23-001
(Canada: $12.20/$122.00; United States: US$14.60/$146.00; Other Countries: US$17.10/$171.00).

Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, April 1990.
Catalogue number 32-024
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/$70.00).

Quarterly Shipments of Office Furniture Products, Quarter Ended March 31, 1990.
Catalogue number 35-006
(Canada: $6.75/$27.00; United States: US$8.00/$32.00; Other Countries: US$9.50/$38.00).

Rigid Insulating Board (Wood Fibre Products), April 1990.
Catalogue number 36-002
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/$70.00).

Gypsum Products, April 1990.
Catalogue number 44-003
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/$70.00).

Juristat Bulletin, Vol. 10, No. 8, **Recidivists in Youth Court: An Examination of Repeat Young Offenders Convicted** in 1988-89.
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada $3.90/$78.00; United States: US$4.70/$94.00; Other Countries US$5.45/$109.00).
– Available June 4, 1990 at 10 a.m. –

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The Daily

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Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

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May 1990

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Air Charter Statistics	Fourth Quarter 1989	May 4, 1990
Apples and Apple Products, Pack of	1988	May 22, 1990
Appliances, Specified Domestic Electrical	March 1990	May 9, 1990
Appliances, Major	April 1990	May 31, 1990
Asphalt Roofing	March 1990	May 3, 1990
	April 1990	May 29, 1990
Assets, New Measures of Fixed	1970-1989	May 10, 1990
Atlantic Canada, Industry Financial Indicators	1987-1988	May 24, 1990
Aviation, Canadian Civil	1988	May 17, 1990
Aviation Statistics, Canadian Civil	March 1990	May 25, 1990
Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin	February 1990	May 16, 1990
Beans, Green and Wax, Pack of Processed	1989	May 10, 1990
Book Publishing and Exclusive Agents Survey	1988-89	May 4, 1990
Building Permits	February 1990	May 2, 1990
	March 1990	May 25, 1990
Bus Passenger and Transit Statistics Urban	March 1990	May 9, 1990
Business Conditions Survey, Quarterly Canadian Manufacturing Industries	April 1990	May 3, 1990
Cable Television	1989	May 16, 1990
Capital Expenditures on Machinery and Equipment by Type of Assets	1988	May 9, 1990
Cement	March 1990	May 3, 1990
Cheese, Process and Instant Skim Milk Powder	April 1990	May 29, 1990

Index to Data Releases, May 1990

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Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, Industrial	March 1990	May 10, 1990
Chewing Gum Industry	1988, Annual Survey of Manufactures	May 11, 1990
Cocoa and Tea, Coffee	March 1990	May 18, 1990
Coffee and Cocoa, Tea	March 1990	May 18, 1990
Construction Building Materials Price Index: Non-residential	March 1990	May 14, 1990
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Construction Union Wage Rate Index	March 1990	May 10, 1990
Construction Price Indexes, Non-residential Building	First Quarter 1990	May 15, 1990
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Consumer Price Index	April 1990	May 18, 1990
Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act: Part 1 – Corporations	1987	May 22, 1990
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Culture, Government Expenditures on	1988-1989	May 30, 1990
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Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	March 1990	May 16, 1990
Drugs, The Supply of Illicit – Juristat	February 1990	May 7, 1990
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Eggs and Poultry, Annual Production of	1989	May 31, 1990
Electric Power Selling Price Indexes	January-April 1990	May 31, 1990
Electric Power Statistics	February 1990	May 1, 1990
Electric Storage Batteries	March 1990	May 9, 1990
Electric Lamps	March 1990	May 22, 1990
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Employment, Provincial and Territorial, Government	September 1989	May 14, 1990
Employment, Local Government	September 1989	May 15, 1990
Equipment and Machinery Index	First Quarter 1990	May 17, 1990
Export and Import Price Indexes	March 1990	May 17, 1990

Index to Data Releases, May 1990

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
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	March 1990	May 24, 1990
Farm Income, Net	1989	May 31, 1990
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Farm Capital Value	July 1, 1990	May 31, 1990
Farm Input Price Index (FIPI)	First Quarter 1990	May 8, 1990
Farm Debt Outstanding	December 31, 1990	May 31, 1990
Fats and Oils	March 1990	May 16, 1990
Ferro-alloys Industry	1988, Annual Survey of Manufactures	May 11, 1990
Fiberboard, Particleboard and Waferboard	March 1990	May 15, 1990
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Fruit and Vegetable Production	May 1990	May 11, 1990
Fruits and Vegetables, Processed	December 1989	May 31, 1990
Furniture Products, Shipments of Office	First Quarter 1990	May 25, 1990
Grains, Deliveries of Major	March 1990	May 31, 1990
General Social Survey: Personal Risk and Criminal Victimizations	1988	May 28, 1990
Government Long-term Debt, Local	April 1990	May 29, 1990
Government Employment, Provincial and Territorial	September 1989	May 14, 1990
Government Employment, Local	September 1989	May 15, 1990
Government Employment, Provincial and Territorial	December 1989	May 28, 1990
Government Finance, Federal – Financial Management System Basis	1989/90 and 1990/91 Estimates	May 17, 1990
Governments, Short-term Debt of Local	March 1990	May 15, 1990
Grain Marketing Situation Report	April 1990	May 30, 1990
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Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	March 1990	May 31, 1990
Gypsum Products	March 1990	May 3, 1990
	April 1990	May 31, 1990
Health Indicators Database	1989	May 23, 1990
Heating Products, Shipments of Solid Fuel-burning	First Quarter 1990	May 3, 1990
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Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based)	March 1990	May 23, 1990

Index to Data Releases, May 1990

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Income, Estimates of Labour	February 1990	May 9, 1990
Industrial Corporations Financial Statistics	First Quarter 1990	May 29, 1990
Industrial Product Price Index	April 1990	May 31, 1990
Investment Position, Canada's International	Year-ends 1985-89	May 28, 1990
Jurisat Bulletin: The Supply of Illicit Drugs in Canada	1988	May 4, 1990
Labour and Income, Perspectives on	Summer 1990	May 29, 1990
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Perspectives on Labour and Income – Canada's International Competitiveness	1981-1988	May 29, 1990
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Plastic Film and Bags	First Quarter 1990	May 17, 1990
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Poultry and Eggs, Annual Production of	1989	May 31, 1990

Index to Data Releases, May 1990

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
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Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics	March 1990	May 11, 1990
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	Seven-day Period Ending April 21, 1990	May 9, 1990
	Nine-day Period Ending April 30, 1990	May 17, 1990
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	Week Ending May 5, 1990	May 10, 1990
	Week Ending May 12, 1990	May 17, 1990
	Week Ending May 19, 1990	May 25, 1990
	Week Ending May 26, 1990	May 31, 1990
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Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products	March 1990	May 9, 1990
Sugar Sales	April 1990	May 9, 1990
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Telephone Statistics	March 1990	May 18, 1990
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Index to Data Releases, May 1990

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
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Truck Use Survey (Private Trucking)	1988	May 11, 1990
Unemployment Insurance Statistics	March 1990	May 30, 1990
Vegetable Oil Mills (Except Corn Oil) Industry	1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures	May 25, 1990
Vegetable and Fruit Production	May 1990	May 11, 1990
Vegetables and Fruits, Processed	December 1989	May 31, 1990
Waferboard and Fiberboard, Particleboard	March 1990	May 15, 1990
Wholesale Trade	February 1990	May 2, 1990
	March 1990	May 29, 1990
Woman: Barriers to Advancement in the Public Services	June 1989	May 4, 1990
Wool Production and Supply	1989	May 18, 1990

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, June 4, 1990 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Retail Trade
1987

Highlights

- Total annual retail trade increased 10.1% over the 1986 level, to an estimated $169.9 billion in 1987.
- The number of retail outlets increased by nearly 4,000 to approximately 225,000 stores.
- All provinces and territories registered sales increases in 1987, ranging from 12.6% in Ontario and Quebec to 3.3% in Manitoba and Alberta.

The 1987 edition of *Annual Retail Trade* provides comprehensive coverage of the retail sector in Canada. In this publication, data from Statistics Canada's annual surveys of larger firms are supplemented with statistics on smaller retail businesses provided with the cooperation of Revenue Canada (Taxation). Coverage includes all businesses with sales over $25,000, except for non-store retailing such as direct selling.

Note to Users:

Tabulations for 1987 include:

- The number of retail locations (stores) and sales for Canada, by province and industry group (3-digit SIC).
- The number of retail locations, sales and selected financial ratios, Canada, by industry class (4-digit SIC).

In addition to the published data, special tabulations may be available on a cost recovery basis.

The 1987 issue of *Annual Retail Trade* (63-223, $22) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact David Roeske (613-951-9236), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Wholesale Trade
1987

Preliminary results for 1987 indicate that the total volume of trade (net sales and receipts plus the value of goods handled on a commission basis) transacted by firms in the wholesale trade sector amounted to $257.7 billion, an increase of 9.4% over the revised $235.6 billion reported for 1986. Wholesale merchants accounted for $220.0 billion, or 85.4% of the total volume of trade, while agents and brokers (the other segment of the wholesale trade sector) accounted for $37.7 billion (14.6%).

Net sales and receipts, the main component of volume of trade, totalled $209.9 billion in 1987, an increase of 10.5% over the $190.0 billion reported in 1986. The value of goods handled on a commission basis accounted for the remaining $47.8 billion, an increase of 4.8% over the $45.6 billion reported in 1986. Year-end inventories rose 7.9% over the previous year's level of $24.7 billion, to $26.6 billion for 1987.

The 1987 *Wholesale Trade Statistics* publication presents detailed information for merchants, and agents and brokers at the establishment and location levels for Canada and the provinces based on the 1970 Standard Industrial Classification. The publication (63-226, $34) will be available the third week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Douglas Watson (613-951-3550) or Gilles Simard (613-951-3541), Wholesale Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Microdata Tapes on Incomes of Households, Families and Individuals
1988

Microdata tapes containing information on the 1988 income of households, economic families, census families and individuals are now available. A "key file" is also available which allows the user greater flexibility in the creation of analytical variables and units of analysis. Each file costs $900.

In addition to income by source such as earnings, investment income and government transfer payments, the files contain personal, family and labour-related characteristics such as age, sex, education, family relationship, occupation and labour force status. The household file includes information on housing characteristics and household facilities and equipment.

The income data were collected as part of the 1989 Survey of Consumer Finances. The housing facilities and equipment data were collected by the 1989 Household Facilities and Equipment Survey. Both surveys are conducted every spring as a supplement to the Labour Force Survey. The households file contains approximately 30,000 records, the economic family file about 38,000 records, the census family file 40,000 records, the individual file 75,000 records and the key file 98,000 records. These tapes have been carefully reviewed to ensure that they do not contain information that would allow identification of specific households, families or individuals.

For further information on this release, contact the Income and Housing Surveys Section (613-951-9775), Household Surveys Division. Facsimile Number (613-951-0562). ■

Railway Carloadings
Seven-day Period Ending May 21, 1990

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week ending May 21, 1990 totalled 4.6 million tonnes, a decrease of 6.8% from the same period last year.

Piggyback traffic decreased 8.3% and the number of cars loaded decreased 9.3% from the same period last year.

The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 3.8% higher than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1989 figures and 1990 cumulative data have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Cement
April 1990

Canadian manufacturers shipped 867 755 tonnes of cement in April 1990, a decrease of 4.8% from the 911 286 tonnes shipped a year earlier, but an increase of 13.1% over the 767 211 tonnes shipped in March 1990.

January-to-April 1990 shipments reached 2 648 144 tonnes, up 1.8% over the 2 601 033 tonnes shipped during the same period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 35).

The April 1990 issue of *Cement* (44-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins
April 1990

Canadian chemical firms produced 128 919 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in April 1990, an increase of 24.6% over the 103 435[r] tonnes produced in April 1989.

January-to-April 1990 production totalled 513 554 tonnes, up 10.6% over 464 332[r] tonnes produced during the same period in 1989.

Data are also available on Canadian production of three other types of synthetic resins and 24 industrial chemicals for April 1990, April 1989 and corresponding cumulative figures.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The April 1990 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, $5.60/$56) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Coal and Coke Statistics

March 1990

Canadian production of coal totalled 6 087 kilotonnes in March 1990, down 4.0% from the corresponding month last year. The year-to-date production figure stands at 17 782 kilotonnes, down 0.4%.

Exports in March rose 17.3% over the level in March 1989, to 3 369 kilotonnes. At the same time, imports fell 30.1% to 336 kilotonnes. Cumulative figures for the year show exports of 7 883 kilotonnes, 11.7% below last year's level.

Coke production decreased to 381 kilotonnes, a difference of 0.6% from March 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The March 1990 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, $10/$100) will be available the second week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Electric Power Statistics

March 1990

Net generation of electric energy in Canada in March 1990 decreased to 41 602 gigawatt hours (GWh), down 7.1% from the corresponding month last year. Exports decreased 46.2% to 789 GWh, while imports climbed from 1 010 GWh to 2 304 GWh.

Year-to-date figures show net generation at 129 174 GWh, down 6.1% from the previous year's period. Exports, at 2 738 GWh, were down 51.1%, while imports, at 6 014 GWh, were up 177.7%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The March 1990 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, $10/$100) will be available the second week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances, April 1990.
Catalogue number 43-010
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/$70.00).

Asphalt Roofing, April 1990.
Catalogue number 45-001
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/$70.00).

Railway Carloadings, April 1990.
Catalogue number 52-001
(Canada: $8.30/$83.00; United States: US$10.00/$100.00; Other Countries: US$11.60/$116.00).

Farm Input Price Index, First Quarter 1990.
Catalogue number 62-004
(Canada: $12.25/$49.00; United States: US$14.75/$59.00; Other Countries: US$17.25/$69.00).

Industry Price Indexes, March 1990.
Catalogue number 62-011
(Canada: $18.20/$182.00; United States: US$21.80/$218.00; Other Countries: US$25.50/$255.00).

How to Order Publications

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, June 5, 1990 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

MAJOR RELEASE

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing

March 1990

Seasonally Adjusted

Manufacturers' shipments increased 1.1% in March 1990. Increases in February and March regained 70% of the drop experienced in January. Inventory levels decreased for the first time since October 1989. New orders continued an irregular pattern of change, declining for the third time in five months. Unfilled orders declined for the fifth consecutive month.

The **short-term trends** for shipments, new orders, and unfilled orders continued to fall from peaks in August and September 1989, with declines at or near 1.0% a month for the last three months. The trend for inventories has shown virtually no change since June 1989, while the trend for the inventories-to-shipments ratio has been rising since November 1989, after being unchanged for eight months.

Highlights

- Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian manufacturers' **shipments** increased 1.1% in March 1990, to $24.8 billion. Increases in February and March regained 70% of the drop experienced in January. Transportation equipment industries (6.2%) and refined petroleum and coal products (6.7%) accounted for most of the increase in March. Manufacturing, excluding transportation equipment, increased 0.1%, following five consecutive monthly declines.

  The **trend** for shipments decreased for the sixth consecutive month with decreases averaging 0.8% a month for the last three months.

- **Inventories** (owned) decreased 0.4% to $38.3 billion. Transportation equipment and fabricated metal products industries contributed most to the March decrease. The trend has shown virtually no change over the last eight months.

> ***Note to Users:***
>
> *With the March 1990 release, the estimated values of shipments, inventories and orders have been revised back to January 1987. These revisions reflect the incorporation of annual benchmarks from the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). The benchmarking process adjusts the monthly sample estimates in the benchmark year 1987 to the annual ASM levels, updates the sample, uses new and revised data, and re-estimates the seasonal adjustment factors.*

- The **inventories-to-shipments ratio** decreased from 1.57:1 in February to 1.55:1 in March, mainly as a result of the increase of shipments. The trend had been stable at 1.51:1 between March and October 1989, but has since increased to 1.56:1 in February 1990.

- **Unfilled orders** decreased 2.7% to $28.0 billion in March 1990, the fifth consecutive decrease. The main contribution to the March decrease came from transportation equipment and machinery industries. The trend, which had increased slightly in August and September 1989, has decreased an average of about 1.0% per month for the last three months.

  Unfilled orders are a backlog or stock of orders, which will generate future shipments, assuming that orders are not cancelled.

  New orders, on the other hand, represent current demand for manufactured products. They are defined to include shipments for the current month (i.e. orders received this month and shipped within the same month) and the change in unfilled orders.

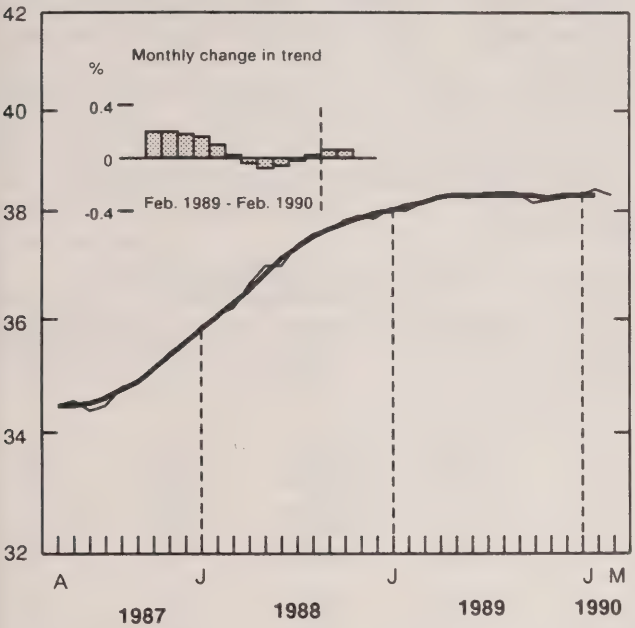
- **New orders** continued an irregular pattern of change, with a drop of 0.2% to $24.0 billion. The trend continued to fall from a peak in September 1989, with declines averaging 1.0% per month.

Year-to-date

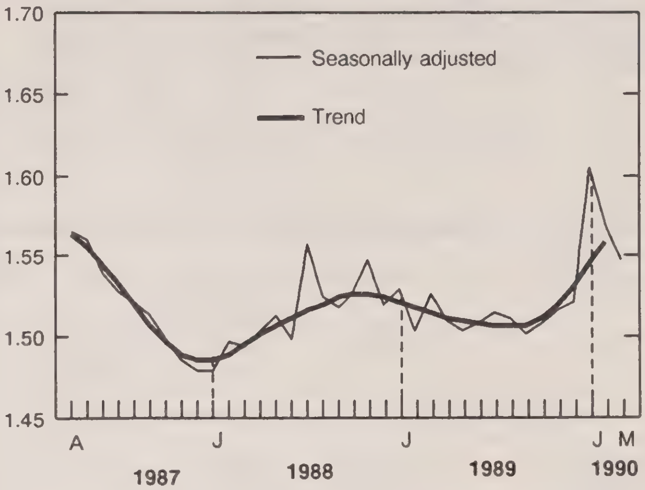
- Cumulative shipments for the first three months of 1990 were estimated at $73.1 billion, 2.8% lower than the value for the corresponding period in 1989.

Manufacturers' Inventories, Shipments and Unfilled Orders, March 1990

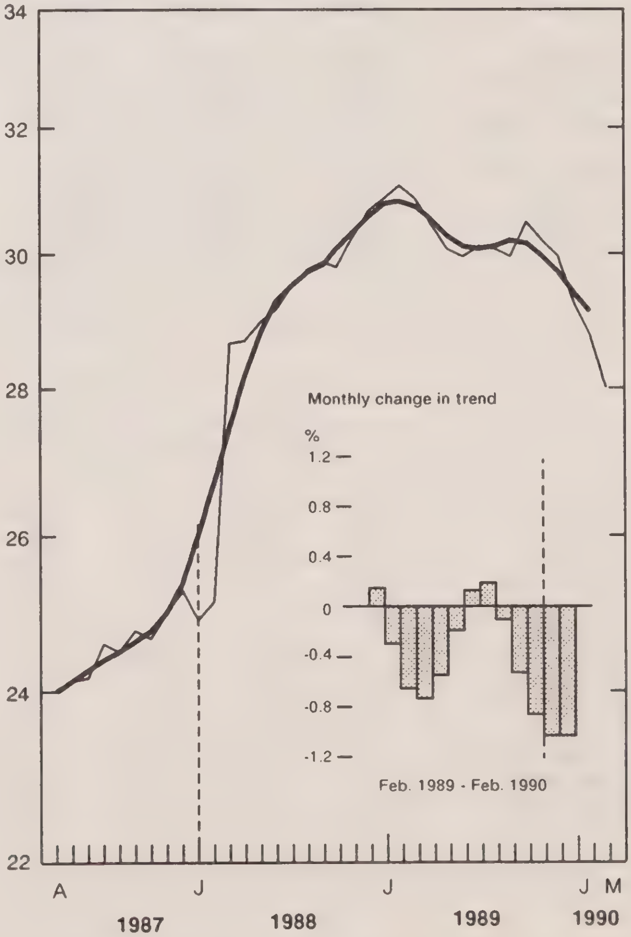
$ billions **Inventories** Semi-log



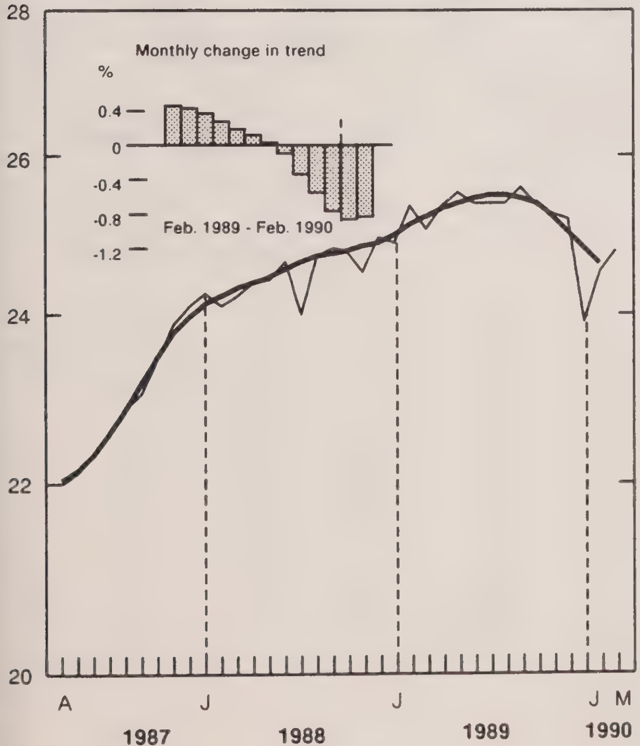
Inventory to shipments ratio



$ billions **Unfilled orders** Semi-log



$ billions **Shipments** Semi-log



Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

For further information, consult the March 1990 issue of *Monthly Survey of Manufacturing* (31-001, $17.30/$173), which is now available. See "How to Order Publications."

Data for shipments by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request. For further information, please contact Hélène Villeneuve (613-951-9497) or the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division.

Shipments, Inventories and Orders in all Manufacturing Industries
March 1990.

Period	Unadjusted				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Shipments	Inventories	Unfilled orders	New orders	Shipments	Inventories	Unfilled orders	New orders
	$ millions							
March 1989	26,446	38,672	31,516	26,696	25,034	38,179	30,865	24,833
April 1989	25,385	38,694	31,179	25,048	25,341	38,240	30,455	24,931
May 1989	27,275	38,535	30,785	26,881	25,511	38,340	30,092	25,148
June 1989	27,083	38,159	30,114	26,412	25,376	38,241	29,961	25,245
July 1989	22,580	38,132	30,181	22,647	25,352	38,360	30,111	25,503
August 1989	25,165	38,370	30,020	25,004	25,376	38,355	30,046	25,311
September 1989	26,272	37,988	29,624	25,875	25,580	38,362	29,920	25,455
October 1989	26,552	37,842	29,954	26,883	25,333	38,173	30,494	25,907
November 1989	26,012	37,865	29,590	25,647	25,229	38,216	30,177	24,912
December 1989	22,926	37,681	29,095	22,431	25,161	38,255	29,927	24,911
January 1990	22,555	38,435	29,173	22,633	23,866	38,265	29,209	23,147
February 1990	23,039	39,054	29,008	22,874	24,480	38,424	28,765	24,036
March 1990	26,198	38,799	28,569	25,759	24,761	38,286	27,998	23,994

Period	Seasonally Adjusted									
	Shipments		Inventories		Inventory-to-shipments Ratio		Unfilled Orders		New Orders	
	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend
	Month to month % change				Ratio		Month to month % change			
March 1989	-1.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	1.53	1.51	-0.6	-0.3	-2.8	0.0
April 1989	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.51	1.51	-1.3	-0.6	0.4	-0.1
May 1989	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.50	1.51	-1.2	-0.7	0.9	0.0
June 1989	-0.5	0.2	-0.3	0.1	1.51	1.51	-0.4	-0.5	0.4	0.1
July 1989	-0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.51	1.51	0.5	-0.2	1.0	0.3
August 1989	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.51	1.51	-0.2	0.1	-0.8	0.3
September 1989	0.8	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	1.50	1.51	-0.4	0.2	0.6	0.0
October 1989	-1.0	-0.3	-0.5	-0.1	1.51	1.51	1.9	-0.1	1.8	-0.5
November 1989	-0.4	-0.6	0.1	0.0	1.51	1.52	-1.0	-0.5	-3.8	-1.0
December 1989	-0.3	-0.8	0.1	0.0	1.52	1.53	-0.8	-0.9	0.0	-1.2
January 1990	-5.1	-0.9	0.0	0.0	1.60	1.54	-2.4	-1.0	-7.1	-1.2
February 1990	2.6	-0.8	0.4	0.1	1.57	1.56	-1.5	-1.0	3.8	-1.1
March 1990	1.1	*	-0.4	*	1.55	*	-2.7	*	-0.2	*

* *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances
April 1990

Canadian electrical appliance manufacturers produced 60,343 kitchen appliances in April 1990, down 53.3% from the 129,097 appliances produced a year earlier.

Production of home comfort products totalled 45,655 in April 1990, an increase of 45.0% over the previous year.

Year-to-date production of specified domestic electrical appliances amounted to 296,965. Corresponding data for the same period in 1989 amounted to 402,775 units.

The April 1990 issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.-P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

System of National Accounts: Gross Domestic Product by Industry, March 1990.
Catalogue number 15-001
(Canada: $12.70/$127.00; United States: US$15.20/$152.00; Other Countries: US$17.80/$178.00).

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, February 1990.
Catalogue number 26-006
(Canada: $10.00/$100.00; United States: US$12.00/$120.00; Other Countries: US$14.00/$140.00).

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, March 1990.
Catalogue number 31-001
(Canada: $17.30/$173.00; United States: US$20.80/$208.00; Other Countries: US$24.20/$242.00).

Communications Service Bulletin – Telecommunication Statistics, First Quarter 1990.
Catalogue number 56-001
(Canada: $8.20/$49.00; United States: US$9.85/$59.00; Other Countries: US$11.50/$69.00).

Annual Retail Trade, 1987.
Catalogue number 63-223
(Canada: $22.00; United States: US$26.00; Other Countries: US$31.00).

Summary of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based), March 1990.
Catalogue number 65-001
(Canada: $18.20/$182.00; United States: US$21.80/$218.00; Other Countries: US$25.50/$255.00).

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Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, June 6, 1990 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Structural Change and the Adjustment Process
Perspectives on Firm Growth and Worker Turnover
Post World War Period

This report is being released today by the Economic Council of Canada. The research, undertaken with the support of Statistics Canada, focuses on job and worker turnover, mainly in the manufacturing sector.

The report analyses job gains and losses based on a variety of factors such as plant closures, creations, mergers and the size of firms; as well, it looks at what happens to displaced workers.

The research breaks new ground in that it ties information on the rise and fall of firms together with information on the workers' reasons for leaving their jobs – voluntary or forced.

The research drew on two of Statistics Canada's data sources: the annual establishment-based *Census of Manufactures* for the 1970s and the firm-based Longitudinal Employment Analysis Program (LEAP) file, which tracks firms from 1978 to 1986.

For further information on this release, contact Janice McMechan (613-951-9047), Paul Gorecki (613-951-3611), or John Baldwin (613-951-8588), Business and Labour Market Analysis Division.

MAJOR RELEASES

Help-wanted Index

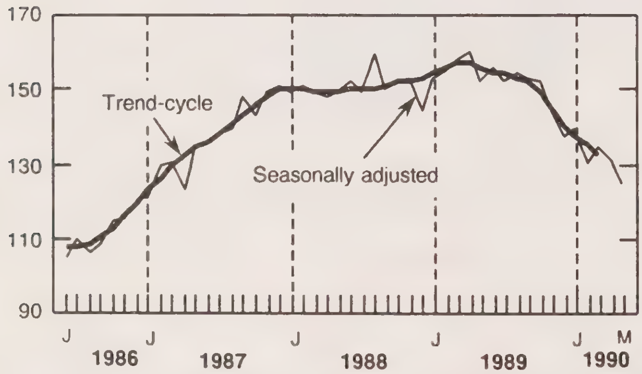
May 1990

The Help-wanted Index serves as an early indicator of the demand for labour by monitoring changes in the number of help-wanted ads published in 20 major metropolitan areas.

Highlights – Seasonally Adjusted

- The Help-wanted Index for Canada (1981 = 100) decreased seven points to 124 in May 1990. With the exception of Quebec, all regions contributed to the decline in the index.

Help-wanted Index – Canada (1981 = 100)



Changes by Region:

- Between April and May 1990, the seasonally adjusted Help-wanted Index decreased 15% in British Columbia (to 117 from 138), 13% in the Atlantic provinces (to 158 from 181), 6% in Ontario (to 120 from 128), and 4% in the Prairie provinces (to 87 from 91). In Quebec, the index registered a slight increase of 2% (to 148 from 145).

Note to Users:

Seasonally adjusted data include irregular components which can obscure the short-term trend. While these data are useful for examining month-to-month changes in the Help-wanted Index, smoothed seasonally adjusted data or trend-cycle estimates are also provided for readers interested in the longer term trend. Trend-cycle estimates for the two most recent months are not shown because they can change significantly as new data become available.

Longer-term Trend

- The trend-cycle for Canada has been decreasing for eight consecutive months. Between February and March 1990, it fell three points to 132. This is a 16% decrease compared to the peak of 157 reached in March 1989.
- The declining trend in the Canada trend-cycle observed over the past year results mainly from decreases in the index in Ontario, Quebec, and the Atlantic provinces.
- After fluctuating around 180 throughout 1988, the Ontario index started to decline and reached 132 in March 1990.
- In Quebec, the trend-cycle rose to a peak of 179 in April 1989 and then started to decline, falling to 147 in March 1990.
- The index for the Atlantic provinces increased during the first part of 1989 and attained a peak of 204 in July; it then started to decline, falling to 176 in March 1990.
- In British Columbia, the trend-cycle levelled off at 132 at the end of 1989, and by March 1990 it had fallen to 127.
- There was little change in the Prairie provinces where the index has fluctuated around 90 since early 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (levels 5 and 7).

For further information, contact André Picard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division. □

Help-wanted Index (1981 = 100) – Canada and Regions

Year and month	Canada	Atlantic Region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Region	British Columbia
			Seasonally Adjusted			
1989						
May	**152**	189	173	168	88	131
June	**156**	232	178	167	87	130
July	**152**	213	171	161	90	131
August	**154**	181	176	159	92	132
September	**153**	204	177	161	93	128
October	**152**	190	168	171	91	129
November	**144**	182	160	154	91	139
December	**137**	164	153	150	89	132
1990						
January	**139**	183	159	145	83	131
February	**130**	173	143	139	89	121
March	**134**	186	149	135	89	129
April	**131**	181	145	128	91	138
May	**124**	158	148	120	87	117
			Trend-cycle			
1989						
March	**157**	197	178	177	88	124
April	**157**	199	179	174	89	128
May	**156**	201	179	170	89	130
June	**154**	203	178	167	90	131
July	**154**	204	176	164	90	131
August	**153**	203	174	161	91	130
September	**152**	199	171	159	91	130
October	**149**	192	167	156	91	131
November	**145**	186	162	153	91	132
December	**140**	181	157	149	90	132
1990						
January	**137**	179	152	145	90	132
February	**135**	177	149	139	89	129
March[p]	**132**	176	147	132	89	127

[p] *Preliminary*

■

Employment and Payrolls by Business Size

July-December 1989 (Unadjusted)

Highlights

Employment

- In the last half of 1989, Canadian employment averaged 10,406,600, an increase of 1.9% (191,100) over the same period a year earlier. However, average employment for businesses with less than 20 employees was down 2.1% compared to the last half of 1988. In comparison, average employment for businesses with 20 to 49 employees rose 2.9% (31,200) and for businesses with 50 to 99 employees rose 2.4% (18,100).

- In the case of businesses with less than 20 employees, this was the first time that they did not contribute to the total increase in Canadian employment compared to the two previous periods, July-December 1988 and July-December 1987. There were decreases in forestry (4,400), mines, quarries and oil wells (2,700), manufacturing industries (35,400), transportation, communications and other utilities (2,900) and community, business and personal service industries (40,400).

- Those provinces and territories reporting increases in average employment for businesses with less than 20 employees between July-December 1988 and July-December 1989 were: Newfoundland (4.5%), Nova Scotia (1.0%), Ontario (1.3%) and the Yukon (3.7%); all others showed decreases.

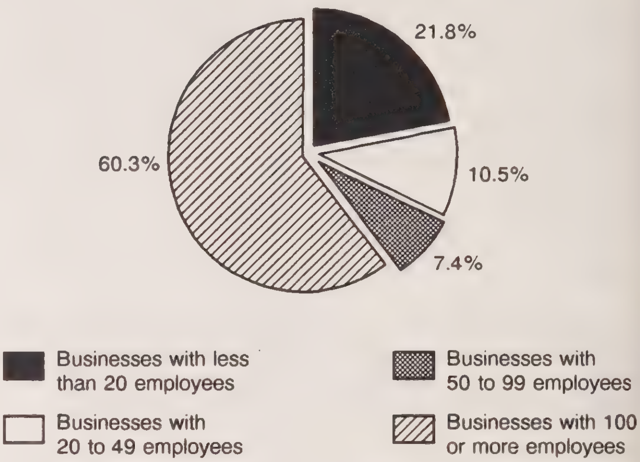
Gross Weekly Payrolls

- Average gross weekly payrolls for all businesses totalled $5,137 million in the last half of 1989, 7.5% higher than in the same period in the previous year.

- Businesses with less than 20 employees showed an increase of only 4.8% in average gross weekly payrolls compared to July-December 1988. This was mainly due to the decrease in employment experienced by these businesses.

Employment and Payrolls by Business Size (July-December 1989)

Distribution of Employment by Business Size



- In the last half of 1989, not all provinces/territories posted an increase in average gross weekly payrolls for businesses with less than 20 employees in comparison to the same period a year earlier. Prince Edward Island reported a decrease of 2.0% and Saskatchewan a decrease of 3.9%. The largest increase in average gross weekly payrolls (between July-December 1988 and July-December 1989) was reported by the Yukon, which was up 9.0%, followed closely by Ontario, up 8.8%.

The report was prepared as part of a collaborative effort of Statistics Canada; Industry, Science and Technology Canada; and all provincial and territorial governments responsible for small business. See "How to Order Publications."

For more information on this special release, contact Mike Sandes (613-951-5645) or Marc Lavergne (613-951-5646), Small Business and Special Surveys Division or write to Small Business and Special Surveys Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, K1A 0T6. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Milling and Crushing Statistics
April 1990

Milling

The total amount of wheat milled in April 1990 was 172 804 tonnes, up 5.0% over the 164 590 tonnes milled in April 1989.

The resulting wheat flour production increased 7% to 127 239 tonnes in April 1990 from 119 038 tonnes in April 1989.

Crushing

Canola crushings for April 1990 totalled 89 087 tonnes, down 9% from the 98 246 tonnes crushed in April 1989. The resulting oil production decreased 10% to 34 985 tonnes, from 39 164 tonnes in April 1989. Meal production decreased 9%, to 50 779 tonnes from 55 898 tonnes in April 1989.

Soybean crushings for the same month increased 29% to 90 183 tonnes in 1990, from 69 554 tonnes a year earlier. As a result, oil production increased 34% to 16 163 tonnes in April 1990, from 12 045 tonnes in April 1989. Meal production also increased 30% to 69 444 tonnes, from 53 401 tonnes in April 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The April 1990 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.80/$138) is scheduled for release in July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact A. Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division. ■

Electric Storage Batteries
April 1990

Canadian manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 148,891 automotive and heavy duty commercial replacement batteries in April 1990, a decrease of 3.3% from 153,993 batteries sold the same month a year earlier.

Cumulative sales amounted to 619,575 automotive and heavy duty commercial replacement batteries from January to April 1990, down 18.7% from 762,267 for the same period in 1989.

Information on sales of other types of storage batteries is also available.

The April 1990 issue of *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries* (43-005, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.-P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products
April 1990

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products for April 1990 are now available, as are production and export market data for selected commodities.

Shipments totalled 65 701 tonnes in April 1990, a decrease of 2.7% from the 67 521 tonnes shipped during the previous month.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The April 1990 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products* (41-006, $50/$50), will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Canadian Civil Aviation Statistics
April 1990

Preliminary monthly operational data for April 1990 are now available. Data on scheduled services reported by Canadian Level I air carriers for the first four months of 1990 show that domestic passenger-kilometres decreased by 8.4%, while international passenger-kilometres increased by 12.2% over the same period of 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

The July 1990 issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93), which contains preliminary civil aviation data, will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Katerina Tieman (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Processed Fruits And Vegetables

January 1990

Data on processed fruits and vegetables for January 1990 are now available.

The publication *Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables – Monthly* (32-011, $5/$50) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

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Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 7, 1990 For release at 10:00 a.m.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Special Issue on Canadian Manufacturing

How do current trends compare with trends in recent years?

A special March 1990 data issue of the *Monthly Survey of Manufacturing* (31-001) is now available. It contains nearly 100 additional pages of industry data covering the period 1985 to 1989. Please see "How to Order Publications" on page 4.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard

April 1990

Canadian firms produced 191 165 cubic metres of waferboard in April 1990, an increase of 4.6% over the 182 766 cubic metres produced in April 1989. Particleboard production totalled 86 789 cubic metres, down 12.1% from 98 706^r cubic metres the previous year. Production of fibreboard for April 1990 was 8 875 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, an increase of 3.7% from the 8 561^r thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, of fibreboard produced in April 1989.

Cumulative production of waferboard during the year 1990 totalled 740 176 cubic metres, up 10.5% over the 669 966^r cubic metres produced during the previous year. Particleboard production was 397 586 cubic metres, down 0.2% from the 398 312^r cubic metres in January-to-April 1989. Year-to-date production of fibreboard reached 32 838 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, up 4.4% over the 31 443^r thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, for the same period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2, 3 and 4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The April 1990 issue of *Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard* (36-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Sugar Sales

May 1990

Canadian sugar refiners reported total sales of 85 770 tonnes for all types of sugar in May 1990, comprising 80 856 tonnes in domestic sales and 4 914 tonnes in export sales. The 1990 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 374 242 tonnes: 351 770 tonnes in domestic sales and 22 472 tonnes in export sales.

This compares to total sales of 87 575^r tonnes in May 1989, of which 82 325^r tonnes were domestic sales and 5 250 tonnes were export sales. The 1989 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 393 583^r tonnes: 365 578^r tonnes in domestic sales and 28 005 tonnes in export sales.

The May 1990 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Steel Pipe and Tubing

April 1990

Steel pipe and tubing production for April 1990 totalled 108 901 tonnes, a decrease of 30.5% from the 156 626 tonnes produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production totalled 520 220 tonnes, down 5.0% from the 547 354 tonnes produced during the same period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The April 1990 issue of *Steel Pipe and Tubing* (41-011 $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Footwear Statistics

April 1990

Canadian manufacturers produced 2,571,488 pairs of footwear in April 1990, a decrease of 10.8% from the 2,882,232^r pairs produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production for January to April 1990 totalled 10,847,263 pairs of footwear, down 0.7% from 10,928,541^r pairs produced during the same period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.

The April 1990 issue of *Footwear Statistics* (33-002, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Don Grant (613-951-5998), Industry Division. ■

Horses in Saskatchewan

1989

Agriculture Division of Statistics Canada conducted a survey of horse owners in September 1989 under contract with EXP Consulting in cooperation with the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture.

For further information, contact Llewellyn Matthews (306-787-4689), Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture and Food or Bernie Rosien (613-951-2511), Livestock and Poultry Unit, Agriculture Division, Statistics Canada.

To obtain the 135-page report entitled, *Saskatchewan Horse Industry: An Economic Perspective*, write to the Communications Branch, Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture and Food, Room B33, 3085 Albert St., Regina, Sask. S4S OB1 or telephone (306-787-6933). ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Stocks of Food Commodities in Cold Storage and Other Warehouses, 1989.
Catalogue number 32-217
(Canada: $34.00; United States: $41.00; Other Countries: $48.00).

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, April 1990.
Catalogue number 43-003
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Cement, April 1990.
Catalogue number 44-001
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Production and Shipments of Blow-moulded Plastic Bottles, Quarter Ended March 31, 1990.
Catalogue number 47-006
(Canada: $6.75/$27.00; United States: US$8.00/US$32.00; Other Countries: US$9.50/US$38.00).

Canadian Civil Aviation, 1988.
Catalogue number 51-206
(Canada: $36.00; United States: US$43.00; Other Countries: US$50.00).

Labour Force Information, May 1990.
Catalogue number 71-001P
(Canada: $6.30/$63.00; United States: US$7.60/US$76.00; Other Countries: US$8.80/US$88.00).
Available Friday, June 8 at 7 a.m.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, June 8, 1990 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

(Continued on page 2)

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS – Concluded

MAJOR RELEASES

Labour Force Survey

May 1990

Overview

Estimates from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey show a 45,000 decline in the employment level and an increase of 49,000 in the number of persons unemployed. The unemployment rate jumped 0.4 to 7.6, returning to the average rate noted during the last two quarters.

For the week ending May 19, 1990 the seasonally adjusted level of employment was estimated at 12,604,000, down 45,000 from April. This month's fall in employment was concentrated among men (-32,000). The employment/ population ratio declined by 0.3 to 61.8.

- Employment continued to decline among persons aged 15 to 24 (-20,000). Following several months of growth, employment also declined for persons aged 25 and over (- 25,000).

- Full-time employment fell by 37,000, with the decline noted mostly among men (-22,000). The decrease in part-time employment (-12,000) was due to a decline noted among women.

- Manufacturing employment fell sharply for the third consecutive month (-43,000). Employment declined by 11,000 in agriculture and by 17,000 in public administration after having posted gains of similar magnitudes in April. There was little or no change noted in the other industries.

- Employment decreased by 44,000 in Ontario, by 17,000 in Alberta and by 6,000 in Nova Scotia while it rose by 13,000 in British Columbia. There was little or no change in the remaining provinces.

Unemployment and Participation Rate

In May 1990, the seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployment increased by 49,000 to 1,036,000 and the unemployment rate advanced 0.4 to 7.6, similar to the rates noted at the beginning of the year. The overall size of the labour force was little changed and the participation rate edged down to 66.9 (-0.1).

- The rise in unemployment was evenly distributed between men and women and was concentrated among adults. The unemployment rate advanced 0.4 to 6.6 for persons aged 25 and over and it rose to 12.0 (+0.2) among persons aged 15 to 24.

- The participation rate declined by 0.4 to 68.8 for persons aged 15 to 24 while it edged up to 66.5 for those aged 25 and over.

- The seasonally adjusted level of unemployment rose by an estimated 32,000 in Ontario and by 7,000 in Nova Scotia. It rose moderately in Newfoundland and Manitoba while it declined slightly in New Brunswick and British Columbia. There was little or no change in the remaining provinces.

- The unemployment rate rose by 1.2 in Newfoundland (17.6), 1.7 in Nova Scotia (11.2), 0.6 in Ontario (5.8), 0.9 in Manitoba (7.3) and by 0.4 in Alberta (6.9). The rate edged up in Québec (9.3) and Saskatchewan (6.8) while it declined by 1.0 in Prince Edward Island (14.5) and New Brunswick (11.0) and by 0.4 in British Columbia (7.6).

Changes since May 1989 (Unadjusted)

- Employment rose by an estimated 140,000 (+1.1%) to 12,717,000. The year-over-year growth in employment was the result of gains noted among women (+2.8%).

- Full-time employment rose by 84,000 (+0.8%) and part-time employment by 56,000 (+3.0%).

- Employment grew by 2.9% in the service-producing industries as the result of gains noted in trade (+3.2%) and in community business and personal services (+5.2%). Employment in the goods-producing industries decreased by 3.0% due to a strong decline in manufacturing (-7.8%).

- The estimated number of unemployed increased by 13,000 (+1.3%) to 1,040,000.

- The unemployment rate increased slightly to 7.6 (+0.1) from the rate of a year ago.

- The participation rate and employment/population ratio declined by 0.2, to 67.5 and 62.4, respectively.

Student Data

From May to September inclusive, data on the participation of students in the labour market are collected through the Labour Force Survey. Persons aged 15 to 24 who were attending school full-time in March 1990 are asked additional questions. The information is compiled for two categories of students: those who plan to return to school in the fall of 1990; those who do not plan to return to school at that time, or are uncertain of their intentions.

Returning students:

- Employment among returning students, unadjusted for seasonal variations, was estimated at 827,000, a decline of 18,000 from the previous year. The employment/population ratio decreased by 1.0 to 49.2.
- The overall participation rate for returning students dropped to 55.6 (-1.3), with the rate among those aged 20 to 24 declining to 72.4 (-3.7).
- The unemployment rate was estimated at 11.4 in May, a decline of 0.4 from the rate noted last year. The rate fell by 0.6 among students aged 20 to 24 and it declined by 0.4 for those aged 15 to 19.

Other students:

- Employment among this group of students was estimated at 147,000 in May a decline of 46,000 from last year and the employment/population ratio tumbled 8.9 to 49.8.
- The unemployment rate was estimated at 20.0 in May 1990, a surge of 8.0 from the rate of last year. The participation rate for this group of students fell by 4.4 to 62.3.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2074-2075, 2078-2099, 2101-2107 and table 00799999.

Order the May 1990 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, $17.90/$179), available the third week of June 1990, or contact Ken Bennett (613-951-4720), Household Surveys Division.

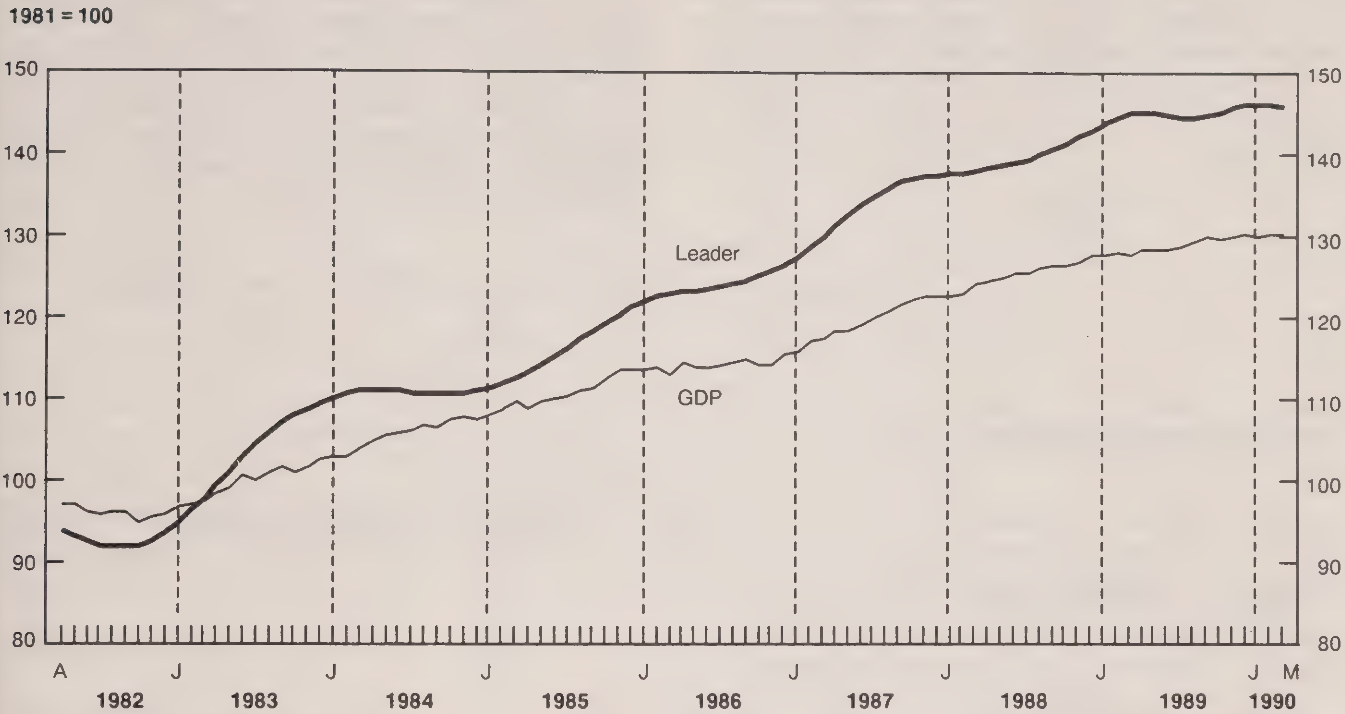
For summary information, available on the day of release, order *Labour Force Information* (71-001P, $6.30/$63).

Labour Force Characteristics, Canada

	May 1990	April 1990	May 1989
		Seasonally Adjusted	
Labour Force (,000)	13,640	13,636	13,480
Employment (,000)	12,604	12,649	12,450
Unemployment (,000)	1,036	987	1,030
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.6	7.2	7,6
Participation Rate (%)	66.9	67.0	67.0
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	61.8	62.1	61.9
		Unadjusted	
Labour Force (,000)	13,757	13,471	13,604
Employment (,000)	12,717	12,428	12,577
Unemployment (,000)	1,040	1,043	1,027
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.6	7.7	7.5
Participation Rate (%)	67.5	66.1	67.7
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	62.4	61.0	62.6

■

Composite Leading Indicator and GDP



Composite Leading Indicator

March 1990

The composite leading index fell by 0.1% in March. The index had edged down in February, after posting marginal gains every month since last summer. In March, the house spending index joined five other components in posting declines. Manufacturing demand remained weak, despite some recovery in the auto industry. The declines in the financial market indicators deepened in the month. Overall, the recent movements in the index suggest that economic activity will remain weak in the next few months.

The performance of the components related to household demand was mixed. After a period of steady growth, the housing index dropped, as the downturn in house sales worsened. This index, which also includes housing starts, had grown rapidly at the turn of the year. Furniture and appliance sales, which tend to lag housing demand, posted a marked increase. Sales of other durable goods also continued to grow rapidly, although sales fell sharply in April when the stimulus of rebates waned. The slackening of sales in April also followed a drop in consumer confidence in the first quarter, and a slowdown in paid employment and wages.

The indicators of manufacturing all declined in March, as they had in February. In particular, the trend of new orders for durable goods continued to weaken, as the recovery in autos was weak following a sharp drop in January. Auto sales remained slow in the United States. Shipments of non-durable goods continued to decline, and contributed to another drop in the ratio of shipments-to-stocks of finished goods. The average workweek continued to contract.

The United States leading indicator rose marginally in March, after no change in February, led by a rebound in orders for consumer goods. The unsmoothed index dipped in April, however, as orders declined again. This suggests that economic growth in the U.S. remains fragile, partly due to renewed weakness in auto production in April.

The financial market indicators both declined sharply in March. The Toronto stock exchange index fell by 1.6%, even as stock markets rose in the United States. The real money supply posted its largest decline since the slowdown in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 191.

For further information on this release, or about the next release dates, contact F. Roy-Mayrand (613-951-3627), International and Financial Economics Division.

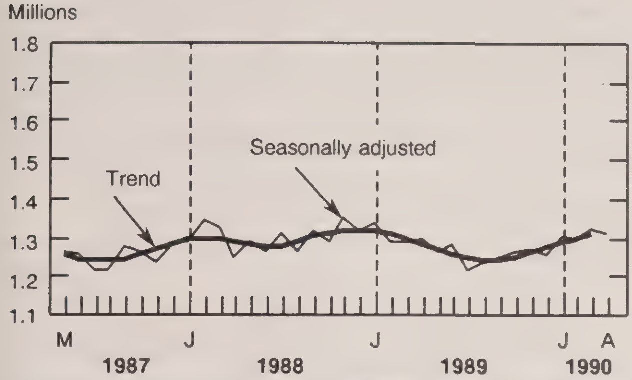
For more information on the economy, order the June issue of *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, $22/$220), available the week of June 18. See "How to Order Publications".

Canadian Leading Indicators

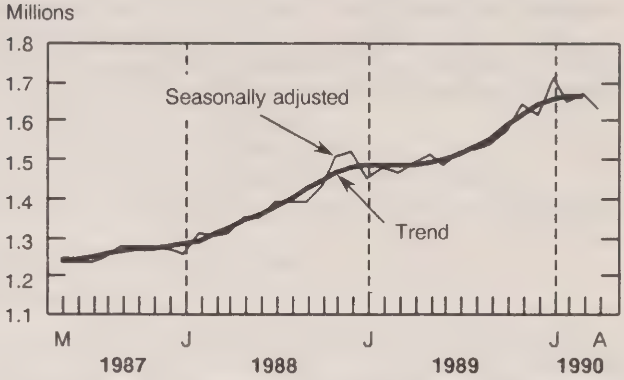
	Percentage Change			Level	
	January	February	March	February	March
Composite Leading Indicator (1981 = 100)					
Smoothed	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	146.1	145.9
Unsmoothed	-1.7	0.0	0.1	144.9	145.1
Retail Trade					
Furniture and Appliance Sales	0.6	0.7	0.7	1,118[4]	1,126[4]
Other Durable Goods Sales	0.8	0.7	0.9	3,904[4]	3,938[4]
House Spending Index[1]	1.5	0.4	-1.0	148.6	147.1
Manufacturing					
New Orders – Durable	-1.5	-2.2	-1.6	9,905[4]	9,749[4]
Shipment-to-inventory Ratio – (finished goods)[2]	-0.01	-0.02	-0.01	1.44	1.43
Average Workweek (hours)	0.0	-0.2	-0.0	38.5	38.5
Business and Personal Employment (thousands)	0.5	0.7	0.7	1,750	1,762
United States Composite Leading Index (1967 = 100)	0.1	-0.1	0.1	193.5	193.6
TSE300 Stock Price Index (1975 = 1000)	-0.6	-1.2	-1.6	3,897	3,834
Money Supply (M1) ($1981)[3]	-0.2	-0.1	-0.7	25,746[4]	25,567[4]

1 *Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (MLS).*
2 *Difference from previous month.*
3 *Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.*
4 *Million*

Trips of One or More Nights to Canada by Non-residents



Trips of One or More Nights Abroad by Canadian Residents



Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

April 1990

Highlights

Unadjusted

- Preliminary estimates indicate that the number of non-resident visits of one or more nights to Canada totalled 850,600 in April. This represented an increase of 13.4% over April 1989, following a drop of 3.8% in March 1990. The occurrence of Easter in April this year instead of March, as in 1989, may have accounted for part of the changes.

- During the first four months of 1990, the volume of foreign overnight travel to Canada accounted for 2.6 million trips, 3.5% over the first four months of 1989, and a record level for the period.

- The number of overnight trips abroad by Canadian residents was 1,722,900 re-entries, a record number for the month and 14.8% above a year ago. In the first four months of 1990, trips to the United States increased at a stronger rate (13.7%), than visits to other countries (4.8%).

- During the first four months of the year, total trips to all foreign destinations by Canadian residents increased 16.5% above the same period in 1989. Same-day travel to the United States was 18.7% higher in the first four months of 1990, representing about 2.3 million more short visits than during January-April 1989.

Seasonally Adjusted

- On a seasonally adjusted basis, the April volume of foreign travellers to Canada on trips of one or more nights decreased 1.2% from the revised March level, as the number from the United States dropped, while those from overseas increased. This small drop has not affected the moderate upward trend in foreign overnight travel to Canada noted since the middle of 1989.

- Overnight international trips by Canadian residents were down 2.2% from the previous month, reflecting decreases in visits to both the United States and other countries in April 1990. The upward trend in foreign travel by Canadians now appears to have levelled off at the beginning of 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2697.

The April 1990 issue of *International Travel – Advance Information* (66-001P, $6.10/$61) will be available mid-June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul L. Paradis (613-951-8933), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Note to Users:

The seasonally adjusted series are smoothed by means of a 13-month Henderson moving average. The short-term trend provides a clearer picture of the direction and change in international travel to and from Canada. The trend for the last month is not shown, however, since it can change significantly with the addition of succeeding months of data.

International Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

April 1990

	April 1990[p]	% Change 1990/1989	January-April 1990[p]	% Change 1990/1989
		Unadjusted		
Estimated Overnight Trips[1]				
Non-resident Travellers:				
All Countries	850,559	13.4	2,629,278	3.5
United States	669,694	13.3	2,094,188	2.8
Other Countries	180,865	13.6	535,090	6.7
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	1,722,898	14.8	6,240,033	11.7
United States	1,463,760	17.7	4,958,220	13.7
Other Countries	259,138	0.7	1,281,813	4.8
Total Number of Trips[2]				
Non-resident Travellers:				
All Countries	2,463,713	4.8	8,254,567	0.9
United States	2,265,192	4.2	7,669,920	0.6
Other Countries	198,521	11.7	584,647	5.2
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	5,803,711	17.3	21,040,834	16.5
United States	5,544,573	18.2	19,759,021	17.4
Other Countries	259,138	0.7	1,281,813	4.8

	1990			
	April[p]	March[r]	February	January
		Seasonally Adjusted		
Estimated Overnight Trips[1]				
Non-resident Travellers:				
All Countries	1,304,571	1,320,066	1,288,905	1,300,244
United States	1,046,297	1,063,742	1,029,092	1,036,457
Other Countries	258,274	256,324	259,813	263,787
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	1,630,439	1,667,484	1,650,403	1,712,628
United States	1,375,333	1,408,999	1,394,496	1,451,813
Other Countries	255,106	258,485	255,907	260,815
Total Number of Trips[2] .				
Non-resident Travellers:				
All Countries	3,212,101	3,255,089	3,203,766	3,235,694
United States	2,935,451	2,975,913	2,918,837	2,944,185
Other Countries	276,650	279,176	284,929	291,509
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	5,666,650	5,864,213	5,852,861	6,035,971
United States	5,411,544	5,605,728	5,596,954	5,775,156
Other Countries	255,106	258,485	255,907	260,815

1 *Overnight estimates for the United States include auto and bus for one or more nights, and estimated one or more nights numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods. Figures for "Other Countries" exclude same day entries by land only, via the United States.*
2 *Includes same-day travel.*
p *Preliminary.*
r *Revised.*

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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Carloadings

10-day period ending May 31, 1990

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 6.9 million tonnes, an increase of 5.9% over the same period last year.

Piggyback traffic increased 13.1% and the number of cars loaded increased 21.3%.

The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 3.9% higher than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1989 figures and 1990 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots)

Week Ending June 2, 1990

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending June 2, 1990 totalled 288 305 tonnes, a decrease of 3.3% from the preceding week's total of 298 183 tonnes and down 5.2% from the year-earlier level of 304 122 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1990 was 6 112 087 tonnes, a decrease of 10.6% from 6 834 631 tonnes for the same period in 1989.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Shipments of Rolled Steel

April 1990

Rolled steel shipments for April 1990 totalled 975 060 tonnes, a decrease of 8.2% from the preceding month's total of 1 062 036 tonnes and a decrease of 14.5% from the year-earlier level of 1 140 961 tonnes.

Year-to-date shipments totalled 3 996 975 tonnes, a decrease of 11.5% from 4 515 736 tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The April 1990 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Steel, Primary Forms

April 1990

Steel, primary forms, production for April 1990 totalled 1 184 319 tonnes, a decrease of 12.7% from 1 355 941 tonnes the previous year.

Year-to-date production was 4 711 862 tonnes, down 12.4% from 5 376 696 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The April 1990 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001,$5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

April 1990

In April 1990, a total of 70 Canadian urban transit systems with gross annual total operating revenues of $500,000 or more (subsidies included) carried 122,177,583 fare passengers, a decrease of 13.1% from the previous month. A comparison with the same period in 1989 showed a decrease of 3.7%. Operating revenues totalled $95,713,073, down 11.3% from March 1990, but up 2.5% over April 1989.

During the same period, 23 passenger bus carriers earning $500,000 or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 1,152,106 fare passengers, down 8.3% from the previous month and down 3.4% from the same month last year. Earnings of these carriers totalled $20,155,160, a 5.4% decrease from the March 1990 operating revenues, but an increase of 32.0% over April 1989.

All 1989 figures and 1990 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

The April 1990 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, $7.10/$71) will be available the fourth week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics

April 1990

Pulpwood receipts amounted to 1 613 035 cubic metres in April 1990, a 19.8% decrease from 2 010 387 cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue totalled 4 765 493 cubic metres, up 1.4% over 4 698 530 cubic metres in April 1989. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue was reported at 7 994 105 cubic metres, a decrease of 5.3% from 8 442 994 cubic metres reported the previous year. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 20 479 396 cubic metres, an increase of 6.1% over 19 303 392 cubic metres a year earlier.

Year-to-date receipts of pulpwood totalled 13 359 789^{r} cubic metres, a decrease of 8.0% from 14 521 505 cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue increased 5.2% to 19 007 075^{r} cubic metres, from the year-earlier level of 18 070 442 cubic metres. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue, at 33 729 900^{r} cubic metres, was down 2.3% from 34 527 184 cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The April 1990 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001,$6.10/$61) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Oils and Fats

April 1990

Production by Canadian manufacturers of all types of deodorized oils in April 1990 totalled 47 326 tonnes, a decrease of 9.1% from the 52 085 tonnes produced in March 1990. Year-to-date production totalled 196 887 tonnes, an increase of 1.7% over the corresponding 1989 figure of 193 642 tonnes.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 8 842 tonnes in April 1990, down from the 10 268 tonnes sold the previous month. Cumulative sales-to-date were 36 615 tonnes, compared to the cumulative sales of 38 094 tonnes in 1989.

Sales of packaged salad oil decreased to 4 309 tonnes in April 1990, from 7 263 tonnes in March 1990. Cumulative sales-to-date in 1990 were 23 857 tonnes, compared to the sales of 26 470 tonnes for the same period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The April 1990 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Particleboard Industry

1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the particleboard industry (SIC 2592) totalled $356.0 million, up 2.5% over $347.2 million in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5470.

The data will be published in *Wood Industries* (35-250, $49), available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J. Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Waferboard Industry

1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the waferboard industry (SIC 2593) totalled $317.3 million, up 20.1% over $264.3 million in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5471.

The data will be published in *Wood Industries* (35-250, $49), available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J. Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Asphalt Roofing Industry
1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the asphalt roofing industry (SIC 2721) totalled $493.1 million, down 4.8% from $518.0 million in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5488.

The data will be published in *Paper and Allied Products Industries* (36-250, $35), available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Steel Foundries Industry
1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the steel foundries industry (SIC 2912) totalled $255.4 million, up 24.9% over $204.5 million in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5506.

The data will be published in *Primary Metals Industries* (41-250, $35), available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact G.W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Other Transportation Equipment Industry
1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the other transportation equipment industry (SIC 3299) totalled $282.2 million, up 6.8% over $264.3 million in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5566.

The data will be published in *Transportation Equipment Industries* (42-251, $35), available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact G.W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Battery Industry
1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the battery industry (SIC 3391) totalled $422.0 million, up 0.4% over $420.2 million in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5584.

The data will be published in *Electrical and Electronic Products Industries* (43-250, $35), available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact W.L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Clay Products (From Domestic Clay) Industry
1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the clay products (from domestic clay) industry (SIC 3511) totalled $188.6 million, down 4.5% from $197.8 million in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6849.

The data will be published in *Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries* (44-250, $35), available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Karnail Singh Gill (613-951-3520), Industry Division. ■

Industrial Organic Chemical Industries, n.e.c.
1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the industrial organic chemical industries, n.e.c. (SIC 3712) totalled $6,539.1 million, up 27.8% over $5,118.3 million in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6871.

The data will be published in *Chemical and Chemical Products Industries* (46-250, $35), available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables – Monthly, December 1989.
Catalogue number 32-011
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Security Transactions with Non-residents, March 1990.
Catalogue number 67-002
(Canada: $15.80/$158.00; United States: US$19.00/US$190.00; Other Countries: US$22.10/US$221.00).

Imports by Country (H.S. Based), January-March 1990.
Catalogue number 65-006
(Canada: $82.75/$331.00; United States: US$99.25/US$397.00; Other Countries: US$115.75/US$463.00).

Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based), March 1990.
Catalogue number 65-004
(Canada: $55.10/$551.00; United States: US$66.10/US$661.00; Other Countries: US$77.10/US$771.00).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of June 11 – 15

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
June		
11	New Housing Price Index	April 1990
11	Farm Product Price Index	April 1990
11	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	April 1990
11	New Motor Vehicle Sales	April 1990
15	The Consumer Price Index	May 1990
15	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade	April 1990

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, June 11, 1990 For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 8

MAJOR RELEASES

New Motor Vehicle Sales
April 1990

Highlights

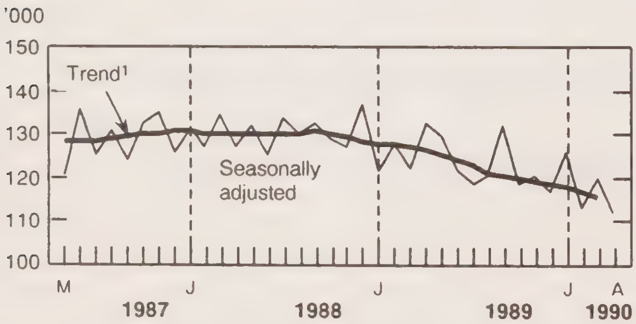
Seasonally Adjusted

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, preliminary estimates indicate that sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 112,000 units in April 1990, a decrease of 6.8% from the revised March 1990 level. In April, lower sales were posted for both trucks (-8.5%) and passenger cars (-5.9%).

- In the first four months of 1990, new motor vehicle sales have fluctuated markedly while registering no overall growth, as declines in April and February more than offset gains in March and January.

- On an origin basis, sales of North American passenger cars decreased by 6.4% in April 1990 to 49,000 units, following an increase of 4.3% in March. Sales of overseas passenger cars decreased 4.8% to 25,000 units, following a gain of 1.9% in March 1990.

Monthly Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted, in Units, 1987-1990



¹ *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.*

> ***Note to Users:***
>
> ***North American Vehicles**: Motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic or foreign-owned companies.*
>
> ***Imported vehicles**: Motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.*

Unadjusted

- Sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 134,000 units in April 1990, down a sharp 23.0% from the April 1989 level. Passenger car sales decreased 24.9%, while sales of trucks recorded a drop of 18.9%.

- Unit sales of North American passenger cars declined 30.1%. Sales of imported passenger cars were down 10.4% from their level in April 1989. The decline was attributable to a 17.2% decrease in cars imported from "other countries" and to a 8.5% drop in sales of Japanese cars.

- The Japanese share of the Canadian passenger car market rose to 24.7% in April 1990, from 20.3% a year earlier. The Japanese share grew mainly at the expense of North American manufacturers, as their market share declined to 68.8% from 73.9% in April 1989.

- All provinces registered lower unit sales of motor vehicles in April 1990 compared to April 1989. The decreases ranged from -30.2% in Newfoundland to -12.6% in British Columbia.

- For the first four months of 1990, total new motor vehicle sales decreased 8.4% from the same period last year to 454,000 units. Sales of domestic passenger cars were down 13.3% to 200,000 units, while imported passenger car sales decreased 1.5% to 98,000 units. Sales of trucks totalled 156,000 units during this period, down 5.6% from a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The April 1990 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, $14.40/$144) will be available the third week of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3552) or Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

New Motor Vehicle Sales – Canada

April 1990

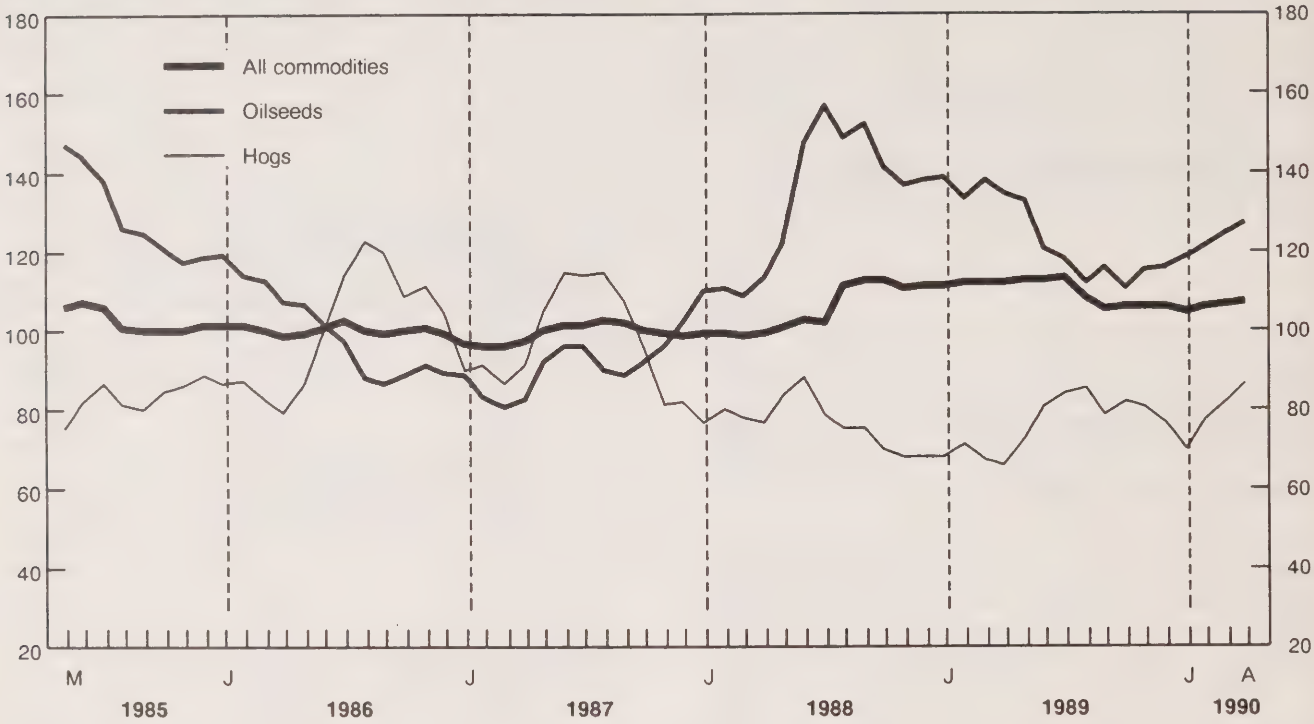
	Seasonally Adjusted			
	January 1990r	February 1990r	March 1990r	April 1990p
	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change
Total New Motor Vehicles	**125,832** **7.9**	**113,083** **-10.1**	**119,642** **5.8**	**111,514** **-6.8**
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	54,220 -0.6	50,025 -7.7	52,192 4.3	48,827 -6.4
Overseas	27,302 12.0	26,114 -4.4	26,612 1.9	25,329 -4.8
Total	**81,522** **3.3**	**76,138** **-6.6**	**78,804** **3.5**	**74,156** **-5.9**
Trucks, Vans and Buses	**44,310** **17.5**	**36,945** **-16.6**	**40,839** **10.5**	**37,359** **-8.5**

	Unadjusted			
	April 1990	Change 1990/89	January-April 1990	Change 1990/89
	Units	%	Units	%
Total New Motor Vehicles	**134,243**	**-23.0**	**453,523**	**-8.4**
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	62,039	-30.1	200,001	-13.3
Japan	22,282	-8.5	77,741	3.1
Other Countries (Including South Korea)	5,845	-17.2	20,193	-15.8
Total	**90,166**	**-24.9**	**297,935**	**-9.8**
Trucks, Vans and Buses by Origin:				
North America	37,743	-21.3	131,059	-8.0
Overseas	6,334	-0.3	24,529	9.7
Total	**44,077**	**-18.9**	**155,588**	**-5.6**

p *Preliminary.*
r *Revised*

■

Farm Product Price Index (1986 = 100)



Farm Product Price Index

April 1990

The Farm Product Price Index (1986 = 100) for Canada stood at 107.1 in April, up 0.7% over the revised March level of 106.4. The crops and the livestock and animal products indexes both recorded 0.7% increases. However, the overall index remained 4.3% below the year-earlier level of 111.9. Cereal and oilseed prices for the 1989-90 crop year (August 1 - July 31) have been much lower than in the previous crop year, as 1989 North American grain production rebounded from the drought-reduced 1988 level.

The percentage changes in the index between March and April 1990 by province were as follows:

• Newfoundland	+ 1.8%
• Prince Edward Island	– 1.2%
• Nova Scotia	+ 0.6%
• New Brunswick	+ 0.2%
• Quebec	+ 1.3%
• Ontario	+ 0.7%
• Manitoba	+ 1.2%
• Saskatchewan	+ 0.8%
• Alberta	– 0.1%
• British Columbia	+ 1.6%
• **Canada**	**+ 0.7%**

Crops

The crops index rose 0.7% in April to 113.5, as prices for cereals and oilseeds increased. The index, however, stood 14.5% below the year-earlier level of 132.7. Grain prices for the 1989-90 crop year have fallen below those of the previous crop year, but have been trending upwards since November 1989, mainly due to increasing oilseed prices. Grain prices in 1988-89 were the highest in four years, as drought in North America reduced crop production.

- The cereals index increased 0.9% in April to 109.8. The cereals index has been fluctuating between 108.6 and 109.8 for the last six months, and remains 20.4% below year-earlier levels.

- The oilseeds index rose 2.1% in April to 127.0. Oilseed prices remained 5.6% below year-earlier levels, despite increases since November 1989.

- The potatoes index decreased 2.5% in April to 168.6. The index stood 1.5% below the year-earlier level, and 24.0% below the record level attained in July 1989.

Livestock and Animal Products

The livestock and animal products index increased 0.7% in April to 103.1, as hog prices increased, and cattle prices decreased. Poultry prices rose 0.7%, while egg prices fell 0.5%. The April increase in the livestock index was a continuation of the generally rising trend which occurred throughout 1989, mainly resulting from higher hog prices from May to December 1989.

- The hog index rose 5.4% to 86.3 in April. Hog prices in Canada and the U.S. in April showed unexpected strength in response to small decreases in slaughter levels and farrowing intentions. In April, the check-off program instituted to help offset the cost of the U.S. countervailing duty on Canadian pork exports was no longer in effect. The removal of the check-off further increased the prices received by producers.

- The cattle index decreased 0.6% to 107.6 in April. This was unchanged from the year-earlier level. The cattle index has been quite stable during the last 12 months, fluctuating between 106.4 and 108.3.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

Note to Users:

As of March 1990, the Farm Product Price Index has been rebased to 1986 = 100. The weighting period of 1981-1984 = 100 has been maintained, and the commodities included in the index remain unchanged from those included in the 1981 = 100 index. To provide a measure of continuity, an annual series of linked indexes on a 1986 = 100 base is available from 1950 to date. The monthly index has been recalculated using a 1986 time base as far back as January 1981. Annual indexes from 1950 to 1980 are linked to the current time base at January 1981.

The April issue of the *Farm Product Price Index* (62-003,$7.10/$71) is scheduled for release on June 21. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Liz Leckie (613-951-2436), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

April 1990

The Canada Total Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for construction trades (1981 = 100) showed no change in April from the March figure of 157.6. On a year-over-year basis, the composite index increased 5.6% to 157.6 from 149.3.

The table on the following page shows wage rates for crane operators, heavy equipment operators and truck drivers.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 400-405, 956 and 958.

The second quarter 1990 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

Construction Union Wage Rates[1]
(in dollars)
April 1990

	Trades					
	Crane Operator		Heavy Equipment Operator		Truck Driver	
	Basic Rate	Basic Rate and Selected Pay Supplements[2]	Basic Rate	Basic Rate and Selected Pay Supplements[2]	Basic Rate	Basic Rate and Selected Pay Supplements[2]
St. John's	14.55	16.72	14.50	16.67	14.15	16.29
Halifax	17.47	20.28	17.09	19.87	16.21	18.92
Saint John	16.33	19.15	15.75	18.52	14.47	17.11
Montreal	19.18	22.76	18.02	21.48	15.96	19.20
Ottawa	20.92	25.95	19.90	24.83	16.50	21.09
Toronto	21.97	27.13	21.03	26.09	18.33	22.31
Thunder Bay	20.70	25.70	19.62	24.51	16.55	21.14
Winnipeg	20.15	24.12	16.27	19.85	15.61	19.12
Regina	..	..	..	..	..	..
Edmonton	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vancouver	21.63	27.77	21.12	27.19	20.92	27.02

1 *Rates are available for other trades and other cities..*
2 *Basic Rate and selected pay supplements: vacation pay, statutory holiday pay, employer's contribution to health and welfare and pension plans.*
.. *Figures not available.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area

April 1990

Department stores sales including concessions totalled $1,055 million in April 1990, up 1.9% over the April 1989 level of $1,035 million. Concessions sales totalled $83.5 million, 7.9% of total department store sales.

Department store sales during April 1990 for the provinces and the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed were as follows (with the percentage change from April 1989 in parentheses):

Department Stores Sales Including Concessions

Province

- Newfoundland, $15.2 million (+ 35.2%);
- Prince Edward Island, $6.7 million (+ 8.0%);
- Nova Scotia, $34.3 million (+ 5.9%);
- New Brunswick, $22.3 million (+ 6.3%);
- Quebec, $201.8 million (+ 1.7%);
- Ontario, $436.3 million (+ 2.4%);
- Manitoba, $47.3 million (+ 2.1%);
- Saskatchewan, $31.2 million (+ 2.5%);
- Alberta, $113.3 million (-3.4%);
- British Columbia, $146.5 million (+ 0.6%).

Metropolitan Area

- Calgary, $42.9 million (-4.2%);
- Edmonton, $49.5 million (-5.8%);
- Halifax-Dartmouth, $18.5 million (+ 4.8%);
- Hamilton, $31.1 million (-7.8%);
- Montreal, $109.0 million (-1.5%);
- Ottawa-Hull, $49.2 million (+ 3.7%);
- Quebec City, $27.5 million (-1.4%);
- Toronto, $171.2 million (-2.1%);
- Vancouver, $80.9 million (-4.4%);
- Winnipeg, $41.8 million (-0.5%).

Department Stores Sales Excluding Concessions

Province

- Newfoundland, $13.4 million (+ 36.7%);
- Prince Edward Island, $6.2 million (+ 7.3%);
- Nova Scotia, $31.4 million (+ 5.6%);
- New Brunswick, $20.3 million (+ 6.7%);
- Quebec, $188.5 million (+ 1.3%);
- Ontario, $399.7 million (+ 2.1%);
- Manitoba, $42.6 million (+ 1.6%);
- Saskatchewan, $28.4 million (+ 2.0%);
- Alberta, $104.9 million (-3.7%);
- British Columbia, $136.1 million (-0.3%).

Note to Users:

Trading days can have a significant impact on department store sales. Users should therefore use the year-over-year comparisons with caution. Estimates shown in this release are not adjusted for trading-day differences.

Users should also note that the year-over-year movements for some provinces and census metropolitan areas are exaggerated due to the inclusion of some outlets previously classified to the general merchandise category.

Information on department store sales and stocks by department will be released in The Daily during the week of June 18, 1990.

Metropolitan Area

- Calgary, $39.3 million (-4.0%);
- Edmonton, $46.0 million (-7.2%);
- Halifax-Dartmouth, $17.1 million (+ 4.2%);
- Hamilton, $28.5 million (-8.5%);
- Montreal, $102.0 million (-2.9%);
- Ottawa-Hull, $46.1 million (+ 3.2%);
- Quebec City, $25.6 million (-2.4%);
- Toronto, $158.8 million (-2.7%);
- Vancouver, $75.8 million (-4.8%);
- Winnipeg, $38.1 million (-0.5%).

Order the April 1990 issue of *Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Selected Metropolitan Area* (63-004, $2.70/$27), available the fourth week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Selected Financial Indexes

April 1990

April 1990 figures are now available for the selected financial indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2031.

The second quarter 1990 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Footwear Statistics, April 1990.
Catalogue number 33-002
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard, April 1990.
Catalogue number 36-003
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, April 1990.
Catalogue number 41-006
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, April 1990.
Catalogue number 43-005
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, April 1990.
Catalogue number 46-002
(Canada: $5.60/$56.00; United States: US$6.70/US$67.00; Other Countries: US$7.80/US$78.00).

Gas Utilities, February 1990.
Catalogue number 55-002
(Canada: $12.70/$127.00; United States: US$15.20/US$152.00; Other Countries: US$17.80/US$178.00).

Wholesale Trade, March 1990.
Catalogue number 63-008
(Canada: $14.40/$144.00; United States: US$17.30/US$173.00; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202.00).

Service Industry Bulletin, Vol. 2, No. 1 **– The Consulting Engineering Industry**, 1987.
Catalogue number 63-015
(Canada: $7.20/$43.00; United States: US$8.65/US$52.00; Other Countries: US$10.00/US$60.00).

Unemployment Insurance Statistics, March 1990.
Catalogue number 73-001
(Canada: $14.70/$147.00; United States: US$17.60/US$176.00; Other Countries: US$20.60/US$206.00).

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Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, June 12, 1990 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 4

MAJOR RELEASE

Trusteed Pension Funds

Fourth Quarter 1989[1]

Assets

- The book value of assets held in trusteed pension funds at the end of the fourth quarter of 1989 was estimated at $175.9 billion, up 4.3% over the previous quarter and 11.5% over the previous year. Close to $1.6 billion of this increase was attributable to a transfer of monies into the trusteed pension fund system (specifically into the fund for the Ontario Teachers' Pension Plan) from the consolidated revenue account for the Province of Ontario.

- Bonds, accounting for 46% of total assets, and stocks, accounting for 28%, continued to be the two major forms of investment. Cash, deposits, short-term securities plus some accruals and receivables represented 13% of the total, while mortgage holdings accounted for another 4%. The remaining assets were divided between such investment vehicles as real estate and pooled, mutual and segregated funds.

- Real estate recorded the most notable growth in any single component of the assets, increasing 13% over the third quarter of 1989. This followed an average quarterly growth rate of 2% for all quarters from 1986 to 1989. (This type of investment still constitutes less than 3% of the assets of trusteed pension funds.)

- The amount invested in stocks grew by 4.7% in the fourth quarter of 1989. This growth rate has been rising consistently since the low of 0.6% recorded in the last quarter of 1987. This reflects the rise in the TSE 300, which, as of the last half of 1989, had regained the levels recorded just prior to the 1987 stock market adjustment. The amount held in short-term investments[2], on the other hand, rose by 15% in the final quarter of 1987, but increased just 2% this quarter.

[1] *Based on a survey of 217 funds, which constitute approximately 6% of all trusteed pension funds and hold over 87% of the total assets.*

[2] *Includes cash, deposits, some accruals and receivables.*

Income and Expenditures

- Fourth quarter income of trusteed pension funds, estimated at $9.0 billion, was up 26% over that of 1988. Approximately 85% of the increase in income was due to the above-mentioned transfer of $1.6 billion into the trusteed pension fund system. Expenditures decreased 4.8%, to $2.5 billion. The net income or new money entering the funds (calculated by deducting expenditures from income) recorded a fourth quarter high of $6.6 billion. This was 43% above the comparable figure for 1988. (Excluding the $1.6 billion, fourth quarter net income was still up 8.6% over the previous year, the largest increase recorded since 1985.)

- Profits generated from the sale of securities decreased by more than 30% in the fourth quarter, whereas increases averaging over 30% had been recorded in each of the first three quarters of the year. Fourth quarter profits were, however, 60% higher in 1989 than 1988, in part accounting for the 8.6% increase in net income between those two periods.

- Investment income constituted 55% of total income in the fourth quarter; profits on the sale of securities, 9.6%; employer contributions, 21.6% and employee contributions, 12.9%. (The $1.6 billion referred to above was excluded for purposes of calculating these proportions.)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5749.

The fourth quarter 1989 issue of *Quarterly Estimates of Trusteed Pension Funds* (74-001, $11/$44) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information about the data, contact Johanne Pineau (613-951-4034), Pensions Section, Labour Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Construction Type Plywood
April 1990

Canadian firms produced 181 286 cubic metres of construction type plywood during April 1990, an increase of 2.0% over the 177 755 cubic metres produced during April 1989.

January-to-April 1990 production totalled 729 743 cubic metres, a increase of 1.9% over the 715 992 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level1).

The April 1990 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9. ■

Dairy Review
April 1990

Creamery butter production in Canada totalled 9 183 tonnes in April, a 2.9% increase over a year earlier. Production of cheddar cheese amounted to 9 038 tonnes, a decrease of 14.6% from April 1989.

An estimated 629 574 kilolitres of milk were sold off Canadian farms for all purposes in March 1990, a decrease of 1.6% from March 1989. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first three months of 1990 to 1 779 195 kilolitres, a decrease of 2.0% from the January-March 1989 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3428, 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664-5667 and 5673.

The April 1990 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, $12.20/$122) is scheduled for release on June 29. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2510), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing, April 1990.
Catalogue number 41-011
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Oil Pipe Line Transport, March 1990.
Catalogue number 55-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/$140).

Education Statistics Bulletin, Vol.12, No. 3, **Financial Statistics of Canadian Universities**, 1987-1988.
Catalogue number 81-002
(Canada: $4.90/$49; United States: US$5.90/US$59; Other Countries: US$6.90/US$69).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, June 13, 1990 For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Therapeutic Abortions

1988

- In 1988, 66,251 therapeutic abortions were performed in Canadian hospitals[1], an increase of about 4.1% over the 63,662 abortions performed in 1987, but slightly lower than the 1982 peak of 66,319. (See Table on following page.)

- Quebec is the only province that reported to Statistics Canada therapeutic abortions performed outside the hospital setting. The total number of clinic therapeutic abortions[2] was 4,617 in 1988, 25.4% more than 3,681 abortions in 1987, but 1.8% less than the peak of 4,704 abortions in 1980.

- Based on information supplied by the states along the Canada-United States border[3], 1,939 legal abortions were performed on Canadian women visiting these states in 1988, 29.7% less than the 2,757 abortions in 1987.

- The addition of clinic therapeutic abortions from Quebec and legal abortions from the United States to the hospital therapeutic abortions brought the overall total to 72,693 abortions in 1988, compared to 70,023 abortions in 1987.

- The therapeutic abortion rate (number of hospital-performed therapeutic abortions per 100 live births) was 17.6 in 1988, or 2.3% more than the rate of 17.2 in 1987, but 1.1% lower than the peak rate of 17.8 in 1982. The addition of abortion figures from clinics in Quebec and from the United States increased the abortion rate to 19.3 in 1988, compared to 18.9 in 1987.

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[1] *Based on reports from the 10 provinces and the two territories.*
[2] *Source: Régie de l'assurance-maladie du Québec.*
[3] *Voluntary system of reporting from states along Canada-United States border.*

Demographic Characteristics

- Of the Canadian women who obtained therapeutic abortions in hospitals during 1988, about 22% were under the age of 20 years, 54% between 20-29 years, another 22% between 30-39 years and the remaining 2% were 40 years and over. Of the total women, 67% were single, 22% married and 11% separated, divorced, widowed or living common law. At the time of abortion about 90% of the women were pregnant for less than 13 weeks, 7% between 13-16 weeks and 3% more than 16 weeks.

Provincial Rates

Compared to the 1988 national therapeutic abortion rate of 17.6, the provincial and territorial rates based on the same sources (with 1987 rates in brackets) were: British Columbia, 25.5 (27.3); Yukon, 22.6 (29.9); Ontario 20.9 (20.8); Northwest Territories, 17.9 (16.3); Manitoba, 16.6 (15.6); Alberta, 15.0 (13.2); Quebec, 14.7 (14.2); Nova Scotia, 14.2 (14.0); Saskatchewan, 7.7 (7.2); Newfoundland, 6.3 (6.1); New Brunswick, 4.9 (3.7); and Prince Edward Island, 3.5 (1.8). Rates for Quebec, if abortions performed in clinics are included, were 20.0 in 1988 and 18.5 in 1987.

Further tabulations of 1988 therapeutic abortion statistics may be obtained by ordering the Standard Table – Therapeutic Abortions, 1988 (Billing Number 41020, $10) or supplement 9 of *Quarterly Health Reports*, Vol. 2, No. 2, available on September 15.

For further information on this release, contact S. Wadhera (613-951-1764), Canadian Centre for Health Information. ☐

Table 1. Therapeutic Abortions, Numbers and Rates per 100 Live Births – Canada
1981-1988

Year	Total Therapeutic Abortions[1]	Therapeutic Abortions on Canadian Residents Based on Reports: In Canada: Hospital Events	In Canada: Clinic Events[2]	From U.S.A.[3]	TOTAL	Therapeutic Abortion Rate for Canadian Residents per 100 Live Births: In Canada: Hospital Events	In Canada: Clinic Events	From U.S.A.	TOTAL
1981	65,127	65,053	4,207	2,651	**71,911**	17.5	1.1	0.7	**19.3**
1982	66,319	66,254	4,506	4,311	**75,071**	17.8	1.2	1.2	**20.2**
1983	61,800	61,750	3,635	3,983	**69,368**	16.5	1.0	1.1	**18.6**
1984	62,291	62,247	3,571	3,631	**69,449**	16.5	0.9	1.0	**18.4**
1985	62,740	62,712	3,706	2,798	**69,216**	16.7	1.0	0.7	**18.4**
1986	63,508	63,462	3,498	2,612	**69,572**	17.0	0.9	0.7	**18.6**
1987	63,662	63,585	3,681	2,757	**70,023**	17.2	1.0	0.7	**18.9**
1988	66,251	66,137	4,617	1,939	**72,693**	17.6	1.2	0.5	**19.3**

1 *Relates to hospital therapeutic abortions (including non-residents) reported by the 10 provinces and the two territories.*
2 *Relates to therapeutic abortions performed in clinics, province of Quebec and paid as number of claims to doctors for their services by Régie de l'assurance-maladie du Québec.*
3 *Relates to legal abortions performed on Canadian women visiting states along Canada-United States border.* ■

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Industry – Capital and Operating Expenditures
1989

Capital expenditures by Canada's oil and gas producing industry decreased 18.7% in 1989 to $6.1 billion, from the 1988 level of $7.5 billion. Operating costs (excluding royalties) were up from $6.2 billion to $6.8 billion.

- The conventional, or non oil sands, sector had capital expenditures relating to land acquisition and retention, geological and geophysical activity, exploration drilling, development drilling, production facilities, non-production facilities, enhanced recovery projects and gas processing plants during 1989 of $5.8 billion, a 13.4% decrease from the $6.7 billion recorded in 1988.

- Non-conventional sector capital expenditures relating to exploratory and delineation drilling, research and development, fixed installations, machinery and equipment, housing and pollution control equipment in 1989 amounted to $0.3 billion, down 66.7% from the 1988 figure of $0.9 billion.

- Conventional sector operating expenditures relating to gas processing plants, field, well and gathering operations and taxes in 1989 amounted to $5.2 billion, a 10.6% increase over the $4.7 billion in 1988.

- Non-conventional sector operating expenditures relating to taxes, administration expense, land acquisition and retention, reclamation and other during 1989 amounted to $1.5 billion, a 2.2% increase over 1988.

Order the 1989 issue of *Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Industry* (26-213, $26), available the third week of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division. □

Expenditures – Conventional and Non-conventional Sectors

1989 and 1988

	Canada Lands[1]		Provinces		Canada	
	1989	1988	1989	1988	1989	1988
			$ millions			
Capital						
Conventional	448.6	547.6	5,333.5	6,134.5	5,782.1	6,682.1
Non-conventional	–	–	303.8	863.6	303.8	863.6
Total	**448.6**	**547.6**	**5,637.3**	**6,998.1**	**6,085.9**	**7,545.7**
Operating[2]						
Conventional	64.7	52.9	5,175.7	4,642.5	5,240.4	4,695.4
Non-conventional	–	–	1,515.3	1,483.0	1,515.3	1,483.0
Total	**64.7**	**52.9**	**6,691.0**	**6,125.5**	**6,755.7**	**6,178.4**

1 *Canada Lands are defined as East Coast Offshore, West Coast Offshore, Yukon, Northwest Territories, Arctic Islands and Hudson Bay.*
2 *Excludes royalties.*
– *Nil or zero.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Electric Lamps

May 1990

Canadian light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 19,442,082 light bulbs and tubes in May 1990, an increase of 19.0% over the 16,337,953 units sold a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales for 1990 amounted to 101,462,399 light bulbs and tubes, up 2.7% over the 98,824,005 sold during the same period in 1989.

The May 1990 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Production of Eggs

April 1990

Canadian egg production in April 1990 was 38.9 million dozen, a 0.9% decrease from April 1989. The average number of layers decreased 2.4% between April 1989 and 1990, while the number of eggs per 100 layers increased to 2,176 from 2,143.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* ($115/year), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For further information on this release, contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-2549), Livestock and Animal Product Section, Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Farm Cash Receipts, January-March 1990.
Catalogue number 21-001
(Canada: $11/$44; United States: US$13.25/US$53; Other Countries: US$15.50/US$62).

Coal and Coke Statistics, March 1990.
Catalogue number 45-002
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: $12/$120; Other Countries: $14/$140).

Industrial Corporations Financial Statistics, First Quarter 1990 (Preliminary Data).
Catalogue number 61-003P
(Canada: $16.50/$66; United States: US$19.75/US$79; Other Countries: US$23/US$92).

Building Permits, March 1990.
Catalogue number 64-001
(Canada: $22.10/$221; United States: US$26.50/US$265; Other Countries: US$30.90/$309).

Touriscope – International Travel – Advance Information, April 1990.
Catalogue number 66-001P
(Canada: $6.10/$61; United States: US$7.30/US$73; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85).

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 14, 1990 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Financial Statistics of Canadian Universities

1987-88

In 1987-88, Canadian universities spent close to $7.0 billion, an increase of 5.3% from 1986-87. This was one of the lowest increases recorded in 15 years; in each of the previous two years, for example, spending had risen by about 7%. As a proportion of the Canadian Gross Domestic Product, expenditures by universities remained stable at 1.3%.

Sponsored research expenditures surpassed $1.0 billion for the first time. After recording the smallest increase in more than a decade in 1986-87 (2.9%), research spending climbed 12.4% in 1987-88.

On a per student basis, operating revenues received directly from provincial sources grew 4.7% in 1987-88, while tuition fee income rose 5.8%. ■

The *Education Statistics Bulletin*, Vol. 12, No. 3, *Financial Statistics of Canadian Universities*, 1987-88 (81-002, $4.90/$49) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Claudio Pagliarello (613-951-1508), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. Additional financial data are available from *University Finance Trend Analysis* (81-260, $39).

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots)

Week Ending June 9, 1990

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending June 9, 1990 totalled 294 294 tonnes, an increase of 2.1% over the preceding week's total of 288 305 tonnes, but down 3.4% from the year-earlier level of 304 533 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1990 was 6 406 381 tonnes, a decrease of 10.3% from 7 139 164 tonnes for the same period in 1989.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Telephone Statistics

April 1990

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of $1,086.4 million in April 1990, up 4.4% over April 1989.

Operating expenses were $793.3 million, an increase of 6.6% over April 1989. Net operating revenue was $293.1 million, a decrease of 0.9% from April 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The April 1990 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, $8.30/$83) is scheduled for release the week of June 25. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Electric Utilities Construction Price Indexes

1986 = 100

This is to announce the availability of price index numbers on a 1986 = 100 time base. The new CANSIM matrix number is 2022. The new CANSIM series Databank (D) numbers have been assigned in a manner which permits users to derive the new code by adding a constant number to the D number for the old series. To ascertain the equivalent series on the new time base, add 214,000 to the old price index series D number.

The second quarter 1990 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information regarding these changes, please contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607) or Andrew Baldwin (613-951-9610), Prices Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, April 1990.
Catalogue number 25-001
(Canada: $6.10/$61; United States: US$7.30/US$73; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85).

Oils and Fats, April 1990.
Catalogue number 32-006
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, April 1990.
Catalogue number 53-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

Consumer Price Index, May 1990
Catalogue number 62-001
(Canada: $9.30/$93; United States: US$11.20/$112; Other Countries: US$13/$130).
– Available Friday, June 15, 1990 at 7 a.m. –

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade, April 1990.
Catalogue number 65-001P
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/$120; Other Countries: US$14/$140).
– Available Friday, June 15, 1990 at 8:30 a.m. –

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, June 15, 1990 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Consumer Price Index

May 1990

National Highlights

All-items

The All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada increased by 0.5% between April and May to attain a level of 157.2 (1981 = 100). This change was noticeably higher than the 0.1% rise observed for the month before; it resulted from increases in six of the major component indexes, ranging from 0.2% for Transportation to 3.1% for Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages. The Clothing index fell by 0.6%, imparting a small moderating influence on the overall index. Advances in the Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages index and in the Housing index (0.4%) were major contributors to the latest rise in the All-items index.

In seasonally adjusted terms the All-items index rose by 0.2%, a slightly faster rate compared to the 0.1% rise reported in April, but still below the rates for January through March.

The year-over-year increase in the CPI, between May 1989 and May 1990, was 4.5%, down from the rise of 5.0% reported for April. This slowing of the annual rate is largely due to the fact that the federal tax increases on cigarettes and gasoline in the 1989 budget are no longer reflected in the 12-month change of the CPI. The compound annual rate of increase based on the seasonally adjusted index levels over the latest three-month period (February to May) was 2.3%, down from the 3.4% increase observed for the three-month period ending in April and the lowest such rate since October 1987.

Food

The Food index rose by 0.3% in May following a sharp 0.8% decline in April. The latest rise resulted from increases of 0.2% in the index for Food Purchased from Stores and 0.5% in the index for Food Purchased from Restaurants.

A large part of the 0.2% increase in the index for Food Purchased from Stores was due to advances in the indexes of Fresh Fruit (3.4%) and Fresh Meat (1.1%). The former was due largely to lower seasonal supplies of apples and oranges and higher prices for bananas. The latter rose in response to higher prices for beef and pork which were partly associated with increases in seasonal demand for barbecue cuts. Higher prices were also observed for turkey (as Easter promotions ended) and cured meat. A considerable proportion of the overall increase was dampened by lower promotional prices for selected bakery and dairy products and carbonated beverages and by price declines for eggs and fresh vegetables.

Over the 12-month period, May 1989 to May 1990, the Food index climbed by 3.5%, down from the increase of 3.9% observed in April. The latest change was made up of increases of 2.8% in the index for Food Purchased from Stores and 5.0% in the index for Food Purchased from Restaurants.

All-items excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the All-items excluding Food index advanced by 0.6%, up markedly from the rise of 0.2% reported for April. The largest contributions to this month's increase originated from increases of 3.1% in the indexes for Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages and 0.4% for Housing. Considerably smaller proportions of the increase resulted from advances in the indexes for Recreation, Reading and Education (0.6%), for Health and Personal Care (0.8%), and for Transportation (0.2%). The fall of 0.6% in the Clothing index partly dampened the upward pressure.

Over two-thirds of the 3.1% rise in the Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages index was due to a 5.5% rise in the Tobacco Products index which resulted mainly from cigarette tax increases in Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario. The Alcoholic Beverages index rose by a slower 1.5%. A combination of higher taxes, increased markups by provincial distributing authorities and hikes in manufacturers' costs were responsible.

The 0.4% rise in the Housing index resulted mainly from increases in the indexes for Owned Accommodation (0.4%), for Traveller Accommodation (4.3%) and for Electricity (2.0%). The advance in the first index resulted from offsetting movements: higher mortgage interest costs and home maintenance and repair charges were dampened by a fall in new house prices mainly in Toronto, Vancouver and Victoria. The Traveller Accommodation index reflected seasonal increases in hotel and motel rates. Higher electricity rates were observed mainly in Quebec, Prince Edward Island and Alberta. Price increases were also registered for rented accommodation, household textiles and selected household equipment.

The Consumer Price Index and Major Components (Not Seasonally Adjusted), Canada
(1981 = 100)

	Indexes			Percentage change May 1990 from	
	May 1990	April 1990	May 1989	April 1990	May 1989
All-items	**157.2**	**156.4**	**150.5**	**0.5**	**4.5**
Food	145.6	145.2	140.7	0.3	3.5
All-items excluding food	160.4	159.5	153.3	0.6	4.6
Housing	158.2	157.5	151.1	0.4	4.7
Clothing	138.6	139.5	135.6	-0.6	2.2
Transportation	155.8	155.5	148.6	0.2	4.8
Health and personal care	159.6	158.3	151.1	0.8	5.6
Recreation, reading and education	156.8	155.9	151.1	0.6	3.8
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	235.5	228.5	218.9	3.1	7.6
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1981	63.6	63.9	66.4		
All-items Consumer Price Index converted to 1971 = 100	372.4				

The impact made by increases in each of the indexes for Recreation, Reading and Education (0.6%), Health and Personal Care (0.8%) and Transportation (0.2%) was relatively modest. In the first index, higher prices were reported for summer sporting and athletic equipment, photographic goods, recreational activities, and admission to movies and baseball games. In the Health and Personal Care index, higher prices were observed for non-prescribed medicines, selected personal care supplies and hair grooming services. The small rise in the Transportation index resulted from opposing price movements. Higher prices were reported for gasoline and increases were noted in auto insurance premiums and auto registration fees (Alberta). Local commuting charges also rose in some cities. A large part of the upward impact was offset by lower prices for vehicles as enhanced rebate programs were observed.

The Clothing index fell by 0.6% as both the Women's and Men's Wear indexes fell by 1.1%. Heavy price discounts offered by several large clothing stores were largely responsible. At the same time, however, charges for clothes cleaning and laundering services rose.

Over the 12-month period, May 1989 to May 1990, the All-items excluding Food index increased by 4.6%, down sharply from the 5.2% advance registered for April.

Goods and Services

The Goods index rose by 0.4% in May following a decline of 0.3% observed in April. At the same time, the Services index increased by 0.5%, the same rate as reported in April. Between May 1989 and May 1990, the Goods index rose by a slower 3.2% compared to the advance of 4.4% noted in April. In contrast the Services index advanced by 5.9%, up from the 5.7% increase posted the month before.

City Highlights

Between April and May, changes in the All-items indexes for cities for which CPIs are published ranged from a decline of 0.2% in Saint John to a rise of 0.6% in Montreal and Halifax. The smaller than average change in Saint John resulted from a decline in its Food index and less than average changes in all its other major component indexes. The above average rise in Montreal resulted from larger increases in its indexes for Food, Housing and Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages, and a lower than average decline for the Clothing index. In Halifax, significantly above average increases for the Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages and the Transportation indexes resulted in the greater than average advance.

Between May 1989 and May 1990 increases in the All-items indexes for cities ranged from 3.3% for Quebec City to 5.9% for Calgary.

Main Contributors to Monthly Changes in the All-Items Index, by City

St. John's

No overall change was recorded in the All-items index. Lower prices for men's and women's wear caused the Clothing index to decline. The Transportation index fell, as decreased charges for automotive vehicles (the result of rebates) were only partially offset by a rise in gasoline prices. The Food index fell marginally, as lower prices for fresh vegetables and soft drinks more than offset higher prices for chicken, fresh fruit, prepared meats, beef, milk, and pork. Among those factors exerting an upward influence were higher charges for owned, traveller and rented accommodation, and higher prices for beer and liquor served in licensed premises. Since May 1989, the All-items index has risen 3.4%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

The All-items index remained unchanged overall. A decline in the Clothing index exerted a downward impact. The Food index declined, as lower prices for fresh produce, chicken, bakery products and sugar were observed. Lower prices for personal care supplies were noted. Offsetting these declines were higher prices for alcoholic beverages, increased charges for electricity, and higher charges for rented and traveller accommodation. Prices for household textiles and appliances were up. Higher prices for recreational equipment and increased fees for the use of recreational facilities also contributed. The Transportation index remained unchanged, as lower prices for automotive vehicles were offset by higher prices for gasoline and increased fees for vehicle insurance. Since May 1989, the All-items index has risen 4.8%.

Halifax

Higher prices for cigarettes (rise in provincial taxes) explained a large part of the 0.6% rise in the All-items index. Increased charges for vehicle insurance and higher prices for gasoline (higher provincial taxes) also had a considerable upward influence. Advances were observed in the prices of alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises. Charges for rented and traveller accommodation were up. Partially offsetting these advances were lower prices for men's and women's wear, automotive vehicles (the result of rebates), and personal care supplies. The Food index remained unchanged overall. Since May 1989, the All-items index has risen 4.7%.

Saint John

The All-items index fell 0.2%, as declines were observed in the Clothing, Food and Transportation components. The decline in Food was largely due to lower prices for beef, sugar, soft drinks, fresh vegetables and bakery products. Lower prices for automotive vehicles (the result of rebates) caused the Transportation index to fall. Partially offsetting these declines were higher prices for alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises, and increased charges for traveller and rented accommodation. Advances in the prices of recreational equipment and increased charges for the use of recreational facilities also contributed a considerable upward impact. Since May 1989, the All-items index has risen 3.9%.

Quebec

Higher prices for cigarettes and alcoholic beverages (mainly reflecting a rise in provincial taxes) were among the main contributing factors in the 0.5% rise in the All-items index. Advances in electricity charges and mortgage interest costs also had a notable impact. Increased charges for recreational activities and for personal care supplies and services were noted as well. Declines in the Food, Clothing and Transportation indexes exerted a considerable dampening effect. Lower prices for bakery products, chicken and fresh vegetables caused the decline in the Food index. Within Transportation, lower prices for automotive vehicles (the result of rebates) more than offset a rise in vehicle insurance premiums. The decline in Clothing reflected lower prices for men's and women's wear. Since May 1989, the All-items index has risen 3.3%.

Montreal

Higher prices for cigarettes and alcoholic beverages (mainly due to provincial tax increases) explained a large part of the 0.6% rise in the All-items index. Higher charges for electricity, increased mortgage interest costs and higher overall food prices also had a notable upward impact. Within Food, much of the upward movement reflected higher prices for chicken, pork, soft drinks and restaurant meals. Advances were also observed in recreational and reading expenses and in charges for personal care supplies and services. Price declines for men's and women's wear and automotive vehicles (the latter due to

manufacturers' rebates) exerted a dampening effect. Since May 1989, the All-items index has risen 3.6%.

Ottawa

Advances in traveller accommodation charges, mortgage interest costs and rented accommodation charges, combined with higher prices for cigarettes (reflecting provincial tax increases), explained a large part of the 0.3% rise in the All-items index. Increased charges for personal care supplies and services had a notable impact as did higher prices for recreational equipment and increased fees for recreational facilities. A decline in the Clothing index reflected lower prices for men's and women's wear, while a decline in automotive vehicle prices (manufacturers' rebates) caused the Transportation index to fall. The Food index remained unchanged overall, as higher prices for restaurant meals, fresh fruit, beef and poultry were offset by lower prices for bakery products, soft drinks and fresh vegetables. Since May 1989, the All-items index has risen 4.7%.

Toronto

The All-items index rose 0.4%. Among the main contributors were higher prices for cigarettes (higher provincial taxes) and increased housing charges. Within Housing, advances were observed in mortgage interest costs, and in charges for household furnishings and equipment. Rented accommodation charges were up, while new house prices declined. A rise in gasoline prices more than offset lower prices for automotive vehicles (the latter reflecting manufacturers' rebates). The Food index was up, as higher prices for beef, fresh fruit and restaurant meals were observed. Advances in recreational and reading expenses and higher prices for personal care services also had a notable upward impact. Clothing prices fell. Since May 1989, the All-items index has risen 4.5%.

Thunder Bay

Higher prices for cigarettes (resulting from provincial tax increases) and higher overall food prices (most notably for restaurant meals, fresh fruit, beef, chicken and soft drinks) accounted for a large part of the 0.5% rise in the All-items index. Advances in recreational expenses and increased charges for personal care supplies and services exerted an upward impact as well. Higher housing charges, particularly relating to mortgage interest, traveller accommodation, household furnishings, water and rent were noted. Between May 1989 and May 1990, the All- items index rose 3.5%.

Winnipeg

Advances in the Transportation, Housing, and Health and Personal Care components explained a large part of the 0.4% rise in the All-items index. Within Transportation, higher prices for gasoline and increased fares for local bus travel were noted. These advances were dampened somewhat by a decline in the prices of automotive vehicles resulting from manufacturers' rebates. The rise in the Housing index reflected higher charges for traveller accommodation, increased mortgage interest costs and higher prices for household furnishings. Higher prices for personal care supplies and services explained the rise in the Health and Personal Care index. Food prices rose as well, most notably for chicken, bakery products, restaurant meals and pork. Since May 1989, the All-items index has risen 4.3%.

Regina

The All-items index rose by a marginal 0.1%, as declines in three of the major components virtually offset advances in the remaining four. The largest upward contribution came from the Recreation index, where higher prices were observed for recreational equipment and for fees for the use of recreational facilities. Advances in the prices of alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises, combined with higher prices for cigarettes and for personal care supplies, also had a notable upward influence. Higher food prices, most notably for pork, beef, prepared meats, fresh produce, eggs, turkey and restaurant meals, were observed as well. Declines in the Clothing, Transportation and Housing indexes exerted a considerable offsetting effect. Since May 1989, the All-items index has risen 3.6%.

Saskatoon

The All-items index rose slightly (0.1%). The largest upward contributions originated in the Housing and Recreation indexes. Within Housing, advances were observed in traveller accommodation charges, mortgage interest costs and household textile prices. The advance in Recreation largely reflected higher prices for recreational equipment and increased fees for recreational facilities. Higher prices for food (particularly beef, bakery products, fresh fruit and pork) and increased charges for alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises also contributed a considerable upward influence. Declines in the Clothing and Transportation indexes exerted a large moderating influence. The latter reflected lower prices

for automotive vehicles, due to manufacturers' rebates. Since May 1989, the All-items index has risen 3.9%.

Edmonton

The All-items index rose 0.5%. Most of the upward impact originated in the Housing and Transportation indexes. Within Housing, increased charges for traveller and rented accommodation, and higher mortgage interest costs were observed. The rise in Transportation was due to higher prices for gasoline and increased fees for vehicle registration. Higher food prices also exerted a considerable upward influence, as price increases for beef, fresh vegetables, soft drinks and restaurant meals were observed. Charges for personal care supplies and services were up, as were prices of alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises. Clothing prices fell. Since May 1989, the All-items index has risen 4.4%.

Calgary

Increased housing charges (most notably relating to mortgage interest, traveller accommodation, household furnishings and equipment and rent) explained a large part of the 0.3% rise in the All-items index. Advances in recreational expenses, increased charges for personal care supplies and services, and higher prices for alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises also contributed considerably to the overall rise. The Transportation index rose slightly, as higher vehicle registration fees were largely offset by lower prices for automotive vehicles (manufacturers' rebates). Declines in the Food and Clothing indexes exerted a noticeable dampening effect. The decline in Food was largely due to lower prices for beef, fresh produce, chicken, soft drinks, and bakery products. Since May 1989, the All- items index has risen 5.9%.

Vancouver

A rise in the Housing index due to increased charges for rented and traveller accommodation, higher mortgage interest costs and a rise in prices for household furnishings and equipment, explained a large part of the 0.4% rise in the All-items index. Higher prices for alcoholic beverages (from stores and from licensed premises) also contributed a notable upward influence. Increased recreational expenses and higher charges for men's wear and clothing services were observed as well. The Food index rose slightly, as higher prices for fresh produce, sugar and restaurant meals were offset, to a large extent, by lower prices for dairy products, cereal products, beef and chicken. The Transportation index fell slightly due to lower prices for automotive vehicles (manufacturers' rebates). Since May 1989, the All-items index has risen 5.5%.

Victoria

The All-items index rose 0.4%. An advance in the Housing index, due to higher charges for traveller accommodation, increased mortgage interest costs, higher fuel oil prices and increased charges for rent, was one of the main contributors. Advances in alcoholic beverage prices (both from stores and in licensed premises) also contributed a considerable upward influence. The Food index rose as well, mainly reflecting higher prices for fresh produce and bakery products. Increased recreational charges were also noted. Moderating these advances were declines in the prices of personal care supplies and automotive vehicles (the latter due to manufacturers' rebates). Between May 1989 and May 1990, the All-items index rose 5.1%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1922-1940, 1850-1859.

Order the May 1990 issue of the Consumer Price Index (62-001, $8.90/$89).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division. □

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal Care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
St.John's								
May 1990 index	148.2	131.5	145.4	144.3	149.7	152.2	153.3	212.5
% change from April 1990	0.0	-0.1	0.1	-1.5	-0.1	0.5	0.0	0.6
% change from May 1989	3.4	2.7	2.8	1.7	5.5	3.0	3.6	5.1
Charlottetown/ Summerside								
May 1990 index	147.8	137.8	141.6	129.0	141.3	166.5	161.2	252.1
% change from April 1990	0.0	-0.3	0.2	-1.1	0.0	-0.6	0.5	1.1
% change from May 1989	4.8	4.8	4.5	-0.6	4.7	8.5	3.7	12.3
Halifax								
May 1990 index	154.8	143.1	151.6	130.8	151.3	163.2	162.8	257.2
% change from April 1990	0.6	0.0	0.1	-1.7	0.7	-0.4	0.4	7.8
% change from May 1989	4.7	5.6	3.7	1.0	5.1	2.8	3.5	11.6
Saint John								
May 1990 index	153.2	143.8	153.5	130.2	147.2	153.7	159.2	257.2
% change from April 1990	-0.2	-0.7	0.1	-2.0	-0.1	0.5	0.3	0.4
% change from May 1989	3.9	4.6	3.7	0.5	2.9	5.9	3.1	9.1
Quebec City								
May 1990 index	155.3	143.7	160.5	138.2	148.6	160.7	141.9	235.5
% change from April 1990	0.5	-0.3	0.7	-0.2	-0.1	1.0	0.6	4.8
% change from May 1989	3.3	-0.3	4.7	3.3	2.5	4.7	1.5	10.2
Montreal								
May 1990 index	157.7	148.9	160.5	137.0	155.1	158.4	150.1	236.8
% change from April 1990	0.6	0.7	0.6	-0.4	-0.2	0.4	0.6	4.7
% change from May 1989	3.6	2.0	3.6	3.2	3.2	5.2	2.9	9.6
Ottawa								
May 1990 index	157.8	140.6	162.5	140.9	158.7	167.5	154.3	228.6
% change from April 1990	0.3	0.0	0.4	-0.9	-0.1	1.3	0.5	2.6
% change from May 1989	4.7	3.9	5.6	3.1	4.3	6.6	2.7	6.4
Toronto								
May 1990 index	165.2	151.6	171.2	145.1	162.0	167.9	161.8	231.4
% change from April 1990	0.4	0.3	0.3	-1.0	0.4	0.8	0.6	2.8
% change from May 1989	4.5	3.5	4.6	1.8	5.3	7.5	4.8	6.1
Thunder Bay								
May 1990 index	154.8	142.0	151.9	138.2	159.0	159.2	155.7	228.2
% change from April 1990	0.5	1.0	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.9	0.7	3.5
% change from May 1989	3.5	2.5	2.9	2.4	5.0	4.5	2.9	6.6
Winnipeg								
May 1990 index	154.5	139.6	154.3	138.9	152.9	155.5	161.4	246.9
% change from April 1990	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.5	2.0	0.4	0.6
% change from May 1989	4.3	5.3	3.3	2.4	5.5	4.3	4.0	5.6
Regina								
May 1990 index	151.9	137.9	150.2	134.4	151.4	176.4	154.4	225.3
% change from April 1990	0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.4	-0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4
% change from May 1989	3.6	3.2	2.5	2.3	8.0	2.7	2.3	3.1

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres – Concluded

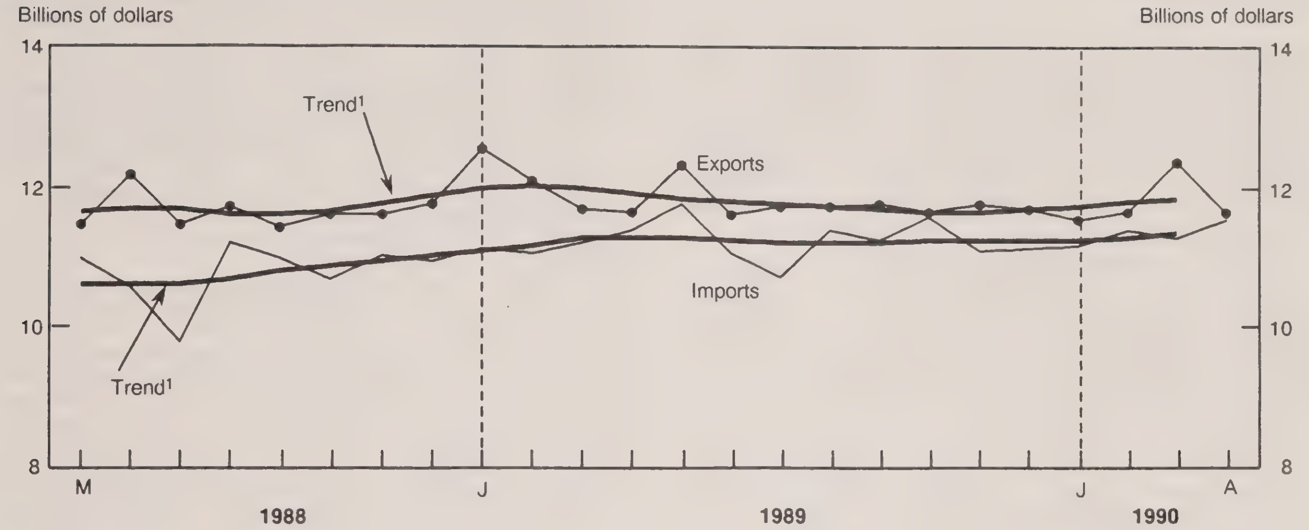
The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal Care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
Saskatoon								
May 1990 index	152.8	137.5	151.6	138.3	149.2	187.9	156.3	214.7
% change from April 1990	0.1	0.1	0.3	-0.3	-0.1	0.0	0.4	0.3
% change from May 1989	3.9	3.8	3.3	2.4	6.6	4.7	2.9	4.6
Edmonton								
May 1990 index	149.7	143.2	139.4	134.6	154.9	159.2	154.1	250.7
% change from April 1990	0.5	0.4	0.6	-0.7	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.4
% change from May 1989	4.4	1.3	6.1	1.4	4.9	5.0	2.9	7.1
Calgary								
May 1990 index	149.0	139.6	140.0	131.7	153.6	163.7	154.4	246.7
% change from April 1990	0.3	-0.9	0.6	-0.5	0.1	1.6	0.8	0.7
% change from May 1989	5.9	6.1	7.0	1.9	5.6	5.9	4.5	7.5
Vancouver								
May 1990 index	151.2	143.2	144.3	135.6	160.6	144.6	162.1	214.3
% change from April 1990	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.4	-0.1	0.1	0.5	1.6
% change from May 1989	5.5	6.7	5.9	1.5	6.5	3.7	3.8	6.8
Victoria[2]								
May 1990 index	120.9	120.2	114.1	117.2	121.7	119.6	129.3	157.1
% change from April 1990	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.1	-0.1	-0.2	0.5	2.2
% change from May 1989	5.1	4.4	5.7	1.7	5.5	6.5	4.3	7.4

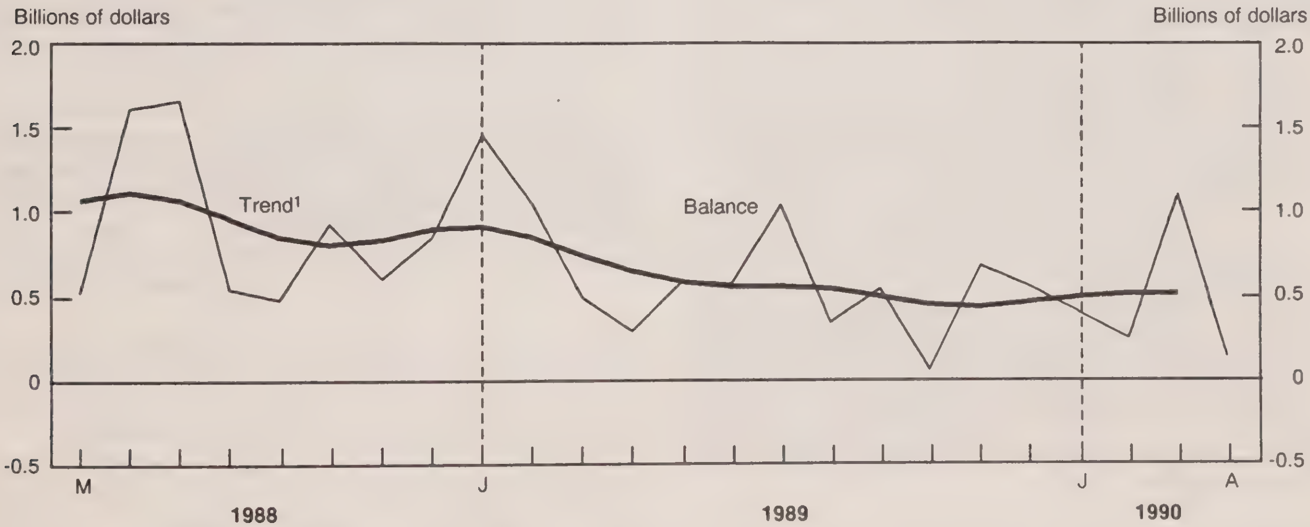
[1] *For inter city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 23 ofthe July-September 1989 issue of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, $18/$72).*

[2] *December 1984 = 100 The Consumer Price Index and Major Components (Not Seasonally Adjusted), Canada (1981 = 100)*

Merchandise Trade
(Seasonally Adjusted)
Balance of Payments Basis



Merchandise Trade Balance
(Seasonally Adjusted)
Balance of Payments Basis



1 *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.*

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade (H.S. Based)

April 1990

Merchandise exports fell by $728 million (5.9%) from the March level, to $11.6 billion in April. Exports for the first four months of 1990 totalled $47.2 billion, an increase of $366 million over the previous four months. The drop in exports is largely attributable to reduced exports of automotive products, which fell by nearly $600 million in April.

Imports climbed by $234 million or 2.1% in April, to $11.5 billion, their highest level in the past seven months. In early 1990, imports remained relatively high, largely due to strong energy product imports observed since the beginning of the year and a recovery in imports of machinery and equipment in April.

According to preliminary data for April, Canada's trade balance posted a surplus of $131 million, considerably lower than the revised March surplus of $1.1 billion. The surplus with the United States fell to $506 million, from the March level of $1.6 billion. Automotive products, which customarily post a surplus, recorded a deficit of $131 million in April.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651, 3685, 3686-3713, 3718, 3719, 3887-3913.

For further information on international trade statistics (detailed tables, charts and a more complete analysis) order *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based)* (65-001P, $10/$100), now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on statistics, concepts and definitions, order the April 1990 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based)* (65-001, $18.20/$182), available the first week of July, or contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), Trade Information Unit, or Jean-Pierre Simard (613-951-1711) (for analysis information), or Denis Pilon (613-951-4808) (for price index information), Trade Measures and Analysis Section, International Trade Division.

Note to Users Re: Linking

Under the Canada-United States program of reconciliation of trade statistics, in effect from the early 1970s to the end of 1989, a large part of the difference between United States imports from Canada (compiled by the United States Bureau of the Census) and Canadian exports to the United States (compiled by Statistics Canada), was added to Canadian exports as a balance of payments adjustment. This adjustment, mostly attributable to non-receipt of export documents, was not distributed among the 63 commodities due to large differences in the commodity classification systems employed by both countries. Since 1989, however, both countries have implemented the Harmonized System of Coding and Classification which opened the way to the current data exchange program.

In January 1990, Canada replaced its collection of data on exports to the United States with imports from Canada data compiled by the United States Bureau of the Census, thus eliminating the problem of undercoverage of Canadian exports within each commodity grouping. This change did not impact on exports at the total level due to the reconciliation adjustment, but, it did result in breaks in series at the commodity level.

In order to provide users with continuous time series, the two sets of series were linked. Using data for 1989, the one year for which preliminary data compiled using both the Canadian and American procedures was available, monthly ratios of the American to Canadian data were computed for each major group. An average over the year was calculated and applied backwards to 1986 for each of the 63 commodity series. Furthermore, the new linked data were benchmarked to the old Canadian total, by month. Using this procedure, the new linked series preserve as much as possible the movement in the original series.

Current account data, which incorporate merchandise trade statistics as well as data concerning trade in services and capital account movements, are available on a quarterly basis in *Canada's Balance of International Payments* (67-001). ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Quarterly Demographic Statistics for Canada, Provinces and Territories

January-March 1990

The preliminary postcensal estimates of population for Canada, the provinces and territories at April 1, 1990 are now available as follows:

	Number	Annual Growth Rates
		(%)
Canada	**26,512,100**	**1.3**
Newfoundland	572,600	0.4
Prince Edward Island	130,500	0.6
Nova Scotia	890,200	0.6
New Brunswick	722,900	0.7
Quebec	6,749,400	1.0
Ontario	9,698,500	1.5
Manitoba	1,088,000	0.4
Saskatchewan	1,000,400	-0.7
Alberta	2,459,200	1.7
British Columbia	3,120,600	2.6
Yukon	25,800	1.1
Northwest Territories	54,000	1.6

Note: *Figures have been rounded independently to the nearest hundred.*

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1 (quarterly population estimates); matrices 2, 3 and 397 (immigration); matrix 6516 (emigration); matrices 4, 5 and 6 (births, marriages and deaths); matrices 5731 and 6982 (interprovincial migration (Family Allowances)).

The estimates will appear in *Quarterly Demographic Statistics* (91-002, $7.50/$30) in the next few weeks. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact your nearest regional reference centre or Demography Division; for vital statistics (births, deaths, marriages), contact E. Sander (613-951-1746), Canadian Center for Health Information Division; for other demographic estimates Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division. ■

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin

March 1990

Preliminary financial data reported by Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International Ltd. for the first three months of 1990 show an operating loss of $95.8 million, compared to an operating loss of $107.8 million for the same period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary data for the fourth quarter of 1989 indicate that almost 3.8 million revenue passengers travelling on regional and local scheduled services enplaned and deplaned at the top 25 Canadian airports, up 14.8% compared to the fourth quarter of 1988.

Preliminary air passenger origin and destination data indicate that 2,220,270 passengers travelled between Canada and the United States during the third quarter of 1989, a drop of 5.2% from the third quarter of 1988.

Preliminary data reported by the three major Canadian air carriers – Air Canada, Canadian Airlines International Ltd. and Wardair, indicate that 59.6% of the passengers carried on domestic scheduled services travelled on discount fares during the first two quarters of 1989, down from 61.9% for the corresponding period in 1988. In terms of passenger-kilometres, discount fares accounted for 65.8% of total volume in 1989, which represents a decrease of 0.9 percentage point compared to the same period a year earlier.

The Vol. 22, No. 6 issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Aviation Statistics Centre (819-997-1986), Transportation Division. ■

Export and Import Price Indexes
April 1990

Current and fixed weighted export and import price indexes, on a balance of payments basis, are now available on a 1986 = 100 basis. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to April 1990 for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629.

Customs based current and fixed weighted U.S. price indexes are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to April 1990 on a 1986 = 100 basis. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 "All Countries" and "U.S. only" SITC section indexes.

The April 1990 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based)* (65-001, $18.20/$182) will be available the first week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division. ■

Fruit and Vegetable Area Survey
1990

Results of the Fruit and Vegetable Area Survey, conducted in May 1990, are now available. The survey provides estimates of fruit and vegetable areas planted at the provincial and regional levels for 1990. For tree fruits, grapes and berries, estimates are available for total cultivated area and bearing area. Vegetable and bearing fruit areas planted include detail on areas for the fresh and processing markets.

A report displaying the above information is available at a cost of $25. Special tabulations are available on a cost- recovery basis.

The survey results will be incorporated into the planted area series published in the October issue of *Fruit and Vegetable Production* (22-003, $18/$72). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, please contact John Heimbecker (613-951-0573), Agriculture Division. ■

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products
June 1, 1990

Preliminary cold storage of frozen poultry products at June 1st, 1990 and revised figures for May 1st, 1990 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

To order Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry ($115/year), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For further information on this release, contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-2549), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Notifiable Diseases Annual Summary
1988

Notifiable Diseases Annual Summary 1988 data are now available by sex and five-year age group for Canada and the provinces.

Available on CANSIM: cross-classified table 00050122.

For further information on this release, contact Beth Sander (613-951-1746), Canadian Centre for Health Information. ■

Soft Drinks
May 1990

Data on soft drinks for May 1990 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

The publication *Monthly Production of Soft Drinks* (32-001,$2.70/$27) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Industrial Inorganic Chemical Industries, n.e.c.

1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the industrial inorganic chemical industries, n.e.c. (SIC 3711) totalled $3,009.3 million, up 13.0% over $2,662.1 million in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6870.

The data for this industry will be released in *Chemical and Chemical Products Industries* (46-250, $35). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Greenhouse Industry

1988 and 1989

Final 1988 and preliminary 1989 data for the greenhouse industry in Canada are now available. Information is available on the market structure, the state of demand and the production factors such as area under glass and plastic, gross yearly payroll and total investment in the industry. Data on production of ornamentals and greenhouse vegetables are also available; the vegetable data (production and farm value) are available on CANSIM.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1058.

For further information order the 1988/1989 issue of *Greenhouse Industry*, (22-202, $26), available in July, or contact Ron Brzezinski (613-951-0574), Agriculture Division . ■

Nursery Trades Industry

1988 and 1989

Final 1988 and preliminary 1989 data for the nursery trades industry in Canada are now available in advance of the printed publication. Information is available on industry revenues and expenditures as well as the distribution of the revenues. Some data on internal structure are also included.

For further information order the *Survey of Canadian Nursery Trades Industry* (22-203, $22), available in July, or contact Les Macartney (613-951-3854), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Construction Type Plywood, April 1990.
Catalogue number 35-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Cereals and Oilseeds Review, March 1990.
Catalogue number 22-007
(Canada: $13.80/$138; United States: US$16.60/US$166; Other Countries: US$19.30/US$193).

Juristat Service Bulletin, Vol. 10, No. 9, **Preliminary Crime Statistics**, 1989.
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada $3.90/$78; United States: US$4.70/$94; Other Countries US$5.45/$109).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of June 18 - 22

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
June		
20	**National Income and Expenditure Accounts (GDP)**	First Quarter 1990
20	**Balance of International Payments**	First Quarter 1990
20	**Financial Flow Accounts**	First Quarter 1990
20	**Monthly Survey of Manufacturing**	April 1990
21	**Retail Trade**	April 1990
22	**Department Store Sales and Stocks**	April 1990
22-27	**Wholesale Trade**	April 1990

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, June 18, 1990 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASE

Canadian Cancer Statistics
1990

During 1990, an estimated 104,000 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Canada (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer). Estimated cancer deaths in 1990 will total 54,500. Lung cancer alone is expected to account for 17,300 (16.6%) of newly diagnosed cancers and 14,200 (26.0%) of all cancer deaths in 1990.

During their lifetime, just over one in three Canadians can expect to develop some form of cancer, while one in four men and one in five women will die from this disease. Almost 10% of women will develop breast cancer, while lung cancer is anticipated to occur in close to 8% of men.

Highlights from *Canadian Cancer Statistics 1990*, released jointly today by Statistics Canada and the Canadian Cancer Society, include:

New Cases and Cancer Deaths

- In 1990, an estimated[1] 54,600 new cancers will be diagnosed in men and 49,200 in women. As with new cases, more cancer deaths will occur in men than in women: 29,900 men will die from cancer this year, compared to 24,600 women.

- For men, three leading types of cancer in 1990 will account for over half (55%) of all newly diagnosed cancers: lung (11,800 new cases), prostate (10,300), and colorectal cancer (7,700). For women, the three leading types – breast (13,400), colorectal (7,400), and lung (5,500) – will comprise 53% of new cases.

- As to cancer deaths, the three leading types for men will be the same as for new cases. In 1990, 9,800 men will die from lung cancer, 3,300 from prostate cancer, and 3,000 from colorectal cancer.

- For women, however, the rank order of causes of cancer deaths varies from that of new cases: at 4,900 deaths in 1990, breast cancer will remain the leading cause of cancer death for women, followed by lung (4,400), and colorectal cancer (2,900).

Trends in Incidence and Mortality

- The incidence rate of new cancer cases occurring per 100,000 population has increased steadily since 1970 for men (just over 1% per year) and also for women, but not as fast. In contrast, cancer mortality rates have risen less quickly for men (about 0.5% per year since 1970) and have remained constant for women.

- Trends in overall cancer mortality rates are strongly influenced by changes in trends for lung cancer: when lung cancer mortality is excluded, the overall cancer mortality rate for males remains about the same between 1970 and 1988. For women, cancer mortality rates excluding lung cancer have dropped by about 12% since 1970.

- Lung cancer incidence rates for men showed a sharp drop in 1985 (the most recent year for which data are available) – the first sign in Canadian data that trends in lung cancer incidence will parallel those for mortality. Lung cancer mortality rates to 1988 have remained relatively stable for men since reaching a peak in 1984.

- For women, lung cancer is the most rapidly increasing type of cancer: incidence rates have tripled since 1970, reflecting an average annual increase of just under 6%. As of 1988, however, lung cancer had not yet overtaken breast cancer as the leading cause of cancer deaths for women.

- Melanoma of the skin is the second most rapidly increasing form of cancer, with average annual increases in incidence of 6.3% for men and 5.2% for women. Melanoma is expected to account for 2,600 new cases of cancer in 1990.

- Substantial declines in mortality rates (of about 3% to 5% per year) have occurred for several types of cancer – Hodgkin's Disease, cancer of the testis, all childhood cancers, and childhood leukemia – accompanied by stable or slightly increasing incidence rates. Improved treatment methods are considered responsible for the decline in mortality rates for these cancers.

[1] *Estimates of new cancer cases and deaths were produced by applying regression methodology to actual figures for cancer incidence (1970-1985) and deaths (1970-1988) as reported to Statistics Canada by provincial cancer registries and vital statistics registrars.*

Survival

- Cancer survival rates from the Saskatchewan Cancer Registry are highlighted in this year's edition. These data show that about half of all women diagnosed with cancer survive five years, but only about one-third of men, due primarily to the greater incidence among men of cancers with very poor survival rates.

- Poorer survival rates also occur with increasing age, due partly to the increased risk at older ages of dying from causes other than cancer, and partly because of the higher proportion of lethal tumours, such as stomach, pancreas and lung, in older age groups.

- Long-term survival rates are published for the first time in Canada: these show that for many forms of cancer, the survival rates fall steeply in the first few years and then flatten out after about five years, implying that such cancers may be considered cured after five years. In contrast, survival rates for breast and prostate cancers continue to decline for 10 years or more after diagnosis.

Children (Aged 0 - 14)

- In 1985, 816 new cases of cancer were diagnosed in children; of these 273 (or one-third) were leukemias and a further 163 (or 20%) were brain cancers.

- Cancer is the fourth leading cause of death in children: in 1988, 218 children died from the disease.

Canadian Cancer Statistics, 1990 is available free of charge from the Canadian Cancer Society, 77 Bloor Street West, Suite 1702, Toronto, Ontario M5S 3A1 (416-961-7223), or through any local division of the Canadian Cancer Society or regional office of Statistics Canada.

For further information, contact Leslie Gaudette (613-951-1740) or Nelson Nault (613-951-1758), Health Status Section, Canadian Centre For Health Information.

Estimated New Cases and Deaths for Major Sites of Cancer
Canada 1990

Site	Estimated New Cases 1990			Estimated Deaths 1990		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All cancers[1]	**104,000**	**54,600**	**49,200**	**54,500**	**29,900**	**24,600**
Lung	17,300	11,800	5,500	14,200	9,800	4,400
Colorectal	15,100	7,700	7,400	5,900	3,000	2,900
Female breast	13,400	...	13,400	4,900	...	4,900
Prostate	10,300	10,300	...	3,300	3,300	...
Lymphoma	5,800	3,100	2,700	2,700	1,450	1,250
Bladder	5,000	3,700	1,300	1,140	800	340
Body of uterus	3,100	...	3,100	560	...	560
Leukemia	2,950	1,700	1,250	1,860	1,050	810
Stomach	2,950	1,850	1,100	2,010	1,250	760
Oral	2,920	2,100	820	980	700	280
Pancreas	2,750	1,400	1,350	2,700	1,400	1,300
Melanoma	2,600	1,200	1,400	520	300	220
Kidney	2,530	1,550	980	1,090	670	420
Brain	1,970	1,100	870	1,370	760	610
Ovary	1,900	...	1,900	1,200	...	1,200
Cervix	1,400	...	1,400	380	...	380
All other sites	11,830	7,100	4,730	9,690	5,420	4,270

[1] *Totals exclude an estimated 43,000 cases of non-melanoma skin cancer.*
... *not applicable.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers

May 1990

Canadian domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 179 754 thousand square metres in May 1990, a decrease of 8.4% from the 196 301 thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

January-to-May 1990 domestic shipments totalled 864 528^r thousand square metres, down 6.5% from the 924 480 thousand square metres for the same period in 1989.

The May 1990 issue of *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Railway Operating Statistics

December 1989

The seven major railways reported a combined net loss of $412.8 million in December 1989. Operating revenues of $553.8 million were down $50.6 million from the December 1988 figure.

Revenue freight tonne-kilometres were down 6.1% from December 1988. Freight train-kilometres registered a decrease of 2.6%, while freight car-kilometres decreased by 6.1%.

All 1988 figures and 1989 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The December 1989 issue of the *Railway Operating Statistics* (52-003, $10.50/$105) will be released the fourth week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Structural Steel Price Indexes

First Quarter 1990

Price indexes for the first quarter of 1990 for fabricated structural steel-in-place are now available. These indexes, at a Canada level, show an increase of 1.2% from the fourth quarter of 1989 and an increase of 3.0% over one year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 419.

Order the first quarter 1990 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72), available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bernard Lebrun (613-951-3389), Prices Division. ■

Motor Carrier Freight – Quarterly Survey

First Quarter 1990

The results of the Motor Carrier Freight Quarterly Survey, covering the activities of the 46 largest carriers of the for-hire trucking industry in the first quarter of 1990, are now available.

Highlights

- The 46 largest carriers, earning $25 million or over annually, generated total operating revenues of $793.9 million during the first quarter of 1990. Some 78.3% of the revenues were generated domestically, while 21.7% were from international movements. Revenues generated from international freight movements into Canada were 9.1% higher than the revenues from movements out of Canada.

- Salaries and wages accounted for 36.0% of the total operating expenses, fuel 6.3%, payments to owner operators 20.4% and other purchased transportation expenses 7.5%.

- Operating expenses recorded were almost equivalent to operating revenues generated for the quarter, yielding an operating ratio of 1.00.

- This ratio is a slight deterioration from the ratio of .99 recorded for the same quarter of 1989 and a marginal improvement over the 1.01 ratio for the last quarter of 1989.

For further information, contact Yasmin Sheikh (613-951-2518), Transportation Division. ■

Highway, Road, Street and Bridge Contractors

1987

Highlights

- Construction output of highway, road, street and bridge contractors increased by 4% to $4,173 million in 1987. Provinces showing growth were: New Brunswick 11%, Quebec 9%, Ontario 11% and British Columbia 4%. The remaining provinces had declines of between 3% and 20%.

- Industry profits, at 3.9% of total operating revenues, were down slightly from the 1986 level of 4.3%.

Complete census data will be available in the 1987 issue of *Highway, Road, Street and Bridge Contractors* (64-206, $22), to be released this month. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact S. St.-Amour (613-951-3499), Construction Industry Survey Section, Industry Division. ■

Heavy Engineering Contractors

1987

Highlights

- Construction output of heavy engineering contractors increased by 4% to $4,345 million in 1987. Provinces showing growth were: Newfoundland 68%, Ontario 12%, Saskatchewan 125% and Alberta 10%. The remaining provinces had declines of between 2% and 41%.

- Industry profits, at 1.6% of total operating revenues, were down 16% from the 1986 level of 1.9%.

Complete census data will be available in the 1987 issue of *Heavy Engineering Contractors* (64-209, $22), to be released this month. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact S. St.-Amour (613-951-3499), Construction Industry Survey Section, Industry Division. ■

Grain Marketing Situation Report

May 1990

The situation report for May is now available. This report presents up-to-date information on the Canadian and world grain supply and market situation.

For further information on this release, contact Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Agriculture Division. ■

Processed Fruits and Vegetables

February 1990

Data on processed fruits and vegetables for February 1990 are now available.

The publication *Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables – Monthly* (32-011,$5/$50) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Agriculture Economic Statistics, June 1990.
Catalogue number 21-603E
(Canada: $21; United States: US$25; Other Countries US$29).

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables – Monthly, January 1990.
Catalogue number 32-011
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Apparent Per Capita Food Consumption in Canada, Part 1, 1989.
Catalogue number 32-229
(Canada: $27; United States: US$32; Other Countries: US$38).

Primary Iron and Steel, April 1990.
Catalogue number 41-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Electric Lamps (Light Bulbs and Tubes), May 1990.
Catalogue number 43-009
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Electric Power Statistics, March 1990.
Catalogue number 57-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Farm Product Price Index, April 1990.
Catalogue number 62-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

How to Order Publications

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Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, June 19, 1990 — For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Survey of Diffusion of Technology in the Mining Industry

January 1990

The survey of Diffusion of Technology in the Mining Industry is the first national survey conducted by Statistics Canada to measure the degree of utilization of computer-based technologies for all mining operations in Canada. It is intended to help the industry appraise its current and projected use of selected technologies.

More than three-quarters of the mines surveyed use one or more of the 28 specified advanced technologies. Two-thirds have seen positive improvements in productivity, more than half have realized improved product quality; and two-thirds have experienced a reduction in operating costs. For highlights see page 2 of today's Daily.

MAJOR RELEASE

Survey of Diffusion of Technology in the Mining Industry

January 1990

The ability of Canadian mines to adopt and diffuse technology has a considerable impact on their ability to remain competitive. Rapid adoption of new technologies is vitally important to future prosperity.

Twenty-eight advanced technologies and applications were surveyed in January 1990. They fell into four general categories: automated material handling; communications and networks; control; and automated processing systems. The questionnaire was mailed to all 324 known mines in Canada. A response rate of 97% was achieved indicating the great interest of the mining industry in advanced technology.

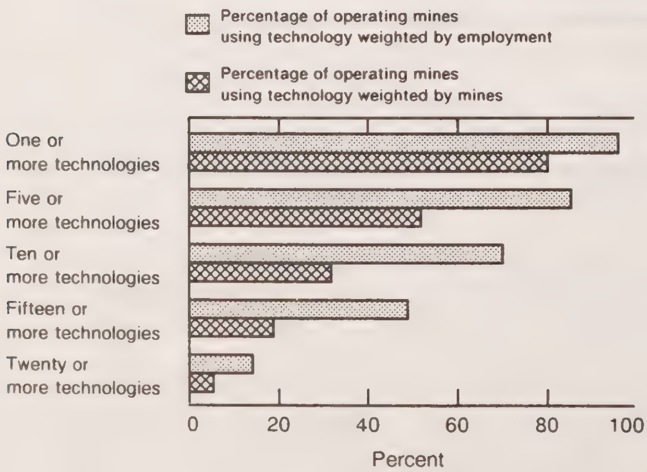
Highlights

Use of Advanced Mining Technologies

- Over half (52%) of operating mines (representing 85% of total employment in the mining industry) use at least five of the 28 advanced technologies. However, when considering the use of 15 technologies or more, the numbers drop significantly to 19% of the mines (accounting for 49% of total employment in the industry).

Chart 1

Use of Advanced Mining Technology



Leading Technologies

- The leading technologies were: programmable logic controllers (78%), automatic bin level measurement (77%), flow density measurement (74%), and analog controllers (72%). This reflects the progression from the analog to the digital techniques.

Less-used Technologies

- Less frequent use was made of the following technologies: automated T.V. image analysis (19%), on-stream size analysis (28%), near-stream analysis (25%), and open pit data communication networks (24%).

Planned Use of Technologies

- Respondents were asked to identify if they planned to increase current usage of the technologies surveyed. Significant growth is planned in the next three years in underground data communication networks (64%), programmable logical controllers (50%), supervisory control and data acquisition (49%), integrated expert systems for process control (49%), and on-line statistical process control (48%). Respondents not currently using the technologies identified the following top three technologies they were planning to adopt in the next three years: on-line statistical process control (28%), interactive expert systems for process control (20%), and in-plant data networks linking automated processes (14%).

Expectations Met or Exceeded

- Overall satisfaction with the technologies surveyed was very high. Over 80% of respondents felt their expectations have been met or exceeded, except for automated bin level measurement, where 26% felt their expectations were not met.

Use by Industry

- Nickel-copper mines, iron mines, potash mines and copper and copper-zinc mines were the most likely to have introduced advanced technologies. Salt mines, gypsum mines, other metal mines, and other non-metal mines had the lowest incidence of technology use.

Use by Size of Mine

- Large mines, those employing over 250 employees, made significantly greater use of the technologies, while mines with under 50 employees hardly used the technologies.

Use by Province

- Mining establishments in Ontario, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan, the Northwest Territories, British Columbia and Manitoba had the highest rate of utilization of advanced technologies.

Ownership

- There is no clear overall trend in the use of technologies between Canadian owned mines and mines owned by the United States. However, Canadian mines made greater use of control technologies.

Age of Mine

- The number of years the mine has been in operation appears to be a factor influencing the use of these technologies. Mines in operation for under five years use the technologies less, which reflect the small amount of ores reserves and the use of older refurbished equipment.

Impact on Output, Product Quality and Costs

- Almost two out of three mines (63%) improved their output by introducing the technologies. The highest impact was in iron mines (100%), other metal mines (100%), copper and copper-zinc mines (89%), silver-lead-zinc mines (88%) and potash mines (70%).

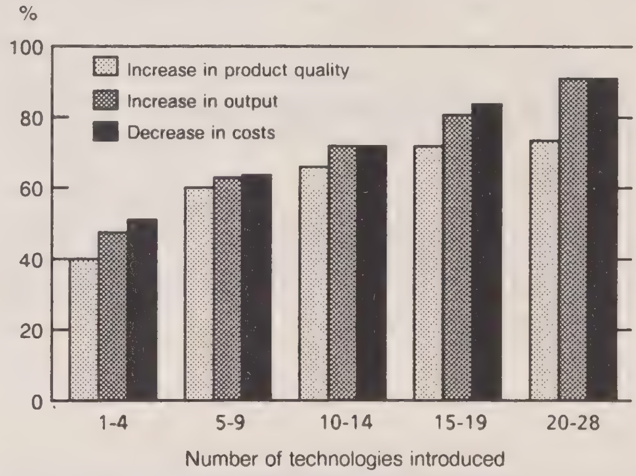
- Over one out of every two mines (56%) experienced improved product quality by adopting advanced computer-based technologies. This was most evident in the following industries: iron (100%), nickel-copper (100%), copper and copper-zinc (78%), silver-lead-zinc (75%), other metal mines (75%), and uranium mines (71%).

- Almost two out of every three mines surveyed (65%) experienced a reduction in costs by the introduction of the new technologies; in 27% there was no change in costs, while in 9% there was an increase in costs. Decreased costs due to technology use were prevalent in the following mining industries: iron (100%), silver-lead-zinc (100%), asbestos (100%), copper and copper-zinc (89%), uranium (86%), potash (82%), and nickel-copper (80%). Five mining industries responded that they had experienced an increase in costs due to the introduction of the new technologies, these were: gypsum (22%), coal (20%), other non-metal (19%), gold (11%), and copper and copper-zinc mines (6%).

- There was a positive correlation between increased use of technology and its beneficial impact on output, quality and costs.

Chart 2

Impact Based on the Number of Technologies Introduced



This survey is the result of cooperation between several government departments: Industry, Science and Technology Canada, Canada Centre for Mineral and Energy Technology (CANMET), Communications Canada, and Statistics Canada who conducted the survey.

More information, including obtaining a copy of the full statistical results of the Survey of Diffusion of Technology in the Mining Industry, is available from François Bolduc (613-951-7529), Statistics Canada or Michael Clapham (613-954-2868), Industry, Science and Technology Canada or Jay Pathak (613-996-5863), CANMET. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Tobacco Products

May 1990

Canadian tobacco product firms produced 4.35 billion cigarettes in May 1990, a 10.7% decrease from the 4.87 billion cigarettes manufactured during the same period in 1989.

Production for January to May 1990 totalled 20.50 billion cigarettes, down 10.6% from 22.93 billion cigarettes for the corresponding period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

Order the May 1990 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, $5/$50). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia

April 1990

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 995 700 cubic metres of lumber and ties in April 1990, a decrease of 3.3% from the 3 096 500 cubic metres produced in April 1989.

January to April 1990 production was 12 029 600 cubic metres, an increase of 1.4% over the 12 018 600 cubic metres produced over the same period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2).

The April 1990 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, $7.10/$70) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9. ■

Steel Exports

May 1990 (Preliminary)

Data on preliminary steel exports for May 1990 are now available.

The final data will be published in *Primary Iron and Steel*, May 1990 (41-001, $5/$50). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact G.W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, May 1990.
Catalogue number 32-001
(Canada: $2.70/$27; United States: US$3.20/US$32; Other Countries: US$3.80/US$38).

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin, Vol. 22, No. 6, **Aviation**, June 1990.
Catalogue number 51-004
(Canada: $9.30/$93; United States: US$11.20/US$112; Other Countries: US$13/US$130).

Department Store Monthly Sales, Including Concessions, by Province and Metropolitan Area, June 1990.
Catalogue number 63-004
(Canada: $2.70/$27; United States: US$3.20/US$32; Other Countries: US$3.80/US$38).

Heavy Engineering Contractors, The Construction Industry 1987.
Catalogue number 64-209
(Canada: $22; United States: US$26; Other Countries: US$31).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, June 20, 1990 — For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)

Canadian Economic Observer
June 1990

The June issue of the *Canadian Economic Observer*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, is now available.

The June issue contains a monthly summary of the economy, and major economic and statistical events in May. A statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and the major industrial nations.

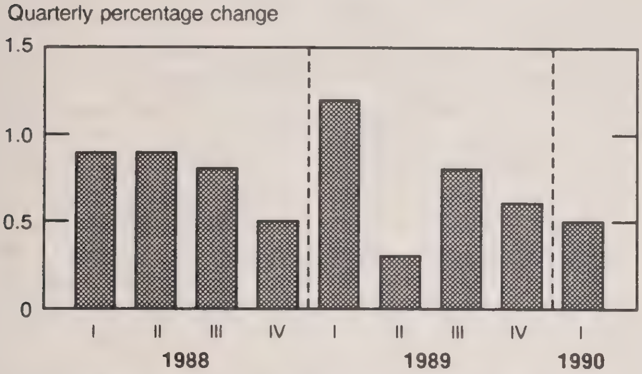
The *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, $22/$220) can now be ordered from Publication Sales (613-951-7277).

For further information, contact Philip Cross (613-951-9162), Current Analysis Section.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Chart 1
GDP at 1986 Prices



> ***Note to Users***
>
> *The Income and Expenditure Accounts estimates at constant prices have been rebased from 1981 to 1986 with the release of the first quarter 1990 estimates. Henceforth all constant dollar values will be expressed in terms of 1986 dollars. The national accounts price indexes are also affected. Historical patterns and growth rates have not changed prior to 1986, although the series have been linked to the new 1986 time base and expressed in 1986 dollars. The statistics for the period from 1986 forward are revised to reflect 1986 expenditure weight patterns and published growth rates are affected by these changes. All rebased series have new CANSIM identifiers. The rebased quarterly statistics can be found in matrices 6828-6838. The rebased annual series are located in matrices 6840-6845. An article discussing the effects of rebasing on the Income and Expenditure Accounts can be found in the May 1990 issue of the* ***Canadian Economic Observer****.*
>
> *Updated and revised annual estimates for the NIEA sector accounts and some other annual series, covering the period 1986-1989, are now available. These estimates can be obtained in computer printout or on microcomputer diskette from the Income and Expenditure Accounts Division. They can also be retrieved on CANSIM from matrices 6627-6628, 6630-6632, 6634-6640, 6643-6654, 6670-6675, 6687, 6743, 6840-6845. The sector accounts are published as Tables 1-29 of the annual NIEA, Catalogue 13-201.*

National Income and Expenditure Accounts
First Quarter 1990

Gross domestic product at market prices grew 1.2% in the first quarter of 1990, to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $674 billion. GDP at 1986 prices rose 0.5% in the quarter (equivalent to a compound annual rate of 2.2%) and the implicit price index increased 0.7%. On a year-over-year basis, real GDP grew 2.2%.

Economic growth continued in the first three months of 1990 at a pace more rapid than many had expected. Final domestic demand and exports both grew moderately and there was a decline in the rate of business inventory accumulation, accompanied by lower imports. On a year-over-year basis, final domestic demand was up 2.5% as consumer spending rose 3.1%, government current expenditure increased 1.3% and total business investment grew 0.7% (Chart 2).

The sources of demand growth in the quarter itself were new housing construction, consumer expenditure on durable and semi-durable goods, merchandise exports and government expenditure. Consumer spending on services was essentially unchanged, while non-durable goods purchases declined. Business plant and equipment investment outlays remained close to their fourth quarter level. With the rise in exports and the drop in imports, the change in the trade balance was equivalent to 0.7% of real GDP. Labour income rose substantially, reflecting the 0.6% increase in paid worker employment and substantial wage increases, while corporation profits dropped for the fourth consecutive quarter.

Components of Demand

Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services, measured at 1986 prices, increased a slight 0.2% during the quarter. The slow consumption growth followed a strong fourth quarter. Although outlays on durable and semi-durable goods together rose 1.4%, purchases of non-durable goods decreased 0.8% and spending on services rose only 0.2%. Warm winter weather and high interest rates were two important factors restraining consumer demand, although personal disposable income grew at a sizeable rate.

Chart 2
Components of Final Domestic Demand at 1986 Prices

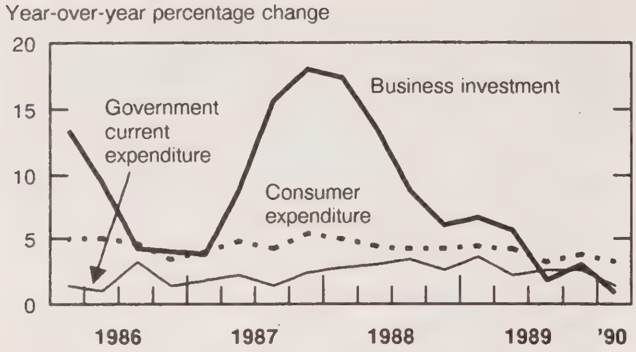
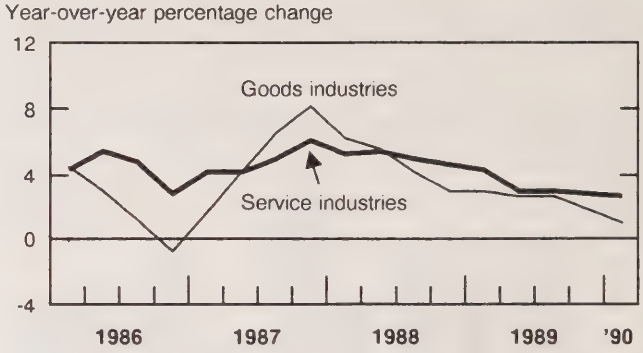


Chart 3
GDP by Industry



There were substantial increases in personal spending on motor vehicles, parts and repairs and on furniture and household appliances. However, expenditure for electricity, natural gas and other fuels, which had been affected by unseasonably cold weather in the fourth quarter, dropped a sharp 8.0% in the first quarter when the weather was much warmer than usual. Spending on motor vehicle fuels and lubricants also declined. In the services component, higher rents and increased spending on restaurant meals and hotels were counterbalanced by declines in a range of financial and insurance-related service expenditures and little or no growth in several other service components.

Total government current expenditure on goods and services rose 2.1% in current dollars and 0.8% in constant dollar terms. Government capital spending grew 1.7% and government inventory accumulation also rose. Altogether, the increase in government current and capital spending was equivalent to 0.3% of real GDP.

Business residential construction activity grew 0.9% in the first quarter, following a 2.1% increase in the fourth quarter. Housing starts increased to a high 223,000 annual rate and new construction put-in-place expanded 6.2%. The increase in activity was strongest for single family dwellings and was concentrated in British Columbia and Alberta. The volume of spending on alterations and improvements grew 1.1%. Housing resale activity declined sharply in the first quarter, following an upward surge in the last half of 1989, and real estate commissions fell 13.2% in volume terms. Urban markets in British Columbia and Ontario were the most affected. Although new construction starts were higher in the first quarter, monthly starts data for April and May suggest that weaker construction activity is in prospect for later in the year. Large housing price increases since 1987 and higher mortgage rates over the past year are exerting a moderating influence on housing demand.

Business investment spending on plant and equipment slowed in the first quarter after fairly strong growth through most of 1989. Non-residential construction activity grew a modest 0.2%, while spending on machinery and equipment purchases remained unchanged at the fourth quarter level. In the former component, the small increase was the result of greater industrial building construction and increased activity in the oil and gas sector. In the latter component there were notable increases for office machines and transportation equipment and declines in spending on telecommunication equipment and industrial machinery. The slide in corporation profits since mid-1988, rising interest rates and increasing concerns about the sustainability of final demand growth underlie the weakening picture for business investment.

The rate of business non-farm inventory accumulation moderated in the first quarter. Retail and wholesale trade accounted for most of the reduction, which was partly due to resurgent consumer spending on durable and semi-durable goods and partly due to merchants' efforts to trim back their stocks following a large buildup in the last three quarters of 1989. Wholesalers' inventories also reflected the substantial drop in merchandise imports. Manufacturers' inventories were virtually unchanged. In the farm sector, stocks decreased on a seasonally adjusted basis as grain exports rose substantially. The farm inventories estimates are based on an assumption that the grain harvest in 1990 will be roughly equal to the most recent 10-year average, implying a slight increase compared to 1989.

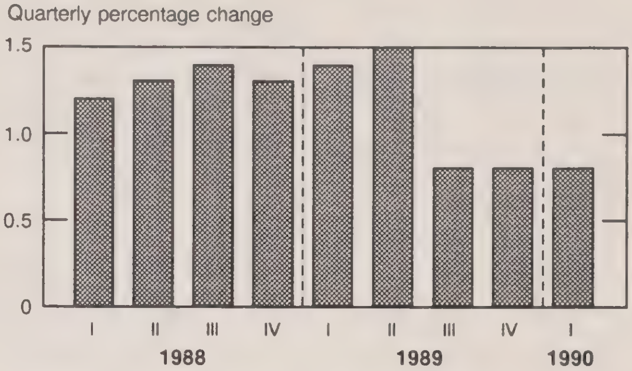
The current dollar balance of trade in goods and services amounted to a $1.1 billion deficit at a seasonally adjusted annual rate, following a $2.8 billion deficit in the fourth quarter. The trade deficit reduction was due to volume factors, as exports of goods and services grew 0.5% in real terms while imports declined 1.8%. Import prices rose more rapidly than export prices, partly because of a depreciation of the Canadian dollar in the quarter. The first quarter estimates for merchandise exports to the United States are based, for the first time, on U.S. import documents rather than Canadian export documents. The commodity composition of exports is measured more accurately under this new approach. However, although the data have been linked to bridge the resulting discontinuity in time series at the commodity level, users are cautioned that there are associated problems in the areas of deflation and seasonal adjustment which are inherently difficult to resolve.

The current dollar merchandise trade surplus rose from $5.1 billion to $6.9 billion at a seasonally adjusted annual rate. There were substantial increases in export values for wheat, machinery and equipment, and passenger cars. The drop in import values was concentrated in machinery and equipment, and motor vehicle parts. The current dollar deficit on non-merchandise trade rose marginally from $7.9 billion to $8.0 billion at a seasonally adjusted annual rate.

Output by Industry

Estimates of GDP at factor cost by industry, released on May 31, indicate growth of 0.2%. They point to greater strength in the services industries than in the goods industries (Chart 3). Within the former, communication industries including telephone and telegraph, broadcasting and postal services recorded the largest increases. Wholesale and retail trade,

Chart 4
Chain Price Index for GDP *



* Excluding the value of physical change in inventories

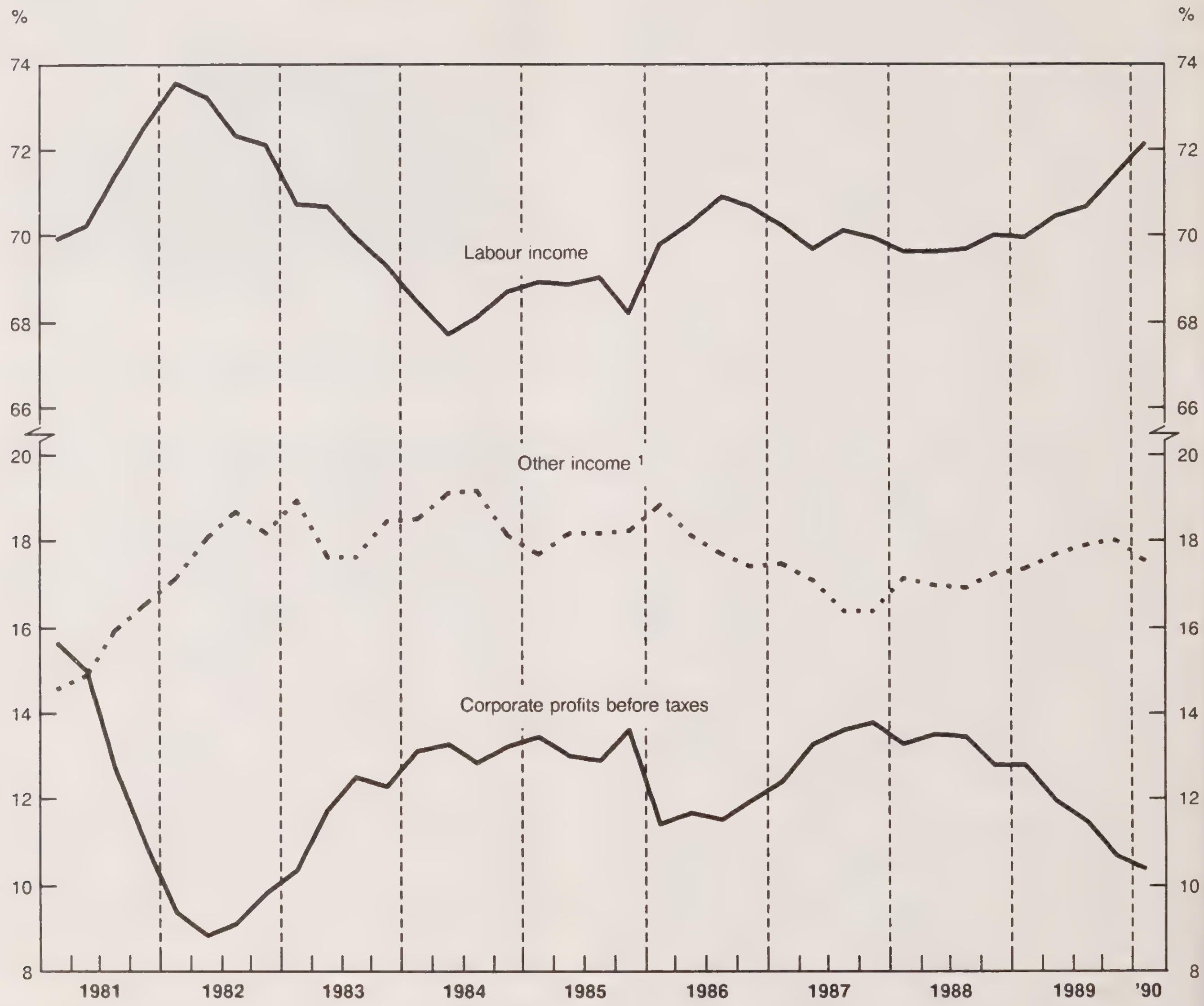
community, business and personal services, and government services also grew substantially. Other major service industry groups recorded either no growth (transportation) or output declines (utilities, finance, insurance and real estate). Within the goods sector, the output of manufacturing industries dropped a sharp 1.0%, reflecting reductions across a broad range of individual industries. The other major goods industries, agriculture, forestry, mining and construction, all had output increases but they were not large enough to fully offset the fall in manufacturing production.

It should be noted that the estimates of GDP by industry are calculated using 1981 weights and have not yet been revised to incorporate the latest annual benchmark data, whereas those for GDP at market prices are now based on 1986 weights and reflect source data revisions and updated seasonal patterns. The industry-based GDP estimates will be converted to the 1986 base year and revised to incorporate the latest source data with the August 31 release.

Price Indexes

The overall rate of inflation as measured by the chain price index for GDP was 0.8% in the first quarter (see Chart 4). This was about the same rate as in the previous two quarters. The implicit price index for GDP rose by 0.7%.

Chart 5
Shares in Net Domestic Income at Factor Cost



[1] Includes interest and miscellaneous investment income, accrued net income of farm operators from farm production, net income of non-farm unincorporated business, including rent, and the inventory valuation adjustment.

Final domestic demand prices as measured by the chain index rose 1.1%, somewhat more than the price rise for total GDP. Consumer goods and services prices increased 1.3%, business investment prices rose 0.5% and the price index for government current expenditure on goods and services grew 1.3%.

The chain price index for imports of goods and services increased 2.2% in the quarter, pushed up by the effects of the depreciation of the Canadian dollar. The first quarter depreciation was 1.2% vis-à-vis the U.S. dollar and 5% to 8% vis-à-vis major European currencies. In the case of exports of goods and services, the chain price index increased 0.8%.

Components of Income

Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income grew 2.2% in the quarter, bringing labour income to a level 8.7% above that in the first quarter of 1989. Two special factors operating to increase labour income in the first quarter were the increase in the employer contribution rate for unemployment insurance and the new Ontario Employer Health Tax which took effect on January 1, 1990. Both of these payroll taxes are treated as supplementary labour income in the accounts. The recent pickup in wage inflation and continuing employment growth have contributed to a substantial increase in the labour income share (see Chart 5).

Corporation profits before taxes fell 2.0% from their fourth quarter level and were 14.5% lower than a year earlier. As a share of net domestic income at factor cost, profits dropped to 10.3%. Declines were widespread and affected primary metals, metal mining, public utilities, transportation, insurance and real estate agencies, communications and chartered banks.

Interest and miscellaneous investment income was up 4.1% reflecting, in particular, higher interest rates paid on personal deposits. Farm income dropped despite a substantial rise in receipts from grain sales, as government subsidies to farmers were reduced. Net income of non-farm unincorporated business including rent increased 1.0%.

The personal saving rate edged up to 10.9%, as total consumer expenditure levelled off. Personal income rose 2.3% while personal disposable income grew 2.0%, as personal income tax payments were markedly higher.

Revisions to Previous Years' Estimates

Revised estimates of the National Income and Expenditure Accounts covering the period 1986 to 1989 are released with the results for the first quarter of 1990. The statistics have been revised to incorporate the most current source data and revised seasonal patterns. In addition, the estimates at constant prices and the associated price indexes have been changed from a 1981 to a 1986 base year. The new estimates indicate significantly slower economic growth in 1987 and 1988 than estimated previously, coupled with correspondingly higher inflation. The real growth rates for 1986 and 1989, on the other hand, are slightly higher than had been indicated by the 1981-based estimates. The largest part of these GDP growth rate revisions reflects the shift to 1986 dollars, as the changes to the estimates at current prices are relatively small.

Revisions to GDP Growth

	1986	1987	1988	1989
GDP at current prices				
Previous estimate	5.6	9.1	9.3	7.8
Revised estimate	5.8	9.0	9.4	8.0
	---	---	---	---
Revision	0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.2
GDP at constant prices				
Previous estimate*	3.1	4.5	5.0	2.9
Revised estimate	3.3	4.0	4.4	3.0
	---	---	---	---
Revision	0.2	-0.5	-0.6	0.1
GDP implicit price index				
Previous estimate*	2.4	4.4	4.0	4.8
Revised estimate	2.4	4.8	4.9	4.8
	---	---	---	---
Revision	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.0

* The revisions to growth rates for GDP at constant prices and the GDP implicit price index reflect a change in the base year, from 1981 to 1986, as well as input data revisions.

Order the first quarter 1990 issue of *National Income and Expenditure Accounts* (13-001, $20/$80), now available. This publication, which will contain background articles on the NIEA revisions in the 1986-1989 period and on alternative index number methods for measuring real GDP, an expanded and revised glossary of terms used in the IEA, plus 23 statistical tables of seasonally adjusted data, is scheduled for release in July 1990. A computer printout containing 43 tables of unadjusted and seasonally adjusted NIEA data plus supplementary analytical tables is also available on the day of release from the Income and Expenditure Accounts Division at a price of $35 per quarter or $140 for an annual subscription. Users can purchase the complete quarterly national accounts dataset, 1947 to date, on microcomputer diskettes for $25 per quarter or $100 for an annual subscription.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 6701-6702, 6704-6707, 6709-6716, 6718, 6720-6722, 6724-6727, 6729-6736, 6738, 6740 and 6828-6838 (seasonally adjusted data).

For further information, contact Michel Pascal (613-951-3797) or Roger Jullion (613-951-9155).

Gross Domestic Product, Income Based
(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

	1989 I	1989 II	1989 III	1989 IV	1990 I	IV/III 1989	I 1990 / IV 1989
	($ millions)					% Change at Quarterly Rates	
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income[1]	346,888	355,112	362,452	368,968	377,044	1.8	2.2
Corporation profits before taxes	63,128	60,244	58,568	55,052	53,948	-6.0	-2.0
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	51,908	52,076	51,224	53,072	55,240	3.6	4.1
Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production	3,604	4,072	4,536	3,084	2,408	-32.0	-21.9
Net income of non-farm unincorporated business, including rent	35,100	35,512	36,056	36,496	36,876	1.2	1.0
Inventory valuation adjustment	-4,704	-2,616	116	452	-2,920	336[2]	-3,372[2]
Net domestic income at factor cost	495,924	504,400	512,952	517,124	522,596	0.8	1.1
Indirect taxes less subsidies	70,972	72,556	73,068	75,936	78,336	3.9	3.2
Capital consumption allowances	71,684	72,356	73,200	74,420	75,412	1.7	1.3
Statistical discrepancy	-2,292	-1,932	-1,968	-1,936	-2,516	32[2]	-580[2]
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	**636,288**	**647,380**	**657,252**	**665,544**	**673,828**	**1.3**	**1.2**

1 *Includes military pay and allowances*
2 *Actual change in millions of dollars*

Gross Domestic Product, Expenditure Based
(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

	1989				1990	IV/III	I 1990 /
	I	II	III	IV	I	1989	IV 1989
	At current prices ($ millions)					% Change at Quarterly Rates	
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	369,012	378,540	383,696	392,380	398,200	2.3	1.5
Durable goods	57,072	58,784	58,364	59,028	60,060	1.1	1.7
Semi-durable goods	36,808	37,968	38,248	38,348	38,980	0.3	1.6
Non-durable goods	98,912	101,232	102,836	104,248	105,184	1.4	0.9
Services	176,220	180,556	184,248	190,756	193,976	3.5	1.7
Government current expenditure on goods and services	118,828	120,072	122,200	123,868	126,428	1.4	2.1
Government investment in fixed capital	14,348	14,852	15,584	16,348	16,708	4.9	2.2
Government investment in inventories	212	-88	92	-228	152	-320[1]	380[1]
Business investment in fixed capital	127,016	128,308	127,004	129,948	130,908	2.3	0.7
Residential	48,256	46,904	47,444	49,260	49,604	3.8	0.7
Non-residential construction	34,064	34,280	35,268	35,772	36,128	1.4	1.0
Machinery and equipment	44,696	47,124	44,292	44,916	45,176	1.4	0.6
Business investment in inventories	-736	5,312	6,360	4,092	16	-2,268[1]	-4,076[1]
Non-farm	-792	3,708	5,660	4,592	1,800	-1,068[1]	-2,792[1]
Farm and grain in commercial channels	56	1,604	700	-500	-1,784	-1,200[1]	-1,284[1]
Exports of goods and services	165,876	162,740	161,608	161,184	163,272	-0.3	1.3
Merchandise	145,340	142,196	140,644	140,160	142,076	-0.3	1.4
Non-merchandise	20,536	20,544	20,964	21,024	21,196	0.3	0.8
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	160,560	164,292	161,256	163,984	164,372	1.7	0.2
Merchandise	133,428	136,548	133,072	135,064	135,200	1.5	0.1
Non-merchandise	27,132	27,744	28,184	28,920	29,172	2.6	0.9
Statistical discrepancy	2,292	1,936	1,964	1,936	2,516	-28[1]	580[1]
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	**636,288**	**647,380**	**657,252**	**665,544**	**673,828**	**1.3**	**1.2**
Final Domestic Demand	629,204	641,772	648,484	662,544	672,244	2.2	1.5
	At 1986 prices ($ millions)						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	332,296	335,812	336,272	341,908	342,608	1.7	0.2
Durable goods	52,192	53,176	52,400	52,988	53,764	1.1	1.5
Semi-durable goods	32,516	33,320	33,240	33,176	33,576	-0.2	1.2
Non-durable goods	89,948	89,856	89,892	90,676	89,948	0.9	-0.8
Services	157,640	159,460	160,740	165,068	165,320	2.7	0.2
Government current expenditure on goods and services	107,632	106,240	107,992	108,168	109,004	0.2	0.8
Government investment in fixed capital	13,640	13,972	14,544	15,272	15,536	5.0	1.7
Government investment in inventories	204	-84	88	-212	140	-300[1]	352[1]
Business investment in fixed capital	114,916	115,916	112,692	115,240	115,680	2.3	0.4
Residential	38,440	37,440	37,264	38,052	38,400	2.1	0.9
Non-residential construction	29,956	29,664	30,364	30,644	30,720	0.9	0.2
Machinery and equipment	46,520	48,812	45,064	46,544	46,560	3.3	0.0
Business investment in inventories	-1,408	5,616	5,604	4,100	344	-1,504[1]	-3,756[1]
Non-farm	-1,480	4,024	4,416	3,968	1,676	-448[1]	-2,292[1]
Farm and grain in commercial channels	72	1,592	1,188	132	-1,332	-1,056[1]	-1,464[1]
Exports of goods and services	158,584	153,460	156,220	156,040	156,788	-0.1	0.5
Merchandise	140,368	135,672	138,416	138,456	139,236	0.0	0.6
Non-merchandise	18,216	17,788	17,804	17,584	17,552	-1.2	-0.2
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	166,644	169,472	167,648	171,588	168,520	2.4	-1.8
Merchandise	138,088	140,620	138,332	141,548	138,928	2.3	-1.9
Non-merchandise	28,556	28,852	29,316	30,040	29,592	2.5	-1.5
Statistical discrepancy	2,068	1,732	1,744	1,712	2,144	-32[1]	432[1]
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	**561,288**	**563,192**	**567,508**	**570,640**	573,724	0.6	0.5
Final Domestic Demand	568,484	571,940	571,500	580,588	582,828	1.6	0.4
	Implicit price indexes						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	111.0	112.7	114.1	114.8	116.2	0.6	1.2
Government current expenditure on goods and services	110.4	113.0	113.2	114.5	116.0	1.1	1.3
Government investment in fixed capital	105.2	106.3	107.2	107.0	107.5	-0.2	0.5
Business investment in fixed capital	110.5	110.7	112.7	112.8	113.2	0.1	0.4
Exports of goods and services	104.6	106.0	103.4	103.3	104.1	-0.1	0.8
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	96.3	96.9	96.2	95.6	97.5	-0.6	2.0
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	113.4	114.9	115.8	116.6	117.4	0.7	0.7
Final Domestic Demand	110.7	112.2	113.5	114.1	115.3	0.5	1.1

[1] *Actual change in millions of dollars*

Canada's Balance of International Payments

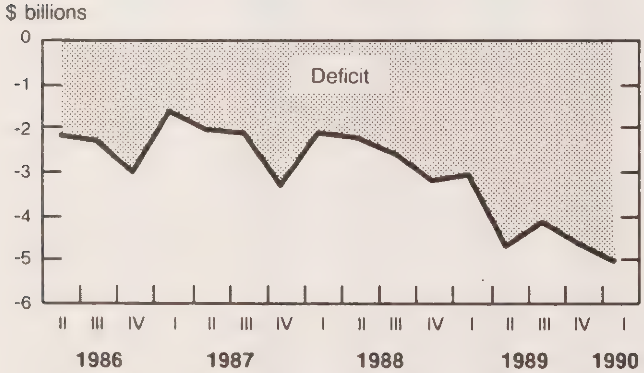
First Quarter 1990

Highlights

The seasonally adjusted current account deficit increased to $5.1 billion in the first quarter of 1990 from $4.7 billion in the fourth quarter, mainly as a result of debt forgiveness to some developing countries by the Government of Canada. The merchandise trade surplus increased from the low level of the previous quarter, as exports increased and imports were unchanged.

In the capital account, which is not seasonally adjusted, foreign investment in Canada slackened markedly, notably in Canadian bonds and stocks where foreign investment had been very strong in the last half of 1989. Canadian international reserves declined sharply as the Canadian dollar dropped against most major foreign currencies in the first half of the quarter before recovering somewhat over the latter part of the quarter.

Current Account Balance (seasonally adjusted)



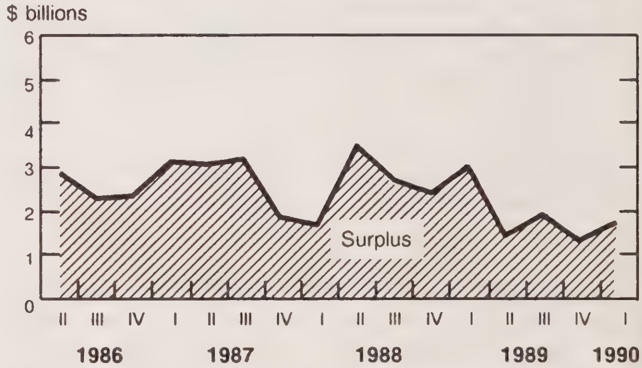
Current Account – Seasonally Adjusted

- The higher current account deficit resulted from an increase in the non-merchandise trade deficit to $6.8 billion from $5.9 billion, which was partly offset by a rise in the merchandise trade surplus to $1.7 billion from $1.3 billion.

- Following three quarters of decline, merchandise exports increased by $0.5 billion (1.4%) to $35.5 billion. Leading the increase were wheat, office and telecommunications equipment and automobiles. Sales abroad of auto parts, trucks, iron ore and nickel were lower.

- Merchandise imports were $33.8 billion, slightly lower than the peak of the second quarter in 1989. Energy products, especially crude petroleum, advanced, while auto parts, aircraft and related goods, and communications equipment showed a decline.

Merchandise Trade Balance (seasonally adjusted)



- The deficit on investment income amounted to $5.5 billion, from $5.3 billion in the previous quarter. This was largely due to higher interest payments on Canadian bonds.

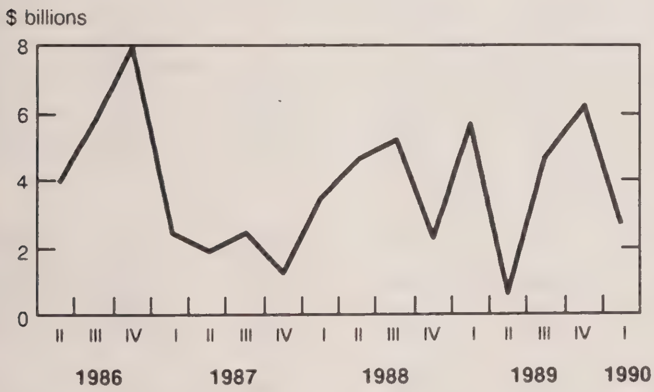
- The surplus on unilateral transfers declined to $0.7 billion from $1.3 billion, due to Government of Canada debt forgiveness to some African countries (shown as contributions in the current account and as offsetting loan repayment in the capital account). Receipts of immigrants' funds remained large at $1.7 billion, after averaging $1.6 billion a quarter in 1989.

Current and Capital Accounts – Unadjusted

- The current account deficit amounted to $7.9 billion, compared to $5.4 billion in the first quarter of 1989. The merchandise trade surplus shrank from $2.4 billion to $0.6 billion over this period. In addition, the surplus on unilateral transfers declined sharply following the Government of Canada forgiveness of loans; offsetting movements were recorded between investment income and services.

- Net purchases by non-residents of Canadian bonds amounted to $2.6 billion, compared with over $10 billion invested in the last half of 1989. The decline stemmed from the secondary market where the net foreign investment was negligible, although trading activity (gross sales and purchases) reached a record $53 billion. Sales of new bonds remained strong, however, supported by higher Canadian interest rates which further widened the differential in favour of Canada.

Foreign Investment in Canadian Bonds (net flow)



- Net foreign portfolio investment in Canadian stocks declined to $0.4 billion, the lowest level since the first quarter of 1989 when non-residents resumed their net investment in the Canadian market after the crash of October 1987.

- Foreign direct investment resulted in a net inflow of $1.1 billion, down from $2.3 billion in the previous quarter when large net inflows were recorded for both take-over and capital purposes. The current quarterly net inflow largely represented funds invested by parent companies from the United States, and to a lesser extent, the United Kingdom.

- The net increase in Canadian direct investment abroad resulted in a net outflow of $1.4 billion, in line with the net investment in recent quarters. The bulk of the current net outflow was invested in existing enterprises in the United States.

- Canada's international reserves dropped sharply during the quarter, resulting in a net inflow of $2.6 billion. Reserve assets had been relatively stable in 1989, maintaining the high levels built up during 1987 and 1988.

- A statistical discrepancy (the balancing item between the recorded estimates of current and capital accounts) was equivalent to a net credit of $0.3 billion.

- The Canadian dollar depreciated against the United States dollar, reaching a low of 82.75 U.S. cents in mid-February, but strengthened thereafter to close the quarter at 85.51 U.S. cents, down from the 1989 closing rate of 86.32 U.S. cents. The Canadian dollar followed a similar trend against other major currencies, except the Japanese yen.

Revisions

As is the usual practice in the first quarter of each year, the current account has been revised four years, back to 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2343-2349, 2353-2355, 147, 1364 (for quarterly data) and **2333-2339, 2354, 2355, 1369, 1370** (for annual data).

For further information, contact Lucie Laliberte (613-951-9050), Balance of Payments Division. □

TABLE 1. Canada's Balance of International Payments, Not Seasonally Adjusted

	1989				1990	1988	1989
	I	II	III	IV	I		
	millions of dollars						
Current Account							
Receipts							
Merchandise exports	35,956	37,208	32,907	36,014	35,273	138,435	142,085
Non-merchandise:							
Services	4,128	5,304	6,737	4,597	4,289	20,296	20,766
Investment income[1]	2,127	2,211	1,875	2,286	1,878	11,319	8,499
Transfers	2,104	2,124	2,657	1,848	1,993	7,935	8,734
Total non-merchandise receipts	8,359	9,639	11,269	8,731	8,160	39,550	37,999
Total receipts	44,315	46,847	44,176	44,746	43,433	177,985	180,083
Payments							
Merchandise imports	33,540	36,079	31,605	33,304	34,629	128,321	134,528
Non-merchandise:							
Services	6,975	7,171	7,181	6,669	7,500	25,978	27,996
Investment income[1]	8,249	7,292	6,999	8,111	7,579	30,202	30,652
Transfers	991	916	919	771	1,626	3,646	3,597
Total non-merchandise payments	16,215	15,379	15,099	15,551	16,705	59,825	62,244
Total payments	49,754	51,458	46,704	48,855	51,333	188,146	196,772
Balances							
Merchandise	+ 2,416	+ 1,129	+ 1,302	+ 2,710	+ 644	+ 10,114	+ 7,557
Non-merchandise	- 7,855	- 5,740	- 3,830	- 6,820	- 8,544	- 20,275	- 24,245
Total current account	- 5,439	- 4,611	- 2,528	- 4,110	- 7,900	- 10,162	- 16,688
Capital Account[2]							
Canadian claims on non-residents, net flows							
Canadian direct investment abroad[1]	+ 224	- 2,344	- 1,207	- 1,165	- 1,431	- 7,900	- 4,492
Portfolio securities:							
Foreign bonds	- 521	+ 447	- 1,373	- 121	+ 254	- 99	- 1,568
Foreign stocks	+ 413	- 239	- 878	- 100	- 117	- 1,004	- 804
Government of Canada assets:							
Official international reserves	- 189	+ 236	- 410	+ 18	+ 2,591	- 9,451	- 346
Loans and subscriptions	- 91	- 121	- 101	- 669	+ .146	- 548	- 982
Non-bank deposits abroad	- 1,458	+ 1,429	+ 172	+ 492	- 174	- 393	+ 636
Other claims	- 144	- 1,162	- 938	- 613	- 200	- 2,389	- 2,857
Total Canadian claims, net flow	- 1,766	- 1,753	- 4,735	- 2,159	+ 1,069	- 21,786	- 10,413
Canadian liabilities to non-residents, net flows							
Foreign direct investment in Canada[1]	- 1,783	+ 2,291	+ 669	+ 2,252	+ 1,090	+ 5,081	+ 3,430
Portfolio securities:							
Canadian bonds	+ 5,598	+ 565	+ 4,580	+ 6,206	+ 2,604	+ 15,389	+ 16,949
Canadian stocks	+ 690	+ 661	+ 1,424	+ 1,286	+ 397	- 2,382	+ 4,061
Canadian banks' net foreign currency transactions with non-residents[3]	- 3,974	+ 5,616	- 2,408	- 1,580	+ 1,851	+ 2,720	- 2,345
Money market instruments:							
Government of Canada paper	+ 2,305	- 1,692	- 832	+ 738	- 730	+ 7,123	+ 519
Other paper	- 1,083	+ 167	+ 117	+ 1,052	+ 1,335	+ 2,168	+ 252
Allocation of Special Drawing Rights	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other liabilities	+ 5,905	+ 700	+ 2,613	+ 782	- 30	+ 3,832	+ 10,000
Total Canadian liabilities, net flow	+ 7,658	+ 8,309	+ 6,164	+ 10,736	+ 6,518	+ 33,929	+ 32,867
Total capital account, net flow	+ 5,892	+ 6,556	+ 1,428	+ 8,577	+ 7,587	+ 12,144	+ 22,453
Statistical Discrepancy	- 453	- 1,944	+ 1,100	- 4,468	+ 313	- 1,982	- 5,765

1 *Excludes retained earnings.*
2 *A minus sign denotes an outflow of capital resulting from an increase in claims on non-residents or a decrease in liabilities to non-residents.*
3 *When the banks' foreign currency position (booked in Canada) with non-residents is a net asset, series is classified as part of Canadian claims on non-residents.*
– *Nil or zero.*

Note: ***Change in presentation*** *–* ***The Investment Income*** *series of the Current Account, which was previously made up of three components, has been combined under two headings only: Interest and Dividends. The third part "Miscellaneous Income" has been redistributed as follows: bank and insurance profits now appear as Dividends; the financial services component of the series is now under Business Services; the balance is shown under Interest. The change has been carried back to 1986.*

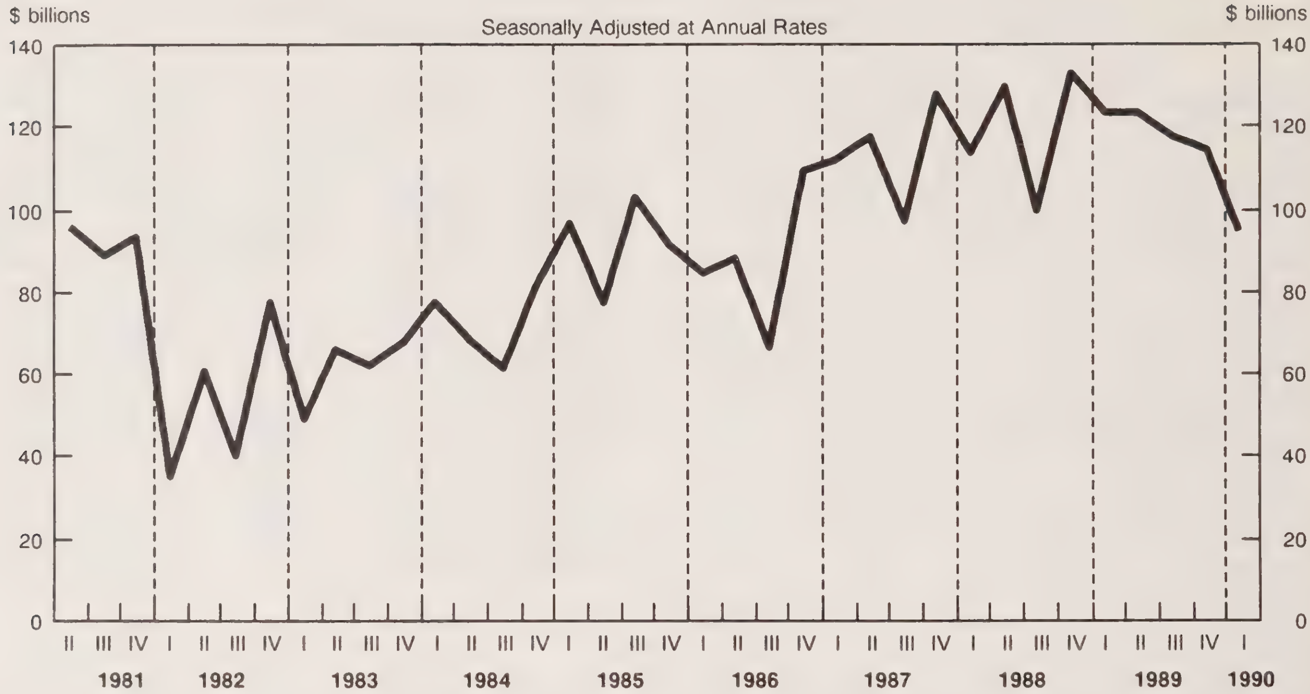
TABLE 2. Current Account, Seasonally Adjusted

	1989				1990	1988	1989
	I	II	III	IV	I		
	millions of dollars						
Receipts							
Merchandise exports	36,335	35,548	35,161	35,040	35,519	138,435	142,085
Non-merchandise							
Services:							
Travel	1,814	1,781	1,806	1,831	1,827	6,894	7,232
Freight and shipping	1,257	1,254	1,271	1,242	1,299	5,085	5,024
Business services	1,792	1,810	1,872	1,899	1,890	6,948	7,372
Government transactions	147	156	149	150	156	618	603
Other services	124	135	143	135	127	751	536
Total services	5,134	5,136	5,240	5,256	5,298	20,296	20,766
Investment income[1]:							
Interest	1,311	1,327	1,263	1,194	1,217	4,567	5,096
Dividends	977	886	746	793	798	6,752	3,403
Total investment income	2,288	2,214	2,010	1,987	2,015	11,319	8,499
Transfers:							
Inheritances and immigrants' funds	1,707	1,473	1,537	1,616	1,711	5,422	6,334
Personal and institutional remittances	214	217	217	215	225	842	863
Canadian withholding tax	544	341	344	307	423	1,670	1,537
Total transfers	2,466	2,031	2,099	2,138	2,359	7,935	8,734
Total non-merchandise receipts	9,889	9,381	9,348	9,381	9,672	39,550	37,999
Total receipts	46,224	44,929	44,509	44,421	45,191	177,985	180,083
Payments							
Merchandise imports	33,357	34,138	33,268	33,766	33,800	128,321	134,528
Non-merchandise							
Services:							
Travel	2,518	2,658	2,737	2,803	2,882	9,631	10,716
Freight and shipping	1,256	1,281	1,260	1,343	1,363	4,681	5,140
Business services	2,636	2,627	2,668	2,706	2,659	10,204	10,636
Government transactions	279	276	286	282	292	1,100	1,123
Other services	94	94	95	97	97	362	380
Total services	6,783	6,937	7,045	7,231	7,293	25,978	27,996
Investment income[1]:							
Interest	6,111	6,177	6,276	6,224	6,492	21,662	24,788
Dividends	2,070	1,502	1,255	1,037	1,050	8,539	5,863
Total investment income	8,181	7,679	7,531	7,260	7,541	30,202	30,652
Transfers:							
Inheritances and emigrants' funds	103	104	104	105	106	402	416
Personal and institutional remittances	237	237	239	241	252	898	953
Official contributions	607	510	457	422	1,217	2,126	1,996
Foreign withholding tax	58	57	58	58	66	220	232
Total transfers	1,004	908	858	827	1,641	3,646	3,597
Total non-merchandise payments	15,968	15,524	15,434	15,318	16,476	59,825	62,244
Total payments	49,325	49,661	48,701	49,084	50,276	188,146	196,772
Balances							
Merchandise	+ 2,978	+ 1,411	+ 1,893	+ 1,275	+ 1,719	+ 10,114	+ 7,557
Non-merchandise:							
Services	- 1,649	- 1,801	- 1,805	- 1,975	- 1,995	- 5,682	- 7,229
Investment income[1]	- 5,893	- 5,465	- 5,521	- 5,273	- 5,526	- 18,882	- 22,153
Transfers	+ 1,462	+ 1,124	+ 1,241	+ 1,311	+ 718	+ 4,289	+ 5,137
Total non-merchandise	- 6,080	- 6,142	- 6,085	- 5,937	- 6,803	- 20,275	- 24,245
Total current account	**- 3,102**	**- 4,732**	**- 4,192**	**- 4,663**	**- 5,084**	**- 10,162**	**- 16,688**

(1) Excludes retained earnings.

*Note:: **Change in presentation – The Investment Income** series of the Current Account, which was previously made up of three components, has been combined under two headings only: Interest and Dividends. The third part "Miscellaneous Income" has been redistributed as follows: bank and insurance profits now appear as Dividends; the financial services component of the series is now under Business Services; the balance is shown under Interest. The change has been carried back to 1986.*

Funds Raised on Credit Markets by Domestic Non-financial Sectors



Financial Flow Accounts

First Quarter 1990 (Seasonally Adjusted)

The volume of financial activity in the first quarter of 1990, as measured by funds raised in credit markets by non-financial sectors, dropped almost 18% from the previous quarter. It was the fifth consecutive quarter in which this borrowing aggregate has declined. All sectors reduced their demand for funds, with the exception of government business enterprises, where increased demand was in part attributable to anticipated increases in capital expenditure by provincial enterprises.

A sharp reduction in demand for funds by private non-financial corporations reflected slowing fixed capital investment and inventory accumulation. New issues of bonds and shares declined in a climate of rising interest rates and falling share prices; bank loans increased in importance as a source of funds.

Borrowing by all levels of government fell during the quarter, with federal government borrowing characterized by a shift from Treasury bills to marketable bonds.

The ratio of the level outstanding of personal sector indebtedness in the form of consumer credit and mortgages to personal disposable income showed little change. At the end of the quarter, it stood at 74.4%, compared to a low of 62.1% at the end of 1984 and a previous high of 72.1% at the end of 1979.

For further information, contact Gerry Gravel or Patrick O'Hagan (613-951-9043), Financial Flows Section. □

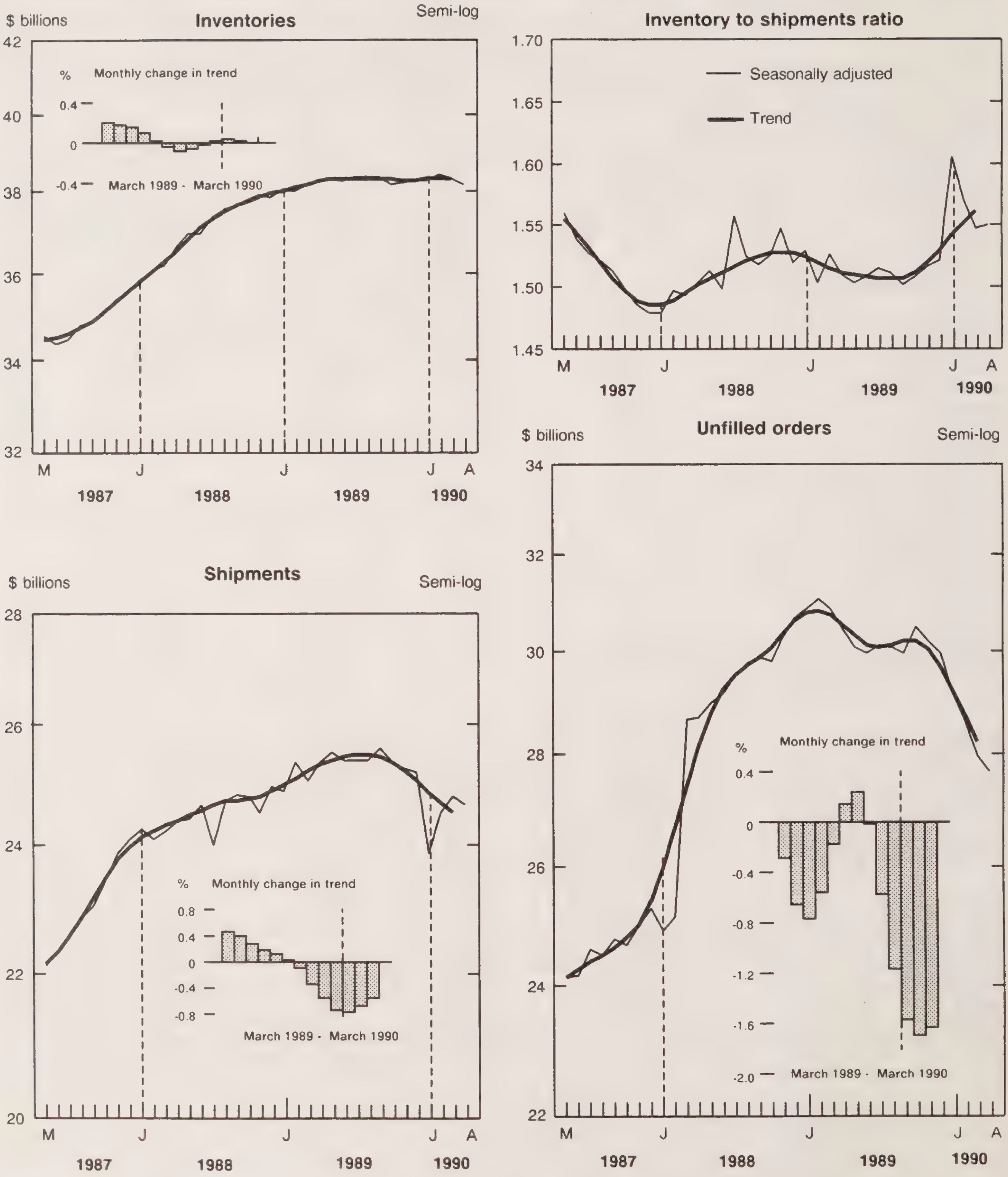
Financial Market Summary Table

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

	1989				1990
	I	II	III	IV	I
	(In millions of dollars)				
Persons and Unincorporated Business					
Funds Raised	46,724	30,592	35,880	38,700	36,556
of which:					
Consumer Credit	8,908	7,664	8,504	7,812	8,556
Bank Loans	4,196	912	6,660	-856	1,252
Other Loans	6,412	-364	32	5,496	-808
Mortgages	27,196	22,520	20,788	26,392	27,652
Non-financial Private Corporations					
Funds Raised	51,312	56,796	48,240	43,400	36,236
by:					
Bank Loans	7,180	26,652	-3,284	220	9,972
Other Loans	17,060	-3,232	8,628	2,000	-844
Short-term Paper	12,912	744	8,848	4,976	3,748
Mortgages	9,748	6,900	13,180	13,152	9,708
Bonds	-2,520	14,508	8,412	11,552	5,892
Stocks	6,932	11,224	12,456	11,500	7,760
Non-financial Government Enterprises					
Funds Raised	4,064	3,900	-184	1,292	7,960
Federal Government					
Funds Raised	13,916	24,240	24,284	19,304	8,000
of which:					
Treasury Bills	18,340	34,548	15,560	27,864	-6,920
Marketable Bonds	9,504	1,864	8,640	13,688	14,356
Canada Savings Bonds	-13,292	-11,200	280	-21,032	644
Other Levels of Government					
Funds Raised	7,604	7,760	9,216	11,748	5,532
of which:					
Short-term Paper	-604	1,632	5,220	3,208	-1,336
Provincial Government Bonds	8,032	4,072	4,744	7,296	6,128
Municipal Government Bonds	468	792	208	1,544	388
Total Borrowing by Domestic Non-financial Sectors	**123,620**	**123,288**	**117,436**	**114,444**	**94,284**
Consumer Credit	8,908	7,664	8,504	7,812	8,556
Bank Loans	10,044	27,040	2,708	188	12,772
Other Loans	22,028	-2,684	5,704	6,104	-2,444
Treasury Bills	18,340	34,548	15,560	27,864	-6,920
Short-term Paper	13,860	1,176	16,492	5,052	5,272
Mortgages	36,948	29,408	33,964	39,536	37,360
Bonds	6,600	14,932	22,084	16,388	31,928
Stocks	6,892	11,204	12,420	11,500	7,760

■

Manufacturers' Inventories, Shipments and Unfilled Orders, April 1990



Monthly Survey of Manufacturing

April 1990

Shipments decreased 0.7% in April. Recent levels of shipments have been supported by using up part of the backlog of unfilled orders, which has fallen for six months in a row. The short-term trends for shipments, new orders and unfilled orders continued to fall, but at slightly slower rates of decline.

Seasonally Adjusted

Manufacturers' shipments decreased 0.7% in April 1990, following two consecutive increases which partially offset the large drop experienced in January. Current demand, as measured by new orders, increased for the third consecutive month but remained at levels lower than the value of shipments. Recent levels of shipments have been supported by using up part of the backlog of unfilled orders which has fallen for six months in a row. Inventory levels decreased for the second month in a row as manufacturers continued to hold a tight rein on inventories.

The **short-term trends** for shipments, new orders and unfilled orders continued to fall, but at slightly slower rates of decline. The trend for inventories has shown virtually no change over the last nine months. The trend for the inventories-to-shipments ratio continued to rise, following no change between March and October 1989.

Highlights

- Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian manufacturers' **shipments** declined 0.7% to $24.6 billion in April 1990. Durable goods industries, notably transportation equipment (-5.4%) and electrical and electronic products (-5.4%), contributed most to the decline. The April decline followed two consecutive increases which only partially offset the large drop of 5.2% in January.

  The **trend** for shipments fell for the seventh month in a row, with decreases averaging 0.7% a month for the last five months. However, the rate of decline has slowed slightly in the last two months. At the major group level, trends for the food, beverage, and chemical industries have started to increase in recent months and 11 other major groups are decreasing at a slower pace. In contrast, non-electrical machinery, other manufacturing and leather industries have been declining at a faster rate.

- **Inventories** (owned) decreased by 0.4% to $38.2 billion. Electrical and electronic products and paper and allied products industries contributed most to the April decrease. The trend has shown virtually no change over the last nine months.

- The **inventories-to-shipments ratio** was unchanged at 1.55:1 in April. The trend was stable at 1.51:1 between March and October 1989, but has since increased to 1.56:1.

- **Unfilled orders** were down for the sixth month in a row, with a decrease of 1.1% to $27.7 billion in April 1990. Transportation equipment and electrical and electronic products industries contributed most to the April decrease. The trend has declined since November 1989, with decreases averaging about 1.3% per month.

  Unfilled orders are a backlog or stock of orders which will generate future shipments, assuming that orders are not cancelled.

  New orders, on the other hand, represent current demand for manufactured products. They are defined to include shipments for the current month (i.e. orders received this month and shipped within the same month) and the change in unfilled orders.

- **New orders** increased 0.8% to $24.3 billion, the third increase in a row. The trend, however, continued to fall from a peak in September 1989, but at a slower rate than previously recorded.

Year-to-date

- Cumulative shipments for the first four months of 1990 were estimated at $97.7 billion, 2.8% lower than the value for the corresponding period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

For more information on this release, consult the April 1990 issue of *Monthly Survey of Manufacturing* (31-001, $17.30/$173), now available. Data for shipments by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request.

For further information, contact Hélène Villeneuve (613-951-9497) or the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division.

Note: The appendix in the March 1990 issue of catalogue 31-001 contains estimated values of shipments, inventories and orders revised back to January 1987.

Shipments, Inventories and Orders in all Manufacturing Industries

April 1990

Period	Unadjusted				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Shipments	Inventories	Unfilled orders	New orders	Shipments	Inventories	Unfilled orders	New orders
	$ millions							
April 1989	25,385	38,694	31,179	25,048	25,341	38,240	30,455	24,931
May 1989	27,275	38,535	30,785	26,881	25,511	38,340	30,092	25,148
June 1989	27,083	38,159	30,114	26,412	25,376	38,241	29,961	25,245
July 1989	22,580	38,132	30,181	22,647	25,352	38,360	30,111	25,503
August 1989	25,165	38,370	30,020	25,004	25,376	38,355	30,046	25,311
September 1989	26,272	37,988	29,624	25,875	25,580	38,362	29,920	25,455
October 1989	26,552	37,842	29,954	26,883	25,333	38,173	30,494	25,907
November 1989	26,012	37,865	29,590	25,647	25,229	38,216	30,177	24,912
December 1989	22,926	37,681	29,095	22,431	25,161	38,255	29,927	24,911
January 1990	22,546	38,406	29,103	22,555	23,856	38,237	29,139	23,068
February 1990	23,039	39,055	28,860	22,796	24,481	38,425	28,618	23,959
March 1990	26,212	38,813	28,535	25,887	24,781	38,301	27,962	24,125
April 1990	24,404	38,625	28,310	24,179	24,619	38,155	27,664	24,322

Period	Seasonally Adjusted									
	Shipments		Inventories		Inventory-to-shipments ratio		Unfilled orders		New orders	
	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend
	Month-to-month % change				Ratio		Month-to-month % change			
April 1989	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.51	1.51	-1.3	-0.7	0.4	-0.1
May 1989	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.50	1.51	-1.2	-0.8	0.9	0.1
June 1989	-0.5	0.2	-0.3	0.1	1.51	1.51	-0.4	-0.6	0.4	0.4
July 1989	-0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.51	1.51	0.5	-0.2	1.0	0.5
August 1989	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.51	1.51	-0.2	0.1	-0.8	0.4
September 1989	0.8	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	1.50	1.51	-0.4	0.2	0.6	0.0
October 1989	-1.0	-0.3	-0.5	-0.1	1.51	1.51	1.9	0.0	1.8	-0.6
November 1989	-0.4	-0.6	0.1	0.0	1.51	1.52	-1.0	-0.6	-3.8	-1.0
December 1989	-0.3	-0.7	0.1	0.0	1.52	1.53	-0.8	-1.2	0.0	-1.2
January 1990	-5.2	-0.8	0.0	0.0	1.60	1.54	-2.6	-1.6	-7.4	-1.2
February 1990	2.6	-0.7	0.5	0.0	1.57	1.55	-1.8	-1.7	3.9	-1.0
March 1990	1.2	-0.6	-0.3	0.0	1.55	1.56	-2.3	-1.6	0.7	-0.7
April 1990	-0.7	*	-0.4	*	1.55	*	-1.1	*	0.8	*

* *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.*

New Housing Price Index

April 1990

The New Housing Price Index (1986=100) for Canada stood at 146.1 in April, down 0.4% from March 1990. Decreases in Toronto (-1.0%), Vancouver (-0.4%) and Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton (-0.1%) were not completely offset by increases in Windsor (1.7%), Calgary (0.9%) and several other Canadian cities.

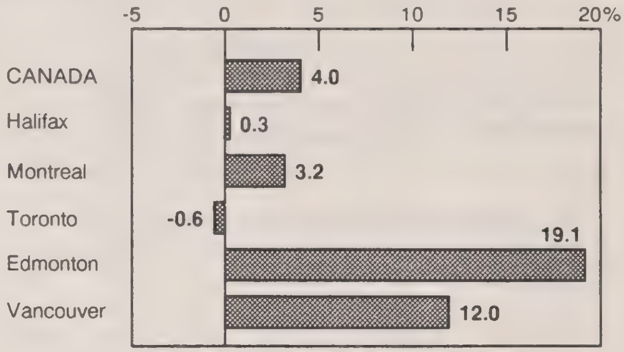
Since Toronto accounts for over one-third of the Canada total index weight, Toronto's significant decrease was mainly responsible for the Canada level decrease.

Between March and April 1990, the estimated House Only Index decreased 0.4%, while the estimated Land Only Index decreased 0.1%.

This index of Canadian housing contractors' selling prices now stands 4.0% higher than the year-earlier level. This increase represents a sharp deceleration from the same period last year when the index stood 15.8% higher on a yearly basis. Toronto was a major factor in this deceleration with a yearly decrease of 0.6% in April 1990, compared with a yearly increase of 28.9% in April 1989. The April 1990 decrease was the first yearly decrease exhibited at the total index level in Toronto since August 1984.

On a yearly basis, Edmonton (19.1%) and Calgary (17.6%) showed the largest price increases of all cities surveyed.

Percentage Change in New Housing Price Index from Same Month of the Previous Year, Canada and Selected Cities, April 1990



Available on CANSIM: matrix 2032.

The first quarter 1990 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007,$18/$72) will be available in July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

New Housing Price Indexes

1986 = 100

	April 1990	March 1990	April 1989	April/ March 1990	April 1990/ 1989
				% change	
Canada Total	**146.1**	**146.7**	**140.5**	**-0.4**	**4.0**
Canada (House Only)	**138.1**	**138.7**	**134.2**	**-0.4**	**2.9**
Canada (Land Only)	**169.5**	**169.6**	**157.1**	**-0.1**	**7.9**
St.John's	115.8	115.8	111.4	–	3.9
Halifax	109.6	109.6	109.3	–	0.3
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	112.6	112.7	111.7	-0.1	0.8
Quebec City	129.8	129.7	125.1	0.1	3.8
Montreal	133.4	132.9	129.3	0.4	3.2
Ottawa-Hull	124.5	124.5	117.4	–	6.0
Toronto	180.0	181.8	181.1	-1.0	-0.6
Hamilton	147.3	147.3	139.3	–	5.7
St. Catharines-Niagara	141.6	141.4	127.6	0.1	11.0
Kitchener-Waterloo	143.6	143.6	136.2	–	5.4
London	144.8	144.3	136.0	0.3	6.5
Windsor	128.3	126.1	123.3	1.7	4.1
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	134.2	134.2	126.2	–	6.3
Winnipeg	108.6	108.5	106.4	0.1	2.1
Regina	108.8	108.8	105.9	–	2.7
Saskatoon	107.5	107.5	106.6	–	0.8
Calgary	138.6	137.3	117.9	0.9	17.6
Edmonton	137.9	137.5	115.8	0.3	19.1
Vancouver	140.9	141.5	125.8	-0.4	12.0
Victoria	129.3	128.9	114.4	0.3	13.0

The survey has been discontinued in Prince George.
– Nil or zero.

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Focus on Culture

Summer 1990

The Summer issue of *Focus on Culture* includes articles on expenditures by Canadian families on culture, the financial position of public libraries during the last decade, new surveys on the film industry and the uses made of heritage data by Communications Canada.

Highlights

- The average family in Canada spent more money on purchasing VCRs and renting video-tapes in 1986 than on going out to the movies.
- Acording to Statistics Canada's Household Facilities and Equipment Survey, 52% of Canadian households owned a VCR in 1988, compared to only 12% in 1984.
- Spending on admissions to plays and concerts increased by 56% in constant dollars between 1978 and 1986.
- Over the last decade, total operating revenues of Canadian public libraries have grown 111%, while expenditures have grown 128%. When expressed in constant 1979 dollars, however, both revenues and expenditures have actually declined.
- The **Culture Statistics Program** has undertaken three new surveys to provide a more detailed look at film producers, film distributors and film services in Ontario. Consult the summer issue of *Focus on Culture* for more details.

The Summer issue (Vol. 2, No. 2) of *Focus on Culture* (87-004, $6.25/$25) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, contact Renée Langlois (613-951-1566), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending June 7, 1990

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.8 million tonnes, an increase of 6.6% over the same period last year.

Piggyback traffic decreased 3.2% and the number of cars loaded decreased 0.3% from the same period last year.

The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 4.7% higher than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1989 figures and 1990 cumulative data have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills East of the Rockies

April 1990

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies decreased 3.2% to 1 912 215 cubic metres in April 1990, from 1 975 029^r cubic metres after revisions in April 1989.

Stocks-on-hand at the end of April 1990 totalled 2 821 137 cubic metres, an increase of 0.3% over 2 811 466 cubic metres in April 1989.

Year-to-date production in 1990 amounted to 7 628 891 cubic metres, a decrease of 2.5% from 7 822 413^r cubic metres after revisions for the same period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 and 122 (series 2).

The April 1990 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, $10/$100) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based)
April 1990

Commodity-country import trade statistics based on the Harmonized System (H.S.) for April 1990 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

The April 1990 issue of *Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based)* (65-007, $55.10/$551) will be available the second week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division. ■

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics
1988

Preliminary 1988 data for intercity passenger bus, urban transit and other passenger bus operators (school bus and charters etc.) are now available.

For further information concerning this release, contact Ray Forcier (613-951-8700), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian Economic Observer, June 1990.
Catalogue number 11-010
(Canada: $22.00/$220.00; United States: US$26.00/$260.00; Other Countries: US$31.00/$310.00).

System of National Accounts – Provincial Economic Accounts, 1989.
Catalogue number 13-213
(Canada: $26; United States: US$31; Other Countries: US$36).

Fruit and Vegetable Production, May 1990.
Catalogue number 22-003
(Canada: $18/$72; United States: US$21.50/US$86; Other Countries: US$25.25/US$101).

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, April 1990.
Catalogue number 31-001
(Canada: $17.30/$173; United States: US$20.80/US$208; Other Countries: US$24.20/$242).

Retail Trade, March 1990.
Catalogue number 63-005
(Canada: $14.40/$144; United States: US$17.30/US$173; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202).

Highway, Road, Street and Bridge Contractors, 1987.
Catalogue number 64-206
(Canada: $22; United States: US$26; Other Countries: US$31).

The Labour Force, May 1990.
Catalogue number 71-001
(Canada: $17.90/$179; United States: US$21.50/US$215; Other Countries: US$25.10/US$251).

Focus on Culture – Golden Nuggets: Striking it Rich with Cultural Data, Summer 1990.
Catalogue number 87-004
(Canada: $6.25/$25; United States: US$7.50/US$30; Other Countries: US$8.75/US$35).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 21, 1990

For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

(Continued on page 2)

FSA and Rural Postal Code Socio-economic Data

1988

This database provides demographic and income characteristics of taxfilers for areas defined by the postal code. Up to nine tables are available for nearly 7,000 urban FSAs (Forward Sortation Areas) and rural postal codes across Canada.:

- Number of Taxfilers by Marital Status
- Number of Taxfilers by Age Group and Sex
- Number of Taxfilers by Source of Income by Sex
- Income Reported by Source of Income by Sex
- Number of Taxfilers in the Labour Force by Sex
- Income Range of All Taxfilers by Sex
- Income Range of Male Taxfilers by Age Group
- Income Range of Female Taxfilers by Age Group
- A Summary Table

These tables will prove invaluable to the business sector, analysts, planners, marketers, the academic community; in short, anyone requiring reliable and up-to-date data for small geographical areas.

The first table is sold for $25.00, while additional tables are available at $3.00 per table for each urban FSA or rural postal code selected (on paper).

For further information, contact the Small Area and Administrative Data Division (613-951-9720) or your nearest Statistics Canada regional reference centre.

* Also available on magnetic tape or diskette *

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Retail Trade

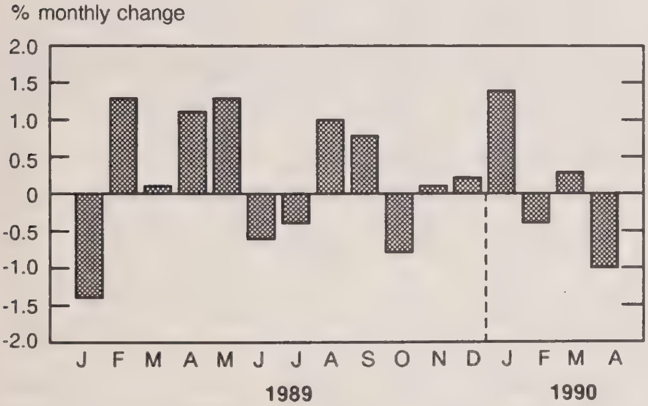
April 1990

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted

- Preliminary estimates indicate that retail sales declined 1.0% in April to $16.3 billion, following a 0.3% increase in March 1990. Excluding recreational and motor vehicle dealers, retail sales increased a modest 0.3% in April.

Retail Sales, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted



- In the first four months of 1990, retail sales have fluctuated markedly while registering marginal overall growth, as declines in April and February virtually offset gains in March and January.

- The overall decline in April was primarily attributable, in order of dollar impact, to decreases reported by recreational and motor vehicle dealers (-5.5%), gasoline service stations (-1.4%) and automotive parts, accessories and services (-1.2%). Partly offsetting these decreases were increases by supermarkets and grocery stores (+1.7%), drug and patent medicine stores (+2.3%) and other semi-durable goods stores (+2.3%).

- The 5.5% decline in sales reported by recreational and motor vehicle dealers followed a 2.8% gain in March 1990. The 1.4% decrease by gasoline service stations followed two consecutive monthly gains. The 1.7% increase in sales of supermarkets and grocery stores followed a 1.2% decrease in March.

- All provinces posted lower sales, with declines ranging from -3.7% in Nova Scotia to -0.1% in Saskatchewan. Sales increased by 0.1% in the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Year-to-date

- Cumulative retail sales for the first four months of 1990 amounted to $59.0 billion, up 4.2% over the corresponding period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2398 (department store type merchandise totals for the provinces and territories), **2399** (seasonally adjusted) and **2400** (not seasonally adjusted).

The April 1990 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, $14.40/$144) will be available the first week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682) or Roger Laplante (613-951-3552), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ☐

Retail Sales, by Trade Group and by Region

April 1990

Trade group	Unadjusted				Seasonally Adjusted						
	April 1989	March 1990 r	April 1990p	April 1990/ 1989	April 1989	Jan. 1990 r	Feb. 1990 r	March 1990 r	April 1990p	April/ March 1990	April 1990/ 1989
Canada	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Supermarkets and grocery stores	3,307	3,613	3,283	-0.7	3,396	3,477	3,495	3,453	3,513	1.7	3.5
All other food stores	263	289	295	12.0	273	299	300	301	308	2.3	13.0
Drug and patent medicine stores	663	761	747	12.7	708	763	762	772	789	2.3	11.4
Shoe stores	161	148	158	-2.4	156	172	174	172	170	-1.2	9.0
Men's clothing stores	177	152	160	-9.6	187	184	187	181	180	-0.5	-3.8
Women's clothing stores	321	330	334	4.0	324	344	344	353	354	0.4	9.2
Other clothing stores	356	351	349	-2.1	383	373	367	384	384	-0.1	0.3
Household furniture and appliance stores	728	721	670	-7.9	804	794	774	773	762	-1.4	-5.2
Household furnishings stores	193	198	195	0.6	210	213	209	217	213	-1.9	1.5
Recreational and motor vehicle dealers	4,551	4,213	4,097	-10.0	3,755	3,768	3,623	3,723	3,518	-5.5	-6.3
Gasoline service stations	1,101	1,169	1,143	3.8	1,143	1,189	1,198	1,207	1,190	-1.4	4.1
Automotive parts, accessories and services	934	944	994	6.4	941	1,033	1,053	1,031	1,018	-1.2	8.2
General merchandise stores	1,536	1,534	1,549	0.8	1,688	1,737	1,745	1,730	1,739	0.5	3.0
Other semi-durable goods stores	530	544	609	15.0	595	638	660	665	680	2.3	14.3
Other durable goods stores	390	393	387	-0.9	457	460	481	478	466	-2.5	1.8
All other retail stores	877	922	898	2.4	967	1,022	1,031	1,020	1,013	-0.7	4.7
Total, all stores	**16,088**	**16,281**	**15,865**	**-1.4**	**15,987**	**16,467**	**16,404**	**16,460**	**16,297**	**-1.0**	**1.9**
Total excluding rec. and motor vehicle dealers	**11,538**	**12,068**	**11,768**	**2.0**	**12,232**	**12,698**	**12,781**	**12,737**	**12,779**	**0.3**	**4.5**
Department Store Type Merchandise	5,055	5,132	5,156	2.0	5,513	5,679	5,703	5,725	5,737	0.2	4.1
Regions											
Newfoundland	290	292	287	-1.0	292	299	304	301	297	-1.2	1.9
Prince Edward Island	65	61	62	-3.4	67	67	68	68	66	-2.7	-1.7
Nova Scotia	511	530	509	-0.5	517	540	550	547	527	-3.7	2.0
New Brunswick	396	399	395	-0.3	404	408	411	416	410	-1.5	1.5
Quebec	4,190	4,040	4,055	-3.2	4,035	4,077	4,077	4,050	3,997	-1.3	-0.9
Ontario	6,107	6,074	5,832	-4.5	6,088	6,145	6,069	6,159	6,070	-1.4	-0.3
Manitoba	558	562	573	2.7	562	585	591	586	584	-0.3	3.9
Saskatchewan	517	503	513	-0.9	518	540	515	519	518	-0.1	0.0
Alberta	1,577	1,634	1,588	0.7	1,612	1,677	1,644	1,650	1,641	-0.6	1.7
British Columbia	1,837	2,144	2,008	9.3	1,896	2,091	2,100	2,134	2,125	-0.4	12.1
Yukon and Northwest Territories	40	43	42	6.6	43	47	45	46	46	0.1	7.7
Yukon	16	17	17	5.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northwest Territories	23	26	25	7.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

■

Sales of Natural Gas

April 1990 (Preliminary Data)

Sales of natural gas (including direct sales) in Canada during April 1990 totalled 4 752.4 million cubic metres, a 5.8% decrease from the level recorded the previous year.

On the basis of rate structure information, sales in April 1990 were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes from April 1989 in brackets: residential sales, 1 217.9 million cubic metres (-2.7%); commercial sales, 1 051.3 million cubic metres (-2.5%) and industrial sales (including direct sales), 2 483.3 million cubic metres (-8.5%).

Year-to-date figures for the first four months of 1990 indicate that sales of natural gas amounted to 23 736.8 million cubic metres, a 5.0% decrease from the level recorded during the same period in 1989.

On the basis of rate structure information, year-to-date sales were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes from 1989 in brackets: residential sales, 7 041.9 million cubic metres (-5.5%); commercial sales, 5 786.3 million cubic metres (-5.8%) and industrial sales (including direct sales), 10 908.6 million cubic metres (-4.2%).

Order the April 1990 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, $12.70/$127), available the third week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Natural Gas – Preliminary Data
April 1990

	Rate structure				
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Direct	Total
	thousands of cubic metres				
New Brunswick	–	–	–	–	–
Quebec	75 793	145 870	259 295	4 524	485 482
Ontario	637 499	429 708	756 834	149 020	1 973 061
Manitoba	71 049	68 698	31 550	897	172 194
Saskatchewan	69 733	53 462	13 947	95 302	232 444
Alberta	245 592	255 414	901 316	.–	1 402 322
British Columbia	118 234	98 123	150 454	120 118	486 929
April 1990 – Canada	**1 217 900**	**1 051 275**	**2 113 396**	**369 861**	**4 752 432**
April 1989 – Canada	1 251 381	1 078 777	2 383 454	331 520	5 045 132
% change	-2.7	-2.5	-8.5		-5.8
Year-to-date Canada 1990	**7 041 872**	**5 786 309**	**9 355 766**	**1 552 878**	**23 736 825**
Year-to-date Canada 1989	7 449 306	6 143 222	9 927 453	1 465 036	24 985 017
% change	-5.5	-5.8	-4.2		-5.0

Note: *Revised figures will be available in the "Gas Utilities" publication (Catalogue #55-002) as well as on CANSIM.*
– *nil or zero*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots)

Week Ending June 16, 1990

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending June 16, 1990 totalled 290 369 tonnes, a decrease of 1.3% from the preceding week's total of 294 294 tonnes, but up 0.4% over the year-earlier level of 289 221 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1990 was 6 698 898 tonnes, a decrease of 9.8% from 7 430 309 tonnes for the same period in 1989.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation

May 1990

Manufacturers shipped 2 297 486 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in May 1990, down 33.1% from the 3 435 826 square metres shipped a year earlier, but up 6.4% over the 2 159 901 square metres shipped the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of May 1990 totalled 15 179 565 square metres, a decrease of 9.7% from the same period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The May issue of *Mineral Wool including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004, $5/$50) will be available at a later date . See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Rail in Canada

1988

Highlights

- The total operating revenues of Canada's rail industry recorded for 1988 were $8.0 billion, a slight increase of 1.3% over 1987 revenues of $7.9 billion.
- Operating expenses increased 2.1% to $7.0 billion in 1988. The operating ratio deteriorated marginally from 0.86 in 1987 to 0.87 in 1988.
- In 1988, the rail industry provided employment to some 78,000 employees, transported almost 300 million tonnes of freight and about 27 million passengers.

Financial and operating statistics, now available, will be published at a later date in *Rail in Canada, 1988* (52-216, $45).

For further information, contact Angus MacLean, (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Livestock and Animal Products Statistics

1989

This report covers livestock and animal products in Canada. Basic data pertaining to numbers, prices and values of livestock and the production of animal products are included in this report.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1149, 1152, 1153, 1156, 1157, 1159, 1160, 1162, 1164, 1165, 1167, 1168, 1170, 1175-1186, 9500-9510.

The 1989 issue of *Livestock and Animal Products Statistics* (23-203, $56) will be available July 9. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Bernard E. Rosien (613-951-2511), Agriculture Division. ■

Quarterly Hospital Information System – Hospital Indicators

April 1989 to September 1989

Hospital statistics for the first and second quarters of the 1989-90 fiscal year are now available.

These estimates and indicators are based on data reported through the Quarterly Hospital Information System and will be revised as more complete information becomes available.

For more information, contact Peter Mix (613-951-1650), Health Care Section, Canadian Centre for Health Information. ■

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, June 22, 1990 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

(continued on page 2.)

Aggregate Productivity Measures
1988

In addition to the regular labour productivity indicators, the 1988 issue of *Aggregate Productivity Measures* features a special article presenting new experimental multifactor productivity estimates for the business sector of the Canadian economy from 1961 to 1988 and for 24 business sector industries up to 1986.

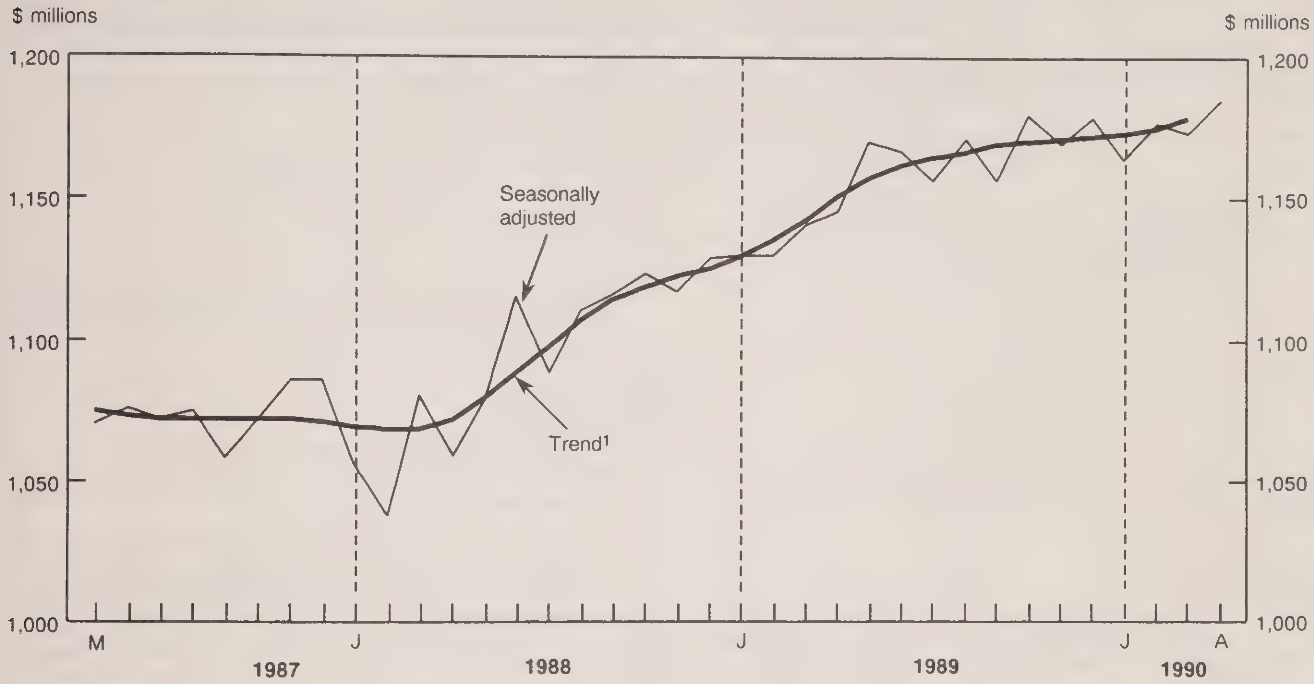
DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of June 25-29

MAJOR RELEASES

Department Store Sales, Canada



¹ The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.

Department Store Sales and Stocks

April 1990

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, department store sales including concessions totalled $1,185 million in April 1990, an increase of 1.0% over the previous month's revised total of $1,173 million.

- In spite of the 1.0% increase in April, department stores registered marginal overall sales growth in the first four months of 1990. During this period, sales advanced on average by about 0.1% on a monthly basis.

- Department store stocks (at selling value) totalled $4,798 million at the end of April, an increase of 1.5% over the March 1990 revised value of $4,726 million. This increase followed a decrease of 1.2% in March.

- The ratio of stocks-to-sales stood at 4.05:1 in April, a slight increase over the average ratio of 4.04:1 observed in the three previous months.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 112 (level 1-3, series 4, 5 and 6).

Order the April 1990 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, $14.40/$144), available the third week of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682) or Roger Laplante (613-951-3552), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

Department Store Sales, Canada (including concessions)
April 1990

	Unadjusted				Seasonally Adjusted						
	April 1989	March 1990	April 1990	April 1990/ 1989	April 1989	January 1990 r	February 1990 r	March 1990 r	April 1990p	April 1990/ March 1990	April 1990/ 1989
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	
Total Sales	1,035.3	1,029.0	1,055.0	1.9	1,145.3	1,164.0	1,176.7	1,172.9	1,184.9	1.0	3.5
Total Stocks	4,782.9	4,760.2	4,912.9	2.7	4,669.7	4,701.5	4,781.8	4,725.9	4,797.8	1.5	2.7
Stock-to-Sales Ratio	4.62	4.63	4.66		4.08	4.04	4.06	4.03	4.05		

r *Revised estimates*
p *Prelimanary estimates*

Aggregate Productivity Measures
1988

Highlights

- The new multifactor productivity measures indicate that, between 1961 and 1986, the business sector of the Canadian economy showed a 34.5% increase in productive efficiency (about 1.2% per year on average).

- By comparison, labour productivity (output per person employed) increased by 68.8% (2.1% per year on average). The latter exhibits larger productivity gains than multifactor productivity, as it attributes to efficiency gains what, in fact, resulted from increased uses of other productive factors.

- At the industry level, multifactor productivity advance was led by the transportation and communications group of industries, which experienced an average annual increase in productivity of 2.6%.

- Productivity gains in manufacturing industries indicate a 2.2% average annual gain in efficiency. Within manufacturing industries, the electrical and electronic products industries led all other industries, followed by the chemical and chemical products industries.

Note to users:

In addition to its regular coverage, the 1988 issue of Aggregate Productivity Measures includes a feature article presenting two alternative measures of multifactor productivity for Canadian industries. The article outlines in a non-technical fashion the concepts and interpretations of the more traditional ***industry*** *multifactor productivity measure plus a newly developed* ***interindustry*** *multifactor productivity measure. It presents experimental estimates of both multifactor measures for the 1961-1986 period for the total business sector of the economy as well as for 24 industry groups.*

The industry and the interindustry estimates for some major groups are analyzed and compared to illustrate the complementary nature of the alternative measures and highlight the role of productivity as an important source of economic growth.

Estimates for the total business sector of the economy, which extend to 1988, are contrasted with those of the United States. The article includes a description of the multifactor productivity database.

- The alternative **interindustry** multifactor productivity indices apply to vertically integrated groups of industries. As can be seen from the following table, for most industry groups the interindustry productivity index in 1986 is larger than the corresponding industry productivity estimate.

- In general, the combined productivity gains of vertically integrated industries exceed the productivity gains of individual industries, except when some component industries exhibit productivity declines. This is the case for the refined petroleum and coal industries, which are integrated with the crude petroleum and natural gas industries which suffered productivity declines.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 7916-7938 (Labour Productivity), 7900 (Multifactor Productivity – Industry) and 7901 (Interindustry).

Order the 1988 issue of *Aggregate Productivity Measures* (15-204, $40), now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Aldo Diaz (613-951-3687), National Income and Expenditure Accounts.

Productivity Measures for Selected Industries
1986 (1961 = 100)

Industry Groups	Real Gross Domestic Product per Person	Multifactor Productivity	
		Industry	Interindustry
Total Business Sector	**168.8**	**134.5**	**134.5**
Agriculture and Related Services Industries	233.6	139.7	166.0
Manufacturing Industries	**209.6**	**170.7**	**153.1**
Food Industries	175.1	109.7	148.7
Beverage Industries	158.0	114.9	133.9
Tobacco Products Industries	158.6	106.9	140.5
Rubber, Leather and Footwear Products	220.3	144.1	186.0
Plastic Products Industry	315.4	132.7	165.4
Textile and Clothing Industries	240.2	143.6	191.9
Wood Industries	230.7	140.6	182.4
Furniture and Fixture Industries	142.5	115.3	148.1
Paper and Allied Products Industries	131.7	108.7	128.9
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	142.2	120.3	135.8
Primary Metal Industries	166.6	118.5	141.3
Fabricated Metal Product Industries	172.2	134.4	152.7
Machinery Industries	152.9	115.9	142.5
Transportation Equipment Industries	308.9	139.6	221.7
Electrical and Electronic Products Industries	380.5	166.8	192.9
Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries	173.6	125.0	148.6
Refined Petroleum and Coal Products	211.8	116.4	76.3
Chemical and Chemical Products Industries	262.6	148.2	168.9
Other Manufacturing Industries	155.6	114.2	139.1
Construction Industries	141.1	110.7	137.1
Transportation and Communication Industries	242.8	190.1	208.5
Wholesale and Retail Trade Industries	143.3	138.9	147.2

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Stocks of Frozen Meat Products

June 1, 1990

Total frozen meat in cold storage as of June 1 amounted to 31 611 tonnes, compared with 33 463 tonnes last month and 33 734 tonnes a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

To order *Stocks of Frozen Meat Products* ($11.50/$115), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For more information on this release, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2510), Agriculture Division. ■

Railway Operating Statistics

January 1990

The seven major railways reported a combined net income of $19.3 million in January 1990. Operating revenues of $600.3 million were up $22.8 million from the January 1989 figure.

Revenue freight tonne-kilometres were up 6.1% from January 1989. Freight train-kilometres registered an increase of 2.9%, while freight car-kilometres increased by 3.4%.

All 1989 figures have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The January 1990 issue of the *Railway Operating Statistics* (52-003, $10.50/$105) will be released the fourth week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based)

April 1990

Commodity-country export trade statistics based on the Harmonized System (H.S.) for April 1990 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

The April 1990 issue of *Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based)* (65-004, $55.10/$551) will be available the second week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division. ■

Buildingboard Industry

1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the buildingboard industry (SIC 2714) totalled $124.4 million, up 12.8% over $110.2 million in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5486.

The data for this industry will be released in *Paper and Allied Products Industries* (36-250, $35) See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Non-ferrous Metal Smelting and Refinery Industries

1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the non-ferrous metal smelting and refinery industries (SIC 2950) totalled $7,216.4 million, up 25.2% over $5,763.4 million in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5511.

The data for this industry will be released in *Primary Metal Industries* (41-250, $35). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Karnail Singh Gill (613-951-3520), Industry Division ■

Refined Petroleum Products Industry

1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the refined petroleum products industry (SIC 3611) totalled $15,127.4 million, down 10.8% from $16,958.5 million in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6866.

The data for this industry will be released in *Chemical and Chemical Products Industries* (46-250, $35). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

System of National Accounts: Aggregate Productivity Measures, 1988.
Catalogue number 15-204
(Canada $40.00; United States: US$48.00; Other Countries US$56.00).

Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products, May 1990.
Catalogue number 32-022
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$6.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, May 1990.
Catalogue number 36-004
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Department Store Monthly Sales, including Concessions, by Province and Metropolitan Area, February 1990.
Catalogue number 63-004
(Canada: $2.70/$27.00; United States: US$3.20/US$32.00; Other Countries: US$3.80/US$38.00).

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Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of June 25 - 29

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
June		
26	Security Transactions with Non-residents	April 1990
26	Building Permits	April 1990
27	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	April 1990
28	Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing	First Quarter 1990
28	Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics	First Quarter 1990 (Final Data)
28	Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	April 1990
29	Industrial Product Price Index	May 1990
29	Raw Materials Price Index	May 1990
29	Employment, Earnings and Hours	April 1990
29	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	May 1990
29	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas	March 1990
29	Field Crop Reporting Series: No. 4, Preliminary Estimates of Principal Field Crop Area, Canada	

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, June 25, 1990 | **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

MAJOR RELEASE

Crude Oil and Natural Gas
March 1990

Highlights

- Preliminary figures indicate that production of crude oil and equivalent in March 1990 amounted to 8.4 million cubic metres, up 1.9% from March 1989, and the first gain in 14 months.
- Exports fell 5.6%, while imports climbed 35.3%.
- Year-to-date figures show production and exports down 3.8% and 8.7% respectively while imports are up 19.3% over the 1989 period.
- Refinery receipts are running at 7.3% above the level of the first three months of 1989.
- Marketable production of natural gas, at 8.4 billion cubic metres, fell 4.4% from March 1989, a second decrease following 12 consecutive gains.
- Exports and Canadian sales were also down, 2.3% and 10.5% respectively.
- On a cumulative basis, production is down 1.2%, and domestic sales down 5.4%. Exports are up 4.4%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 127 and 128.

The March 1990 issue of *Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, $10/$100) will be available the last week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

	March 1990	% Change from March 1989	January-March 1990	% Change from January-March 1989
		(thousands of cubic metres)		
Crude oil and equivalent				
Production	8 350.1	1.9	23 228.4	-3.8
Exports	3 080.8	-5.6	8 710.4	-8.7
Imports	2 696.5	35.3	8 131.8	19.3
Refinery receipts	7 969.4	14.2	23 095.6	7.3
		(millions of cubic metres)		
Natural Gas				
Marketable production	8 383.7	-4.4	25 858.9	-1.2
Exports	3 117.3	-2.3	9 891.0	4.4
Canadian sales	5 828.1	-10.5	18 879.3	-5.4

■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies (Excluding Newfoundland and Prine Edward Island), April 1990.
Catalogue number 35-002
(Canada: $10.00/$100.00; United States: US$12.00/US$120.00; Other Countries: US$14.00/US$140.00).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, April 1990.
(Canada: $7.10/$71.00; United States: US$8.50/US$85.00; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99.00).

Railway Operating Statistics, December 1989.
Catalogue number 52-003
(Canada: $10.50/$105; United States: US$12.60/US$126; Other Countries: US$14.70/US$147).

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Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

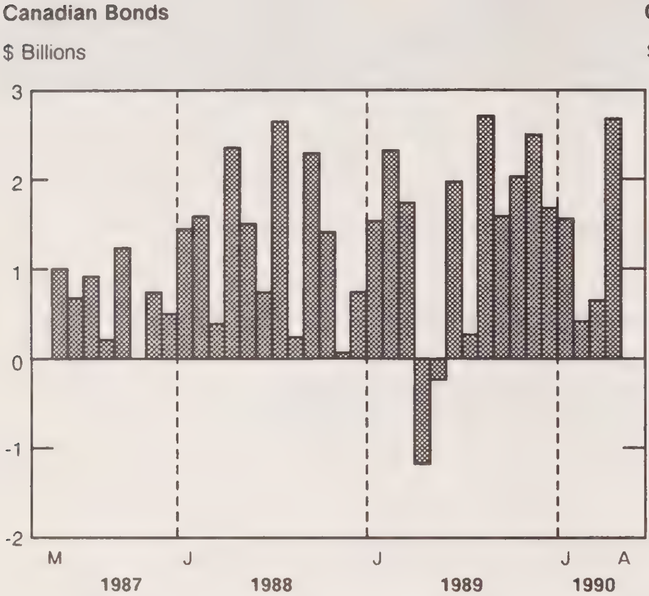
Tuesday, June 26, 1990 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

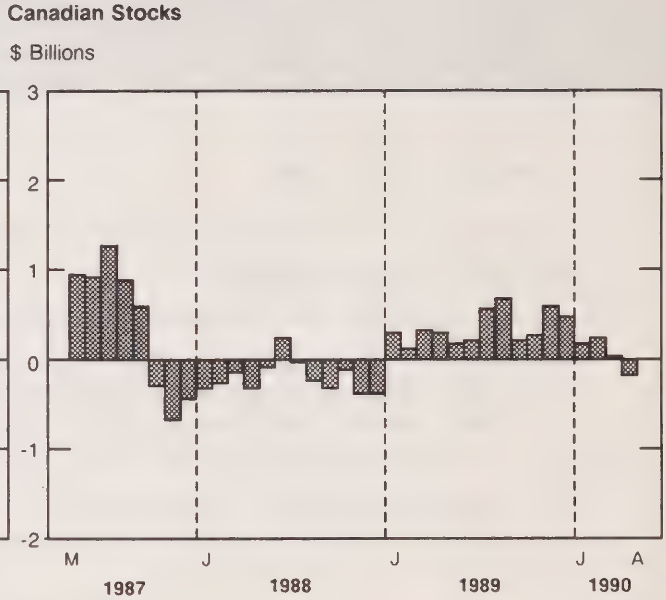
MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

MAJOR RELEASES

Security Transactions with Non-residents
(Net sales to non-residents + / net purchases from non-residents –)





Security Transactions with Non-residents

April 1990

Canadian Securities

In April 1990, non-residents invested, on a net basis, $2.7 billion in Canadian bonds, matching the monthly record of August 1989 and in sharp contrast to small net investments in the previous two months.

New bond sales to non-residents in April remained strong at $2.7 billion, as Canadian borrowers continued to tap foreign markets. Some two-thirds of the new issues were in U.S. dollars issued in the U.S. market. As in the previous month, provincial governments and their enterprises were the major borrowers abroad. Retirements declined to $634 million, resulting in net new foreign placements of over $2.0 billion, the highest monthly level in recent years. Led by higher Canadian rates, the interest rate differentials with the United States continued their upward trend in April, establishing new highs in recent years.

In the secondary market, non-residents increased their holdings of outstanding Canadian bonds by $647 million in April, a shift from the net disinvestment totalling some $500 million for the previous two months. The net investment in the current month came largely from the United Kingdom. This net investment was primarily directed to Government of Canada issues with maturities in the 10-year range.

Net foreign investment in Canadian stocks declined by $165 million in April, the first reduction in holdings by non-residents since December 1988. The net disinvestment was widespread geographically. Some of the reduction was attributable to Canadian companies repurchasing their shares from United States investors. Canadian stock prices, as measured by the TSE 300 Composite Index, have been declining since the beginning of the year with the largest monthly decline of 8.2% occurring in April.

Foreign Securities

Residents reduced their holdings of foreign stocks by $139 million in April. Recent monthly movements of foreign stocks have tended to be small and volatile. While residents continued to be net buyers of overseas stocks ($92 million) in the current month, this was more than offset by net sales of U.S. stocks ($231 million). Residents were net buyers of foreign bonds, $703 million in April, reversing their net sales of some $900 million for the previous two months.

The April 1990 issue of *Security Transactions with Non-residents* (67-002, $15.80/$158) will be available in July. See "How to Order Publications".

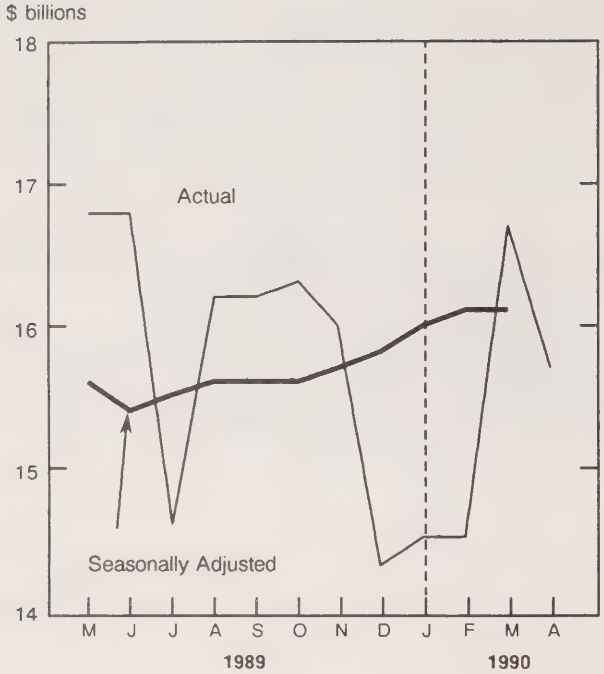
For further information on this release, contact D. Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments Division.

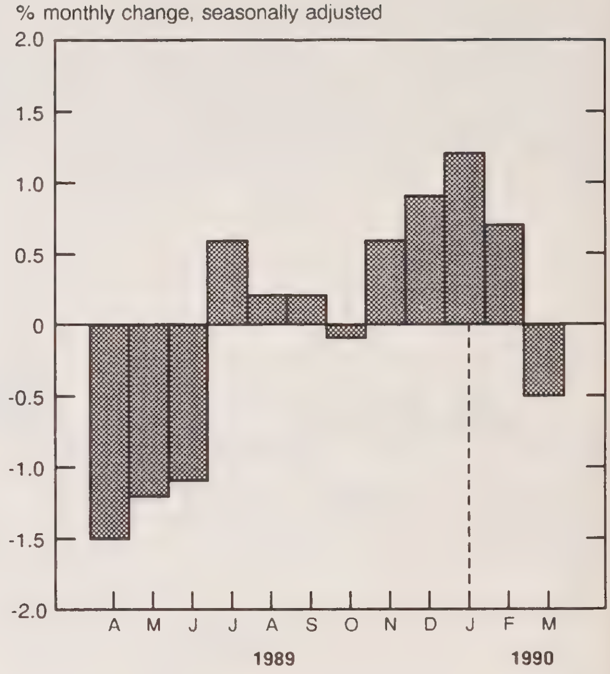
Security Transactions with Non-residents
(Net sales to non-residents + / net purchases from non-residents -)

Period	Canadian Securities					Foreign Securities		
	Bonds			Stocks	**Total**	Bonds	Stocks	**Total**
	Outstanding bonds (net)	New issues[1]	Total					
	$ millions							
1989								
November	757	1,745	2,501	582	3,084	-148	2	-146
December	1,004	670	1,674	457	2,130	-20	-6	-27
1990								
January	608	943	1,551	162	1,713	-639	-94	-733
February	-89	499	410	224	634	552	43	595
March	-413	1,054	641	21	661	346	-46	300
April	647	2,031	2,678	-165	2,513	-703	139	-564
January to April								
1989	1,852	2,556	4,407	993	5,400	-281	266	-15
1990	755	4,526	5,282	232	5,514	-449	22	-428

[1] *Net of retirements.*

Wholesale Merchants Sales





Wholesale Trade

April 1990

Highlights

Unadjusted Sales – April 1990

- In April, wholesale merchants' sales were $15.7 billion, a decrease of 0.9% from the same month a year earlier. For the third time in four months, year-over-year sales decreases were recorded (declines of 0.7% for March and 0.3% for January were previously posted).

- The overall decline between April 1989 and April 1990 sales was primarily attributable, in order of dollar impact, to decreases reported by wholesalers of metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies (-12.9%) and wholesalers of other machinery, equipment and supplies (-2.3%). Gains were reported by wholesalers of other products (+4.2%) and wholesalers of food, beverage, drug and tobacco products (+2.5%).

- Regionally, eight provinces posted sales decreases, ranging from -15.9% in New Brunswick to -0.2% for Manitoba. Increases were registered in British Columbia (7.9%), Alberta (3.2%) and the Yukon and Northwest Territories (0.4%).

Year-to-date

- In the first four months of 1990, cumulative sales were estimated at $61.4 billion, 0.3% lower than the value for the corresponding period in 1989.

Seasonally Adjusted Sales – March 1990

- Wholesale merchants' sales on a seasonally adjusted basis were down 0.5% from the previous month, to $16.1 billion in March 1990. Sales decreased for the first time since October 1989.

- Six of the nine trade groups registered lower sales than in February 1990. The trade groups having the most significant dollar impact on the overall sales decreases were reported by wholesalers of metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies (-2.8%) and wholesalers of other machinery, equipment and supplies (-0.6%). Higher sales were reported by wholesalers of apparel and dry goods (+1.9%) and wholesalers of farm machinery, equipment and supplies (+1.6%).

- Regionally, declines were registered in seven provinces, ranging from -5.0% in Prince Edward Island to -0.2% for Manitoba. A notable gain of 1.8% was recorded in Alberta.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 648 and 649.

The April 1990 issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, $14.40/$144) will be available the second week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release contact Gilles Berniquez (613-951-3540) or Larry Murphy (613-951-3589), Industry Division.

Wholesale Merchants Sales, by Trade Group and Region

April 1990

Trade group	Unadjusted				Seasonally Adjusted						
	April 1989	Mar. 1990 r	April 1990 p	April 1990/ 1989	Mar. 1989	Dec. 1989 r	Jan. 1990 r	Feb. 1990 r	Mar. 1990 p	Mar./ Feb. 1990	Mar. 1990/ 1989
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Canada											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	3,424	3,531	3,509	2.5	3,450	3,580	3,620	3,619	3,616	-0.1	4.8
Apparel and dry goods	382	500	357	-6.6	424	370	384	391	399	1.9	-5.9
Household goods	530	625	544	2.8	566	585	594	591	575	-2.7	1.7
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	1,883	2,013	1,837	-2.5	1,793	1,781	1,775	1,800	1,787	-0.7	-0.4
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,462	1,361	1,274	-12.9	1,471	1,331	1,355	1,322	1,285	-2.8	-12.6
Lumber and building materials	1,603	1,415	1,625	1.4	1,559	1,610	1,606	1,588	1,589	0.1	1.9
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	460	328	439	-4.6	383	368	365	374	380	1.6	-0.7
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	3,743	4,311	3,655	-2.3	3,936	3,742	3,849	3,911	3,886	-0.6	-1.3
Other products	2,356	2,628	2,454	4.2	2,455	2,460	2,476	2,545	2,539	-0.2	3.5
Total, all trades	**15,843**	**16,711**	**15,694**	**-0.9**	**16,036**	**15,828**	**16,025**	**16,140**	**16,055**	**-0.5**	**0.1**
Regions											
Newfoundland	155	158	150	-2.9	181	159	156	157	158	0.8	-12.4
Prince Edward Island	38	42	33	-15.2	44	41	41	41	39	-5.0	-10.1
Nova Scotia	419	429	406	-3.3	425	418	421	412	414	0.3	-2.8
New Brunswick	308	262	259	-15.9	312	278	277	276	274	-0.7	-12.3
Quebec	3,983	4,092	3,823	-4.0	4,029	4,056	4,140	4,142	4,022	-2.9	-0.2
Ontario	6,478	6,862	6,380	-1.5	6,579	6,254	6,276	6,380	6,398	0.3	-2.7
Manitoba	519	511	517	-0.2	526	513	519	525	524	-0.2	-0.4
Saskatchewan	533	497	516	-3.2	496	561	561	542	519	-4.1	4.8
Alberta	1,445	1,522	1,492	3.2	1,475	1,415	1,445	1,472	1,499	1.8	1.6
British Columbia	1,946	2,313	2,100	7.9	1,982	2,151	2,181	2,191	2,181	-0.5	10.0
Yukon and Northwest Territories	18	23	18	0.4	22	20	21	21	21	-2.4	-6.5

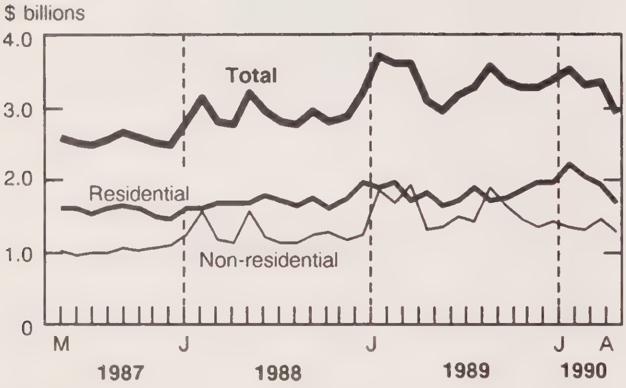
r Revised figure.
p Preliminary figure.

Building Permits
April 1990

Summary

The preliminary value of building permits issued in Canada dropped 12.6% in April to $2,906.5 million, from $3,325.0 million in March. Both the residential and non-residential sectors were responsible for this drop.

Value of Building Permits Issued in Canada
Seasonally adjusted

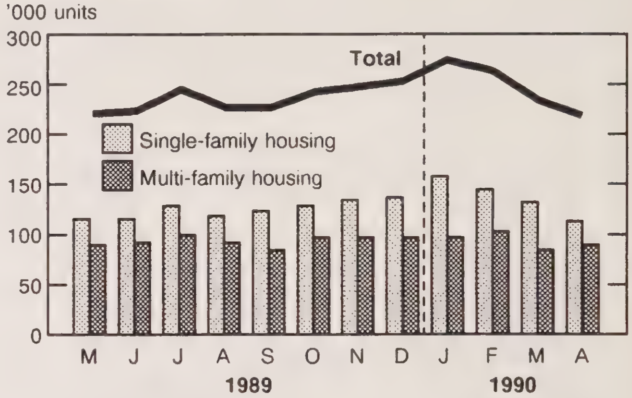


Note: Revised data for March, preliminary data for April.

Residential Sector

- The preliminary value of residential building permits decreased 12.7% in April to $1,658.7 million, from $1,899.3 million in March.
- This decrease was attributable to both the single-family dwelling sector, which dropped 16.4% to $1,137.0 million and, to a lesser extent, the multi-family dwelling sector, which was down 3.3% to $521.7 million.
- All regions in Canada registered losses in April in the value of residential building permits.
- The number of dwelling units authorized in April totalled 201,684 units at an annual rate (112,416 single-detached and 89,268 multiple dwellings), a 7.4% drop.

Dwelling Units Authorized in Canada
Seasonally adjusted at annual rates

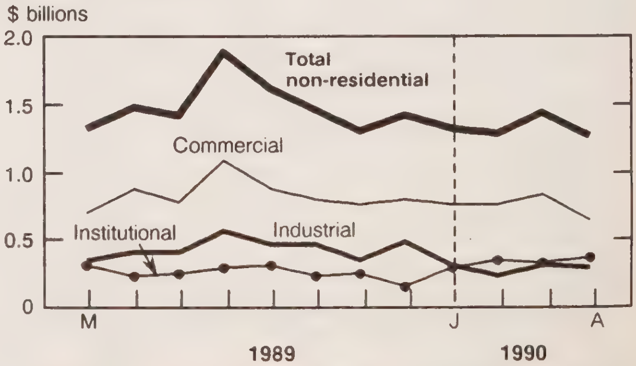


Note: Revised data for March, preliminary data for April.

Non-residential Sector

- The preliminary value of non-residential building permits fell 12.5% to $1,247.8 million in April, from its March level of $1,425.7 million.
- The industrial and commercial sectors posted decreases. The decrease was larger in the commercial sector (-24.4% to $629.4 million) than in the industrial sector (-5.3% to $272.6 million). The institutional sector was up 13.3% to $345.8 million.

Value of Non-residential Permits Issued in Canada
Seasonally adjusted



Note: Revised data for March, preliminary data for April.

- Similar to the residential sector, all regions recorded losses in the value of non-residential building permits in April.

Short-term Trend

- The short-term trend of construction (excluding engineering projects) decreased 0.6% in February to 146.2, from a revised level of 147.1 in January.

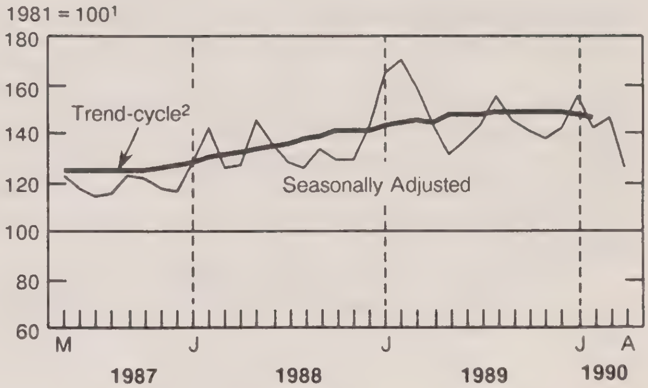
- The trend index of residential permits remained stable in February at 168.5, while the non-residential trend index decreased 1.5% to 122.7.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 9-15), 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994, 995 and 4073.

The April 1990 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, $22/$220) is scheduled for release the second week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Pierre Pichette or Marcel Poirier (613-951-2585), or for analysis information Louise Marmen (613-951-2583), Investment and Capital Stock Division. ■

Building Permits Indices



¹ *This series is deflated by using the construction input price index which includes cost of material and labor.*

² *The trend-cycle shows the seasonally-adjusted value of Building Permits without irregular influences which can obscure the short-term trend.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending June 14, 1990

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.7 million tonnes, an increase of 1.9% over the same period last year.

Piggyback traffic decreased 9.7% and the number of cars loaded decreased 6.9% from the same period last year.

The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 4.6% higher than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1989 figures and 1990 cumulative data have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables, February 1990.
Catalogue number 32-011
(Canada $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/$60.00; Other Countries US$7.00/$70.00).

The Sugar Situation, May 1990.
Catalogue number 32-013
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation, May 1990.
Catalogue number 44-004
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Department Store Monthly Sales, Including Concessions, by Province and Metropolitan Area, March 1990.
Catalogue number 63-004
(Canada: $2.70/$27.00; United States: US$3.20/US$32.00; Other Countries: US$3.80/US$38.00).

Touriscope – International Travel, National and Provincial Counts January-March 1990.
Catalogue number 66-001
(Canada: $38.50/$154.00; United States: US$46.25/US$185.00; Other Countries: US$54.00/US$216.00).

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Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, June 27, 1990 For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

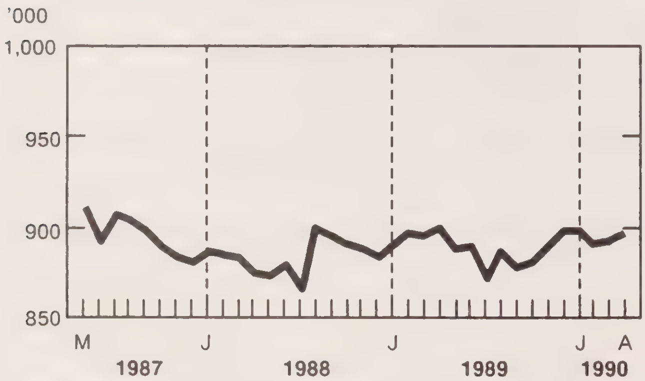
MAJOR RELEASE

Unemployment Insurance Statistics
April 1990

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- For the week ended April 21, 1990, preliminary estimates show that the number of beneficiaries[1] receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits totalled 897,000, up slightly (+0.5%) over the preceding month.

Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Unemployment Insurance Benefits, Canada
Seasonally adjusted



- Between March and April, the seasonally adjusted number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits increased 2.7% in Ontario, 1.9% in the Yukon, and 1.7% in the Northwest Territories. The number decreased 2.4% in British Columbia and Alberta, 2.3% in Prince Edward Island, and 2.2% in Saskatchewan. There was little or no change in the other provinces.

- In April, total benefit payments (adjusted for seasonal variations and the number of working days) remained virtually unchanged at $1,045 million, while the number of benefit weeks increased 0.9% to 4.5 million.

Unadjusted

- In April 1990, the total number of beneficiaries[1] (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance benefits) stood at 1,182,000, up slightly (+0.6%) over the same month a year ago. For the same period, the number of male beneficiaries increased 1.4% to 682,000, while the number of female beneficiaries declined 0.6% to 499,000.

- Benefits paid during April totalled $1,199 million[2], up 12.4% over April 1989. For the first four months of 1990, $4,923 million have been paid to beneficiaries, a 9.4% increase over the same period last year. During this period, the average weekly payment increased 7.3% to $233.17, and the number of benefit weeks advanced 2.0% to 21.1 million.

- A total of 230,000 claims[2] (applications) for unemployment insurance benefits were received in April, up 4.6% over the same month a year ago. Since the start of 1990, 1,105,000 claims have been received, up 9.0% over the same period last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735, and 5736. The last two matrices contain monthly data, starting in January 1984, on beneficiaries by sex and Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) or Census Agglomeration (CA).

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[1] *The number of beneficiaries represents a count of persons who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the reference month.*

[2] *Benefits paid, number of benefit weeks, and number of claims received relate to a complete calendar month, and these data are usually final estimates when released. It should also be noted that these data are affected by the number of working days available during the reference month to process claims and to pay benefits. In making short-term comparisons it is not uncommon to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries.*

The April 1990 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, $14.70/$147), containing data for February, March and April will be available in July. See "How to Order Publications".

Unpublished beneficiaries data, including statistics for small areas defined by data users, are also available on request. For special tabulations or further information, contact André Picard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division.

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

	April 1990	March 1990	February 1990	April 1989	April/ March 1990 % change
			Seasonally Adjusted		
Benefits					
Amount paid ($000)	1,045,381	1,043,862	1,023,409	926,780	0.2
Weeks of benefit (000)	4,518	4,476	4,485	4,471	0.9
Beneficiaries – Regular benefit (000)	**897p**	**892p**	**891r**	**899r**	**0.5**
					April 1990/ April 1989 % change
			Unadjusted		
Benefits					
Amount paid ($000)	1,199,110	1,232,844	1,204,828	1,066,678	12.4
Weeks of benefit (000)	5,132	5,290	5,150	4,908	4.5
Average weekly benefit ($)	233.67	233.07	233.95	217.32	7.5
Claims received (000)	**230**	**256**	**231**	**219**	**4.6**
Beneficiaries (000)					
Total	1,182p	1,225p	1,255r	1,175r	0.6
Regular benefits	1,011p	1,058p	1,083r	1,020r	-1.0
	January to April 1990	1989			1990/1989 % change
Benefits					
Amount paid ($000)	4,923,258	4,500,482			9.4
Weeks of benefit (000)	21,115	20,707			2.0
Average weekly benefit ($)	233.17	217.34			7.3
Claims received (000)	**1,105**	**1,013**			**9.0**
Beneficiaries					
Year-to-date average (000)	**1,230p**	**1,221r**			**0.7**

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Refined Petroleum Products, March 1990.
Catalogue number 45-004
(Canada: $18.20/$182.00; United States: US$21.80/US$218.00; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255.00).

Service Bulletin – Surface and Marine Transport, Vol. 6, No. 3, **Motor Carrier Freight Quarterly Trucking Survey**, 1989.
Catalogue number 50-002
(Canada: $9.40/$75.00; United States: US$11.15/US$90.00; Other Countries: US$13.15/US$105.00).

Exports by Country (H.S. Based), January-March 1990.
Catalogue number 65-003
(Canada: $82.75/$331.00; United States: US$99.25/US$397.00; Other Countries: US$115.75/US$463.00).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 28, 1990 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2.)

Building Permits

Annual 1989

The annual publication *Building Permits* (64-203) has been expanded with the 1989 edition to include more detailed analysis, and charts depicting construction activity over the last decade.

The tables are comparable to those in the monthly publication (64-001), which was completely redesigned beginning with the January 1989 issue. In addition, the annual publication includes revised monthly data, on a seasonally adjusted basis, for the previous three years.

Data are available on CANSIM: matrices 80, 129, 987, 992.

The 1989 issue of *Building Permits* (64-203, $56) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Louise Marmen (613-951-2583), Investment and Capital Stock Division.

MAJOR RELEASES – Concluded

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry

April 1990 (Seasonally Adjusted)

Monthly Overview

Gross Domestic Product at factor cost, at 1981 prices, was unchanged in April,following gains of 0.2% in March and 0.1% in February. Production of services was unchanged, while goods output declined 0.1%. Gross Domestic Product grew 1.6% from April 1989.

Services Producing Industries

Services production was unchanged in April following a decline of 0.1% in February and a gain of 0.1% in March. Substantially lower output in wholesale and retail trade was offset by moderate gains in most other services producing industries.

Wholesale trade fell 1.3% in April, following a decline of 0.7% in March. Lower sales of hardware, motor vehicles, and machinery and equipment led the decline. Retail trade fell 0.6% in April to 1.3% below the January level.

Finance, insurance and real estate services advanced 0.2%, following four consecutive monthly declines when activity fell in both the resale housing market and stock exchanges. Both these markets firmed slightly in April.

Moderate gains were widespread in community, business and personal services, where output rose 0.2%.

Output by the communication industry advanced 0.7%, mainly due to increased long distance calling.

Higher air transport and increased piping of natural gas led a 0.2% increase in output by the transportation industry. This was the second consecutive month that throughput of natural gas increased, following several months of declines.

Goods Producing Industries

Goods production declined 0.1% in April following gains of 0.3% in each of February and March and a 0.6% drop in January. A large decline in manufacturing output in April outweighed gains in construction and mining. Most other goods producing industries recorded moderate declines.

Manufacturing output fell 0.9%,to stand 2.5% below April 1989, continuing a downtrend evident since last summer. Substantial declines were widespread among manufacturers of durable goods. Production of electrical products dropped 2.0%, its third consecutive decline. Output of transportation equipment fell 1.8% as auto production, which had rebounded in February and March following widespread plant closures in January, sagged a further 5.9% in April to 11.8% below that of December. Output of construction materials such as cement, ready-mix concrete, glass, and other non-metallic mineral products dropped 4.8%. Primary metal products fell 1.9%. Production of non-durables was unchanged in the month.

Construction advanced 0.8%, its fourth consecutive increase, mainly due to higher residential construction activity. Lower levels of housing starts in April and May suggest that this industry will not buoy goods output in coming months as it has done recently.

Increased production of crude oil and natural gas led mining output to a 1.4% gain. Higher output of gold and coal also contributed to the gain, along with an increase in drilling activity related to oil and gas exploration and development.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4665-4668.

The April 1990 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001, $12.70/$127) is scheduled for release in July. See "How to Order Publications".

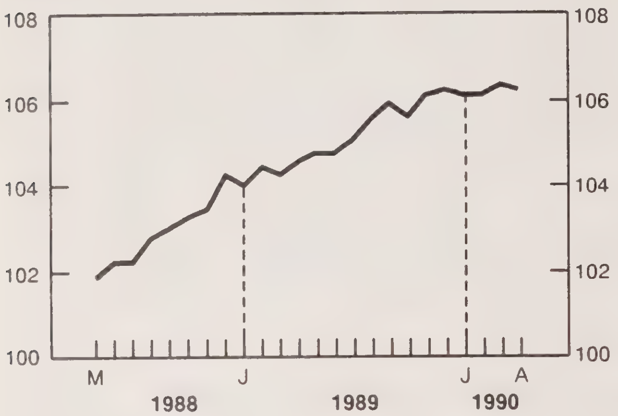
For further information on this release, contact Ron Kennedy (613-951-3673), Industry Measures and Analysis Division. ☐

Gross Domestic Product

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates at 1981 prices

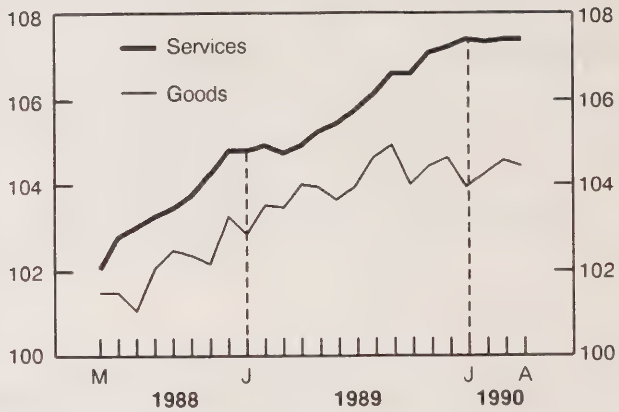
Total Economy

Index (January 1988 = 100)



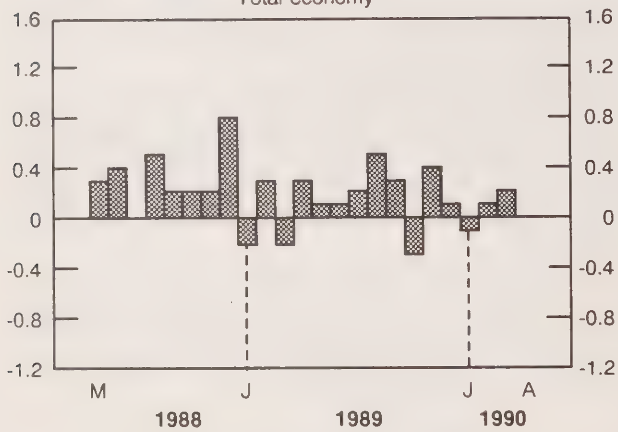
Goods and Services

Index (January 1988 = 100)



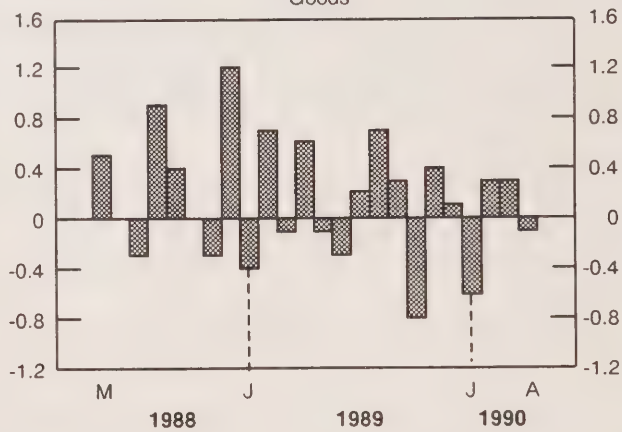
% change

Total economy



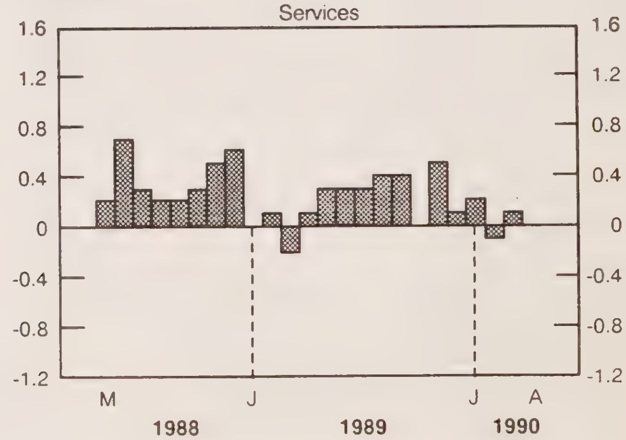
% change

Goods



% change

Services

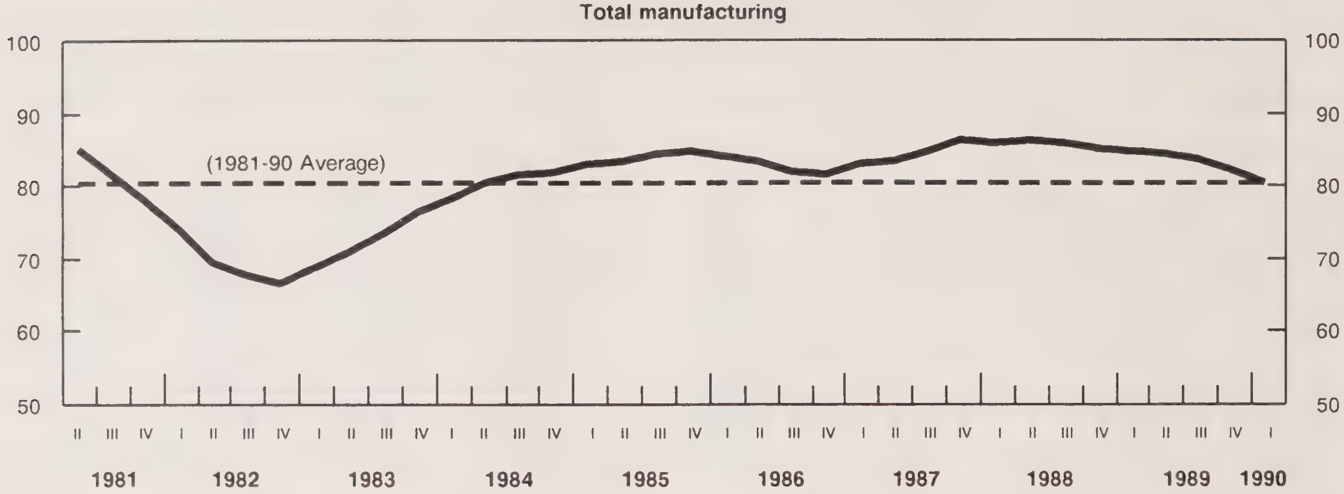


Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, at 1981 Prices

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)
($ millions)

	1989	1990			
	April	January	February	March	April
Total Economy	**409,586.4**	**415,549.4**	**415,836.0**	**416,467.7**	**416,260.8**
Business Sector					
Agricultural and related services industries	9,154.8	9,987.9	10,005.8	10,046.2	10,027.2
Fishing and trapping industries	746.2	615.6	634.8	644.4	651.6
Logging and forestry industry	2,830.5	2,792.4	2,780.4	2,787.6	2,720.4
Mining, quarrying and oil well industries	23,570.3	23,133.6	23,034.0	23,268.0	23,600.4
Manufacturing industries	78,915.8	77,456.8	77,739.1	77,623.9	76,919.9
Construction industries	31,856.4	33,127.2	33,674.4	33,940.8	34,221.6
Transportation and storage industries	19,076.9	19,535.4	19,257.9	19,473.0	19,520.1
Communication industries	13,634.6	14,802.0	14,793.6	14,853.6	14,958.0
Other utility industries	11,586.2	11,283.6	11,013.6	10,968.0	10,942.8
Wholesale trade industries	25,249.9	25,498.2	25,780.6	25,599.9	25,264.9
Retail trade industries	26,250.3	26,664.4	26,477.8	26,477.8	26,318.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	59,516.4	61,450.8	61,352.4	61,162.8	61,306.8
Community, business and personal services	42,062.8	43,149.9	43,110.4	43,262.9	43,367.8
Non-business Sector					
Mining industries	14.4	66.0	70.8	80.4	81.6
Manufacturing industries	48.0	48.0	48.0	48.0	48.0
Forestry services industry	328.1	333.6	342.0	342.0	337.2
Transportation industries	1,562.6	1,596.0	1,611.6	1,623.6	1,633.2
Communication industries	44.4	43.2	45.6	45.6	45.6
Water systems industry	561.7	571.2	574.8	578.4	578.4
Insurance and other finance industry	420.9	439.2	438.0	441.6	436.8
Government service industries	24,441.3	24,867.6	24,939.6	25,016.4	25,050.0
Community and personal services	37,713.9	38,086.8	38,110.8	38,182.8	38,229.6
Special Aggregations					
Business sector:	344,451.1	349,497.8	349,654.8	350,108.9	349,820.4
– goods	158,660.2	158,397.1	158,882.1	159,278.9	159,083.9
– services	185,790.9	191,100.7	190,772.7	190,830.0	190,736.5
Non-business sector	65,135.3	66,051.6	66,181.2	66,358.8	66,440.4
– goods	624.1	685.2	693.6	706.8	708.0
– services	64,511.2	65,366.4	65,487.6	65,652.0	65,732.4
Goods producing industries	159,284.3	159,082.3	159,575.7	159,985.7	159,791.9
Services producing industries	250,302.1	256,467.1	256,260.3	256,482.0	256,468.9
Industrial production	114,696.4	112,559.2	112,480.3	112,566.7	112,171.1
Non-durable manufacturing industries	33,443.7	33,442.1	33,318.3	33,133.2	33,149.3
Durable manufacturing industries	45,472.1	44,014.7	44,420.8	44,490.7	43,770.6

Capacity Utilization Rates, 1981-1990



Capacity Utilization in Canadian Manufacturing Industries

First Quarter 1990

Capacity utilization in the manufacturing sector dropped 2% to 80.4% in the first quarter of 1990 from 82% in the fourth quarter of 1989. It is decreasing production that was the major reason for the fall in the utilization rates: of the 18 industries posting lower rates, all can attribute the change to a decrease in production. For the last two quarters, manufacturers have recorded lower levels of both shipments (which resulted in a rising inventory-shipments ratio) and new orders. With shipments showing the weakness in the markets for manufactured goods, coupled with an uncertain outlook for these markets as exhibited by the lower levels of new orders, it is not surprising that production has fallen, also for the second quarter in a row.

The first quarter of 1990 marks the seventh consecutive quarter that capacity utilization has fallen. Furthermore, the rate of decrease has been accelerating over the last four quarters. The rate in the first quarter of 1990 is 4.9% lower than the rate posted in the same period of 1989.

The utilization rate in the durable goods manufacturing industries decreased 2.3% in the first quarter of 1990. In comparison with the first quarter of 1989, the current rate is 5.5% lower.

In the non-durable goods manufacturing industries, the capacity utilization rate dropped 1.8% in the first quarter to 83.1%. At that level, the rate is 4.3% lower than in the first quarter of 1989.

Highlights

- Although there was an increase in activity in the construction industry in the first quarter, the high levels of production for the building materials producing industries fell as inventories grew. In the wood industries, capacity utilization dropped 1.2%, while in the non-metallic mineral products industries the rate decreased 0.6%.

- As investment in office machines expanded, capacity utilization in the electrical and electronic products industries grew 3.9%. In the machinery industries, with increasing shipments and inventories, capacity utilization rose 0.1%.

- Demand for manufactured intermediate goods fell, as shown by lower shipments and new orders. The capacity utilization rate for the rubber products industries dropped 5.2%, while that of plastic products industries was 4.5% lower than in the fourth quarter of 1989. Capacity utilization for the primary textile industries fell 3.1%, while it decreased 2.5% in the primary metal industries.

- The major manufacturing industries producing goods for export posted lower rates of capacity utilization. Even though exports of passenger cars increased, shipments and production in the transportation equipment manufacturing industries dropped substantially, resulting in capacity utilization falling 8.3%. Reflecting declining shipments and growing inventories, the paper and allied industries lessened production; capacity utilization for this industry fell 1.9%.

- The movements in the capacity utilization rates for manufacturers of consumer goods were negative, as growth in consumer spending slowed. Industries that cut back on production and thus posted a lower rate of capacity utilization were the furniture and fixtures industries (-4.4%), clothing industries (-3.1%) and the food industries (-1.3%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 3540.

For further information on this release, contact D. Wallace (613-951-9685) or R. Landry (613-951-2579), Investment and Capital Stock Division.

Note to Users:

The levels of capacity utilization rates for most industries have changed as a result of the incorporation of new measures of capital stocks. The method used to compile stocks of fixed assets was revised to reflect shorter service lives for fixed assets and a different discard pattern. Stemming from this revision, trends which reflect technological change in production, and hence affect potential output, have been revised in some industries.

Data users should note that the statistics presented in this release are statistical estimates based on the economic relationship between production and the stock of plant and equipment; these capacity utilization rates are not based on engineering measures such as productive machine-hours.

The methodology used to calculate the rates results in their being indicative of trends and cycles in the utilization of capital. (Where necessary, trend adjustments are made to better reflect technological innovations and restructuring taking place.) A description of the methodology used to derive the rates is given in the publication Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing (31-003, $10/$40).

Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing Industries

First Quarter 1990 and Quarterly Percentage Changes

Industry	1st Q 1990	4th Q 1989	3rd Q 1989	2nd Q 1989	Quarterly % Change: 1st Q 1990/ 4th Q 1989	4th Q/ 3rd Q 1989	3rd Q/ 2nd Q 1989
Total Manufacturing	**80.4**	**82.0**	**83.5**	**84.3**	**-2.0**	**-1.8**	**-0.9**
Durable Manufacturing Industries	**77.9**	**79.7**	**81.9**	**82.5**	**-2.3**	**-2.7**	**-0.7**
Wood Industries	84.6	85.6	87.7	88.1	-1.2	-2.4	-0.5
Furniture and Fixture	68.8	72.0	76.7	77.9	-4.4	-6.1	-1.5
Primary Metal	86.4	88.6	92.7	93.2	-2.5	-4.4	-0.5
Fabricated Metal Products	76.8	80.2	81.0	80.6	-4.2	-1.0	0.5
Machinery	72.5	72.4	76.5	78.6	0.1	-5.4	-2.7
Transportation Equipment	65.1	71.0	73.7	74.8	-8.3	-3.7	-1.5
Electrical and Electronic Products	87.2	83.9	83.5	84.6	3.9	0.5	-1.3
Non-metallic Mineral Products	83.4	83.9	85.5	84.3	-0.6	-1.9	1.4
Other Manufacturing Industries	74.8	76.2	77.0	77.1	-1.8	-1.0	-0.1
Non-durable Manufacturing Industries	**83.1**	**84.6**	**85.4**	**86.4**	**-1.8**	**-0.9**	**-1.2**
Food Industry	80.9	82.0	82.6	83.0	-1.3	-0.7	-0.5
Beverage Industry	75.0	77.4	76.9	77.9	-3.1	0.7	-1.3
Tobacco Products	65.8	70.1	71.8	76.2	-6.1	-2.4	-5.8
Rubber Products	84.7	89.3	91.6	93.7	-5.2	-2.5	-2.2
Plastic Products	72.3	75.7	79.2	80.0	-4.5	-4.4	-1.0
Leather and Allied Products	74.3	76.3	75.3	74.8	-2.6	1.3	0.7
Primary Textile	86.9	89.7	91.5	93.8	-3.1	-2.0	-2.5
Textile Products	75.5	76.6	80.2	78.9	-1.4	-4.5	1.6
Clothing Industry	79.0	81.5	82.0	82.0	-3.1	-0.6	0.0
Paper and Allied Products	88.3	90.0	91.1	92.5	-1.9	-1.2	-1.5
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	79.3	81.0	82.8	84.0	-2.1	-2.2	-1.4
Refined Petroleum and Coal Products	93.3	92.2	91.2	93.1	1.2	1.1	-2.0
Chemicals and Chemical Products	90.8	90.6	89.7	91.5	0.2	1.0	-2.0

■

Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics

First Quarter 1990

Profits Summary (Seasonally Adjusted)

Revised estimates for the first quarter of 1990 show that operating profits of Canadian industrial corporations fell 1.5% from the previous quarter to $6.2 billion. This modest decline is in sharp contrast to the 13% average profit decrease of the previous three quarters. The first quarter profit level was the lowest since the third quarter of 1986, well below the recent peak of $9.7 billion in the second quarter of 1988.

Sales have remained virtually unchanged at $240 billion for the past three quarters.

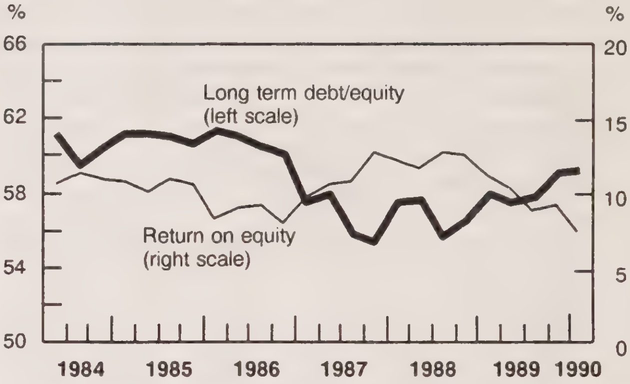
Of the 46 industry groupings, 19 registered profit increases, 25 posted declines and two remained unchanged in the latest quarter.

The largest operating profit increases were in mineral fuels ($152 million) and transportation equipment ($151 million). The most significant profit declines were in the transportation industry ($94 million), and the manufacturing of primary metals ($98 million), wood ($79 million) and paper ($74 million).

Balance Sheet Data Summary – Corporations with assets exceeding $10 million (Unadjusted for Seasonality)

Total assets in the first quarter of 1990 increased $9.1 billion to $617.8 billion, following increases ranging from $7.3 to $15.9 billion in the 1989 quarters. On the liability side, short-term paper and bankers' acceptances rose $1.7 billion, the largest increase in four quarters. Bond financing declined slightly in the quarter after posting strong increases over the three previous quarters. In total, liabilities grew $5.0 billion, following advances averaging $7.6 billion throughout 1989.

Industrial Corporations – Financial Ratios



Financial Ratios

Return on Equity (Annualized): Profitability, as measured by the rate of return on shareholders' equity, fell to 7.2% from 9.0% in the fourth quarter and the recent high of 12.5% in the third quarter of 1988. The first quarter decline in this ratio was largely due to lower dividend income, capital gains and other investment income.

Long Term Debt-to-Equity: This ratio remained relatively unchanged at 59.1% compared to 59.0% in the fourth quarter, but is well above the 57.7% average ratio of the first three quarters of 1989.

More detailed statistics for the 46 industry groups are now available on CANSIM: matrices 4780-4791, 4796-4921 and 4928-4942.

The first quarter 1990 issue of *Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics* (61-003, $50/$200) will be available in the fourth week in July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gail Campbell or Bill Potter (613-951-9843), Industrial Organization and Finance Division. □

Industrial Corporations: Selected Financial Statistics
First Quarter 1990
($ billions)

	1st Q 1990	4th Q 1989	3rd Q 1989	2nd Q 1989
A. Corporations with Assets exceeding $10 million				
Current Assets	172.3	171.8	171.9	167.6
Short-term Investments	21.0	21.0	21.4	20.0
Accounts Receivable	72.3	71.9	72.4	69.7
Inventories	66.1	65.5	65.0	64.9
Current Liabilities	143.3	141.8	136.8	134.9
Bank Loans	20.6	20.0	20.9	20.7
Accounts Payable	74.4	75.9	72.3	71.1
Short-term Commercial Paper and Bankers' Acceptances	23.3	21.6	20.6	20.2
Working Capital (Current Assets minus Current Liabilities)	29.0	30.0	35.1	32.7
Long-term Investments	116.5	115.1	113.9	110.0
Fixed Assets	305.0	298.9	292.9	286.1
Total Assets	**617.8**	**608.7**	**601.1**	**585.2**
Long-term Debt	143.0	140.4	137.2	132.9
Bank Loans	34.4	33.9	33.8	34.0
Bonds	66.5	66.6	61.9	58.7
Shareholders Equity	242.1	238.0	237.8	231.0
Share Capital	113.7	110.9	111.2	106.9
Retained Earnings	112.5	111.7	112.2	109.8
Capital Expenditures	10.1	14.2	11.4	11.3
Income Statement (Seasonally Adjusted)				
Sales	136.5	137.9	138.2	136.1
Operating profits	3.7	3.8	4.9	5.8
Pre-tax Profits	6.9	8.2	8.3	9.2
After-tax profits	4.4	5.4	5.1	5.8
Ratios				
Return on Equity (After-tax Profits/Equity)%	7.2%	9.0%	8.6%	10.1%
Long-term Debt/Equity %	59.1%	59.0%	57.7%	57.5%
B. All Asset Sizes				
Income Statement (Seasonally Adjusted)				
Sales	239.8	240.5	240.4	236.7
Operating profits	6.2	6.3	7.3	8.3
Pre-tax Profits	10.3	11.7	11.7	12.7
After-tax Profits	6.8	7.8	7.5	8.3

■

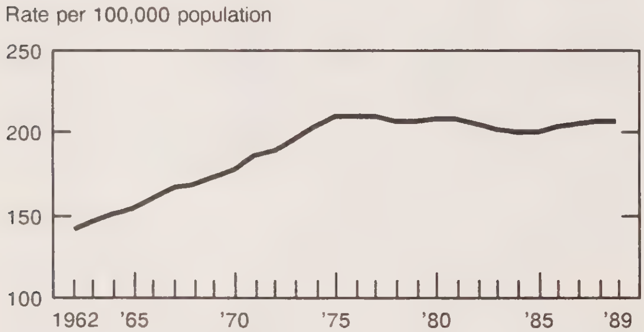
Police Personnel in Canada

1989

The number of police officers in Canada increased 1.7% to 54,232 in 1989, representing a rate of 207 police per 100,000 population. Although the number of officers per capita has increased in each of the last four years, the 1989 rate is still lower than the peak of 210 in 1975.

Non-police personnel (comprising civilians, public servants, cadets and Special Constables) totalled slightly over 19,000, bringing the total number of police personnel to 73,350, a 1.5% increase over 1988.

Chart 1
Police Officers per 100,000 Population[1], Canada, 1962-1989

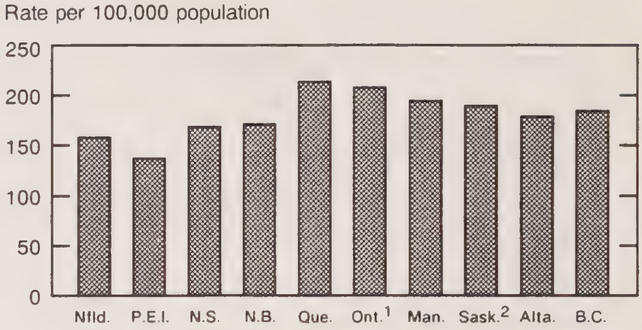


[1] A new survey was implemented in 1986. To maintain historical continuity, figures previous to 1986 have been adjusted.

Highlights

- Among the provinces, Quebec showed the highest police-to-population ratio, with 214 police officers for every 100,000 people, while Prince Edward Island had the lowest, with 137 police officers per 100,000 people. This pattern has been evident since 1985.

Chart 2
Police Officers per 100,000 Population, by Province, 1989



[1] Excludes personnel from RCMP Headquarters.
[2] Excludes personnel from RCMP Training Academy.

- The Atlantic provinces had the fewest police officers per 100,000 population in 1989, continuing the trend seen over the past 20 years. Only Ontario, Quebec, and the two territories experienced ratios higher than the national figure of 207 police officers per 100,000.

- Between 1988 and 1989, Prince Edward Island experienced the largest growth in the number of police officers (3.5%), with the second highest increase in Nova Scotia (3.3%).

- Female personnel represented 19.8% of total personnel (the highest ever), comprising almost 60% of the non-police personnel. Since 1972 the number of female police officers has continued to rise, with over 3,100 female officers in 1989 (representing a high of 5.8% of total police officers).

- A total of 1,922 police officers were dedicated to drug enforcement (3.5% of all police officers), a 16% increase over 1988.

Available on CANSIM: table 00130101.

For further information on this release, contact the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (613-951-9023). □

Police Personnel by Gender, Canada and the Provinces/Territories
1989

Province	Population[1]	Police per 100,000 Population	Police Personnel[2]								
			Police Officers			Other			Total		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Newfoundland	571,000	157	821	75	896	78	159	237	899	234	1,133
Prince Edward Island	130,000	137	166	12	178	15	29	44	181	41	222
Nova Scotia	885,900	168	1,434	58	1,492	165	284	449	1,599	342	1,941
New Brunswick	718,600	172	1,174	60	1,234	119	221	340	1,293	281	1,574
Quebec	6,692,100	214	13,691	647	14,338	1,778	2,623	4,401	15,469	3,270	18,739
Ontario[3]	9,578,700	208	18,676	1,220	19,896	3,216	3,947	7,163	21,892	5,167	27,059
Manitoba	1,084,800	196	1,996	133	2,129	197	407	604	2,193	540	2,733
Saskatchewan[4]	1,007,300	190	1,808	108	1,916	187	434	621	1,995	542	2,537
Alberta	2,423,000	178	4,045	258	4,303	474	948	1,422	4,519	1,206	5,725
British Columbia	3,053,300	185	5,235	414	5,649	401	1,018	1,419	5,636	1,432	7,068
Yukon	25,300	399	96	5	101	18	26	44	114	31	145
Northwest Territories	53,300	370	188	9	197	40	48	88	228	57	285
RCMP Central Divisions	--	--	1,758	145	1,903	1,080	1,206	2,286	2,838	1,351	4,189
CANADA	**26,223,200**	**207**	**51,088**	**3,144**	**54,232**	**7,768**	**11,350**	**19,118**	**58,856**	**14,494**	**73,350**

1 Updated postcensal estimates 1989, Demography Division, Statistics Canada..
2 Represents actual police personnel strength as of December 31, 1989.
3 Excludes personnel from RCMP Headquarters.
4 Excludes personnel from the RCMP Training Academy.
-- Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

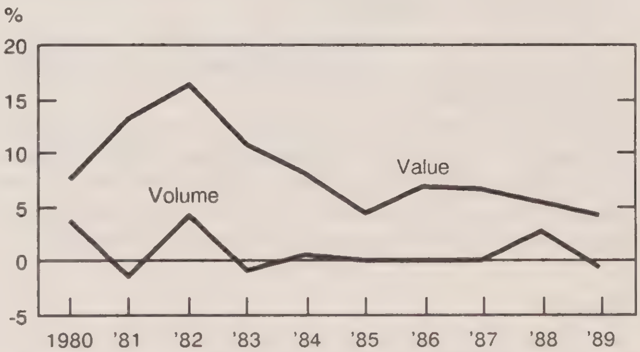
Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages
Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1989

The volume of alcoholic beverages sold in 1988/89 totalled 2,536 million litres, a decrease of 19 million litres (1%) from the 1987/88 level. Volume decreases were recorded in all three types of alcoholic beverages: spirits, wines, and beer.

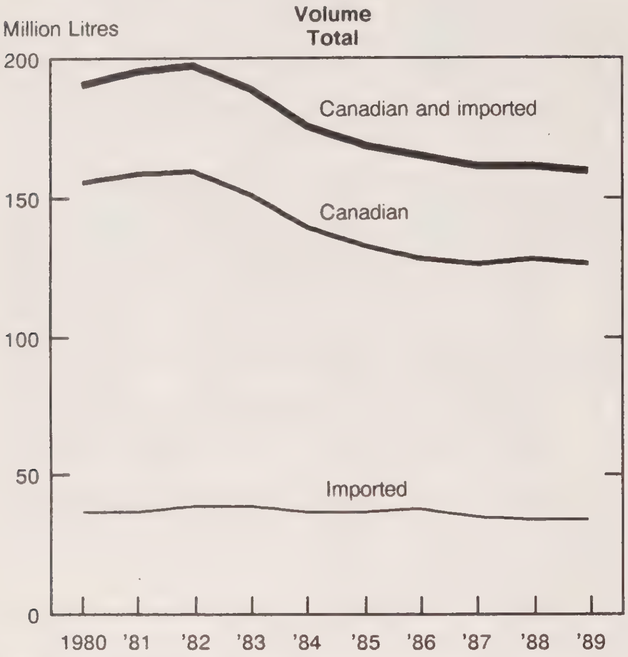
The volume of Canadian alcoholic beverages decreased by 33 million litres, while the volume of imports increased by 14 million litres (7%) during the current year, principally due to an increased preference for imported beer.

On a per capita basis in fiscal year 1988/89, the sale of alcoholic beverages (including coolers) averaged 122.4 litres per Canadian 15 years and over, a decrease of 2.4 litres from the previous year. Since the fiscal year 1979/80, the per capita volume of alcoholic beverages sold has dropped 8% from 133.0 litres.

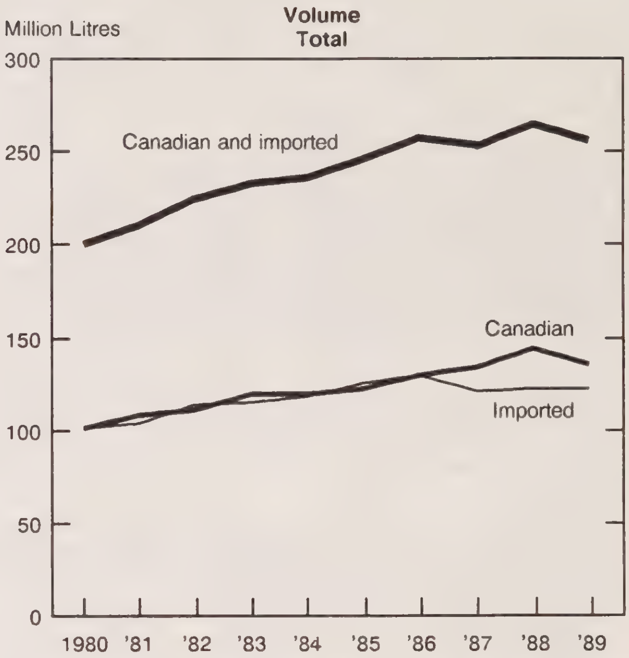
Percentage Change in Volume and Value of Sales of Alcoholic Beverages
Fiscal Years Ended March 31, 1980-1989



Growth in Sales of Spirits –
March 31, 1980-1989



Growth in Sales of Wines –
March 31, 1980-1989



The value of alcoholic beverages sold during 1988/89 was $9,583 million, up $376 million (4%) over 1987/88. This increase was well below the average annual increase of 8% for the 10-year period from 1979/80 to 1988/89.

The value of sales of alcoholic beverages represented 1.6% of GDP in 1988/89, compared to 1.7% in 1979/80.

The net profit of provincial liquor authorities reached $2,283 million, an increase of $69 million (3%) over the previous year. This increase was relatively low compared to the average annual increase of 7% for the period 1979/80 to 1988/89.

Spirits

After a slight increase of 1.0 million litres in 1987/88, the volume of spirits sold in Canada during 1988/89 decreased by two million litres (2%), to 159 million litres. This decline occurred despite an increase of four million litres in the sale of spirit-based coolers. Particularly popular in Ontario, the sale of spirit-based coolers totalled 11 million litres in 1988/89, up from a volume of seven million litres the previous year. Over the period 1981/82 to 1988/89, the volume of spirits sold declined from 198 to 159 million litres (28.2%).

The per capita volume of spirits sold to Canadians 15 years and over fell from 7.9 litres in 1987/88 to 7.7 litres in 1988/89.

Wines

Sales volume of wines totalled 256 million litres, down by eight million litres (4%) from 1987/88. The decrease is partly attributable to a decline in sales of wine based-coolers of three million litres to 22 million litres. The volume of Canadian wines sold was down 6%, while the volume of imported wines remained unchanged at 121 million litres. The value of wines sold increased by $44 million to reach $1,710 million during the current year.

Per capita sales of wine to Canadians 15 years and over declined from 12.8 litres to 12.3 litres in 1988/89.

Beer

Sales of beer declined by nine million litres to 2,191 million litres in 1988/89. The quantity of Canadian beer sold declined by 23 million litres (1%), while the volume of imported beer increased substantially by 14 million litres (34%) to 55 million litres. For the 10-year period ended in 1989, the volume of beer sold increased an average of 1% per year.

Despite the decrease in the volume of sales, the value of beer sold increased by $296 million (7%) to reach $4,713 million.

Per capita sales of beer to Canadians 15 years and over dropped from 104.1 litres in 1987/88 to 102.4 litres in 1988/89.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2728-2731.

For further information on this release, contact Paul Blouin (613-951-8563) or Jeannine D'Angelo (613-951-1834), Economic Statistics Section, Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available by province. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services contact Patricia Phillips (613-951-0767), Public Institutions Division.

Sales of Alcoholic Beverages by Value and by Volume and Per Capita (15 years and Over)
Years Ended March 31, 1980-1989

	Value		Volume	
	Total	Per Capita	Total	Per Capita
	Thousands of Dollars	Dollars	Thousands of Litres	Litres
1980	4,698,588	254.8	2,451,498	133.0
1981	5,320,840	282.1	2,411,987	127.9
1982	6,187,496	323.7	2,507,823	131.2
1983	6,840,666	354.6	2,476,870	128.2
1984	7,390,366	379.2	2,488,441	127.5
1985	7,702,380	390.4	2,488,024	126.1
1986	8,219,609	412.1	2,488,177	127.1
1987	8,745,421	432.9	2,489,068	123.2
1988	9,207,490	450.0	2,555,511	124.8
1989	9,583,403	463.0	2,536,064	122.4

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Deliveries of Major Grains
April 1990

Producer deliveries of major grains by prairie farmers showed a decrease from April 1989, except in the case of wheat and durum where marketings increased significantly. Deliveries for April 1989 and April 1990 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

	1989	1990
• Wheat (excluding durum)	432.5	1306.9
• Durum wheat	62.0	339.2
• **Total wheat**	**494.5**	**1646.1**
• Oats	74.4	55.0
• Barley	477.4	332.7
• Rye	9.4	23.6
• Flaxseed	23.9	21.8
• Canola	274.8	197.3
• **Total**	**1354.4**	**2276.5**

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The April 1990 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.80/$138) is scheduled for release in July. See "How to Order Publications".

For detailed information on this release, contact Anthony Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots)
Week Ending June 23, 1990

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending June 23, 1990 totalled 287 537 tonnes, a decrease of 1.0% from the preceding week's total of 290 369 tonnes but up 10.7% from the year-earlier level of 259 687 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1990 was 6 986 435 tonnes, a decrease of 9.1% from 7 689 996 tonnes for the same period in 1989.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Financial Flow Accounts, First Quarter 1990.
Catalogue number 13-014
(Canada: $12.50/$50.00; United States: US$15.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$17.50/US$70.00).

Railway Operating Statistics, January 1990.
Catalogue number 52-003
(Canada: $10.50/$105.00; United States: US$12.60/US$126.00; Other Countries: US$14.70/US$147.00).

Telephone Statistics, April 1990.
Catalogue number 56-002
(Canada: $8.30/$83.00; United States: US$10.00/US$100.00; Other Countries: US$11.60/US$116.00).

Building Permits, Annual summary 1989.
Catalogue number 64-203
(Canada: $56.00; United States: US$67.00; Other Countries: US$78.00).

Employment, Earnings and Hours, March 1990.
Catalogue number 72-002
(Canada: $38.50/$385.00; United States: US$46.20/US$462.00; Other Countries: US$53.90/US$539.00).

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, June 29, 1990 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

(continued on page 2.)

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS – Continued

MAJOR RELEASES

Employment, Earnings and Hours

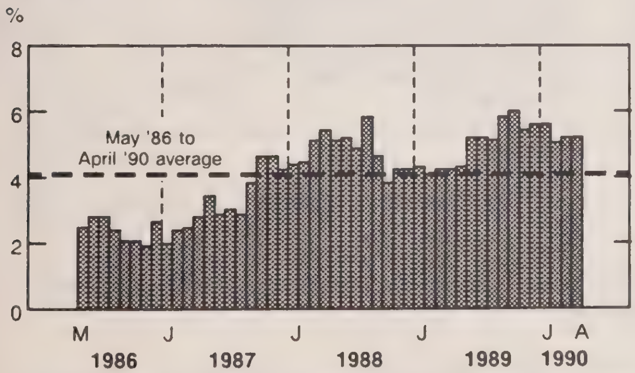
April 1990 (Unadjusted)

Industrial Aggregate Summary

The preliminary April 1990 estimate of average weekly earnings for all employees in the industrial aggregate[1] was $506.02, an increase of 0.6% over March. Average weekly earnings increased by 5.2%[2] ($25.08) over April 1989.

Canada industrial aggregate employment was estimated at 10,148,000, up by 39,000 (+0.4%) over the March 1990 level. Compared to April 1989, employment was down by 113,000 (-1.1%). This decrease was mainly due to declines in manufacturing and commercial services[3] and contributed to the fourth consecutive year-over-year decline in total employment.

Year over-year percent change in Average Weekly Earnings
Industrial Aggregate – Canada



[1] *The industrial aggregate is the sum of all industries with the exception of agriculture, fishing and trapping, religious organizations, private households and military personnel.*

[2] *Not adjusted for inflation.*

National Highlights

Average Weekly Earnings

- In April, year-over-year percentage increases in earnings for manufacturing (5.5%), construction (6.6%), commercial services[3] (9.6%), and public administration (7.5%) were higher than the industrial aggregate.

- Year-over-year growth in earnings in finance, insurance and real estate (+1.6%) decelerated for the fourth consecutive month.

Number of Employees

- Compared with April 1989, employment in forestry (-11.3%), mines, quarries and oil wells (-5.3%), manufacturing (-5.8%), construction (-2.5%) and commercial services (-3.0%) registered larger percentage declines than the industrial aggregate.

- In April, manufacturing recorded its sixth consecutive year-over-year decrease in employment. Compared with April 1989, employment was down 111,000.

- The year-over-year employment decline of 3.0% in commercial services follows 12 months of generally decelerating growth.

- Although growth in transportation, communication and other utilities (2.1%) has been decelerating since January 1990, it recorded the highest year-to-year employment growth rate of all industries.

[3] *Commercial services comprise amusement and recreation services, services to business management, personal services, accommodation and food services and miscellaneous services. Non-commercial services include education and health and welfare.*

Hours and Hourly Earnings

- In April 1990, average weekly hours for employees paid by the hour[4] were estimated at 31.2, down from 31.5 a year ago.

- Average weekly hours for hourly paid employees were estimated at 38.4 in the goods-producing industries and 27.7 in the service-producing industries. This compares with average weekly hours of 38.3 in the goods-producing industries and 27.8 in the service-producing industries in 1989.

- Average hourly earnings for employees paid by the hour were estimated at $12.76, up 5.3% over a year ago. Hourly earnings were estimated at $15.08 in the goods-producing industries and $11.21 in the service-producing industries.

Provincial and Territorial Highlights

- For the first four months of 1990, the average year-over-year employment growth in all provinces and territories has been lower than their respective 1989 annual averages.

- Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, the Northwest Territories and the Yukon recorded year-over-year declines in employment.

- Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island have shown decelerations in employment since the beginning of the year.

- Year-over-year earnings growth in Newfoundland, Manitoba and Alberta was lower than the national average.

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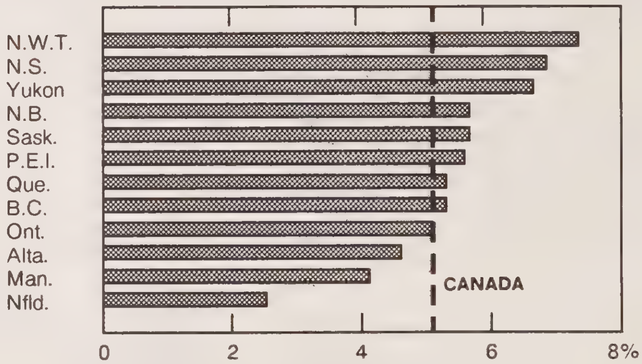
[4] *Employees paid by the hour account for approximately half of industrial aggregate employment.*

Employment, Earnings and Hours – Annual Averages and Monthly Estimates, 1989

A summary report containing estimates for selected variables by major industries for Canada, the provinces, territories and census metropolitan areas is now available for 1989. The report can be provided on hard copy ($50) or on diskette ($75), in Canadian funds or equivalent.

For more information or to order, please contact the Dissemination unit at (613) 951-4090.

Percent change in Average Weekly Earnings April 1989 – April 1990



Available on CANSIM: matrices 8003-9000 and 9584-9638.

The April 1990 issue of *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, $38.50/$385.00) will be available at the end of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release contact P. Prud'homme (613-951-4090), Labour Division. ☐

Employment, Earnings and Hours

April 1990
(data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry Group – Canada (1970 S.I.C.)	Number of employees *					
	April 1990p	March 1990r	April 1989	April 1990/1989	January-April 1990/1989	January-December 1989/1988
	Thousands			Year-over-year % change		
Industrial Aggregate	**10,147.6**	**10,109.1**	**10,260.8**	**-1.1**	**-0.5**	**2.3**
Goods-producing Industries	**2,464.6**	**2,430.3**	**2,600.6**	**-5.2**	**-4.0**	**1.6**
Forestry	39.9	43.2	45.0	-11.3	-12.8	-0.3
Mines, Quarries and Oil Wells	143.0	145.9	151.0	-5.3	-3.1	-6.8
Manufacturing	1,818.5	1,807.4	1,929.8	-5.8	-5.1	0.8
Construction	463.1	433.9	474.8	-2.5	1.5	6.6
Service-producing Industries	**7,683.0**	**7,678.8**	**7,660.2**	**0.3**	**0.7**	**2.5**
Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities	850.7	849.6	832.9	2.1	3.1	3.4
Trade	1,856.1	1,838.7	1,845.3	0.6	0.3	1.3
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	643.0	643.6	637.2	0.9	0.7	0.4
Community, Business and Personal Services	3,635.2	3,648.9	3,660.8	-0.7	0.1	3.4
Public Administration	698.0	697.9	683.9	2.1	1.7	2.7
Newfoundland	142.5	139.8	141.2	0.9	2.7	2.9
Prince Edward Island	35.0	34.5	34.9	0.3	0.9	1.2
Nova Scotia	287.8	285.9	292.7	-1.7	1.1	4.9
New Brunswick	215.8	215.6	215.5	0.2	0.6	3.4
Quebec	2,466.3	2,460.9	2,538.7	-2.9	-1.9	1.0
Ontario	4,168.3	4,138.7	4,259.5	-2.1	-1.7	2.3
Manitoba	380.0	378.0	385.4	-1.4	-1.4	-0.1
Saskatchewan	298.1	297.8	298.8	-0.2	0.7	0.8
Alberta	972.8	980.0	948.5	2.6	2.7	3.6
British Columbia	1,151.8	1,148.9	1,115.8	3.2	3.3	4.5
Yukon	9.8	9.7	10.2	-3.8	-3.6	6.8
Northwest Territories	19.4	19.5	19.6	-1.2	0.3	2.1

p *preliminary estimates.*
r *revised estimates.*
* *all employees.*

Employment, Earnings and Hours – Concluded
April 1990
(data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry Group – Canada (1970 S.I.C.)	Average weekly earnings *					
	April 1990p	March 1990r	April 1989	April 1990/1989	January-April 1990/1989	January-December 1989/1988
	Dollars			Year-over-year % change		
Industrial Aggregate	**506.02**	**502.80**	**480.94**	**5.2**	**5.2**	**5.0**
Goods-producing Industries	**624.49**	**622.84**	**591.31**	**5.6**	**5.6**	**5.4**
Forestry	694.93	673.80	669.43	3.8	2.8	6.0
Mines, Quarries and Oil Wells	863.65	861.67	821.97	5.1	6.0	6.5
Manufacturing	601.43	601.20	570.33	5.5	5.4	5.1
Construction	635.10	627.64	595.82	6.6	6.4	6.3
Service-producing Industries	**468.01**	**464.80**	**443.47**	**5.5**	**5.5**	**4.8**
Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities	635.02	628.96	616.84	2.9	2.3	4.1
Trade	369.54	368.32	353.58	4.5	5.1	5.6
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	538.93	535.70	530.66	1.6	2.9	4.2
Community, Business and Personal Services	429.72	425.58	402.27	6.8	6.7	4.9
Public Administration	660.37	658.82	614.16	7.5	6.9	4.6
Newfoundland	475.13	476.94	463.23	2.6	2.8	4.9
Prince Edward Island	416.65	414.94	394.29	5.7	6.6	5.6
Nova Scotia	457.77	452.00	427.92	7.0	5.9	3.6
New Brunswick	464.24	457.49	438.61	5.8	5.1	5.1
Quebec	493.52	489.31	468.43	5.4	5.0	4.2
Ontario	529.43	526.25	503.12	5.2	5.6	5.5
Manitoba	461.02	460.05	442.37	4.2	4.7	5.5
Saskatchewan	439.84	432.59	415.91	5.8	4.3	3.5
Alberta	498.45	500.64	476.22	4.7	5.5	4.7
British Columbia	508.73	503.83	482.78	5.4	4.8	5.4
Yukon	609.50	621.30	570.75	6.8	8.0	5.2
Northwest Territories	696.72	701.88	647.86	7.5	5.6	6.9

p *preliminary estimates.*
r *revised estimates.*
* *all employees.*

Financial Institutions: Financial Statistics

First Quarter 1990

Property and Casualty Insurers

Property and casualty insurers reported a profit before income taxes and extraordinary items of $120 million in the first quarter of 1990. This compared to a profit of $206 million in the first quarter of 1989 and a profit of $297 million in the first quarter of 1988. The decline reflected higher underwriting expenses.

The underwriting loss grew to $419 million in the first quarter of 1990, compared to a loss of $296 million a year earlier and a loss of $166 million for the first quarter of 1988.

Net investment income rose to $539 million, compared to $502 million a year earlier and $463 million for the first quarter of 1988.

Investment Funds

Sales of investment funds increased to $4.4 billion in the first quarter of 1990, compared to $3.4 billion a year earlier. Redemptions were almost unchanged at $3.5 billion, compared to $3.6 billion the year before. Consequently, sales outpaced redemptions by $868 million, in contrast to a year earlier when redemptions outpaced sales by $194 million.

Total assets of funds at market value were $35.3 billion in the first quarter of 1990, compared to $31.8 billion registered a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3797, 3800-3809, 3815, 3820, 3834-3845, 3849, 3857-3859 and 3886.

Order the first quarter 1990 issue of *Financial Institutions* (61-006, $42.00/$168.00), available in July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Robert Moreau (613-951-2512) or Garry Somers (613-951-2637). Quarterly Financial Statistics Section, Industrial Organization and Finance Division. □

Financial Institutions
First Quarter 1990

	First Quarter 1990	Change from 4th quarter 1989	Change from 1st quarter 1989	
		millions of dollars		%
Trust Companies				
Mortgages	78,916	1,854	10,813	15.8
Total Assets	122,792	3,004	13,471	12.3
Deposits	109,577	2,549	12,355	12.6
Mortgage Companies				
Mortgages	98,809	4,044	16,488	20.0
Total Assets	122,038	4,598	21,725	21.6
Deposits	104,653	5,082	23,655	29.2
Financial Corporations				
Retail Sales Financing:				
Industrial and Commercial	5,637	62	-44	-0.7
Consumer	8,767	-65	1,385	18.8
Wholesale Financing	4,633	451	-120	-2.5
Personal Loans	2,189	-19	163	14.2
Total Assets	24,164	208	1,626	7.0
Finance Leasing Corporations				
Lease Contracts Outstanding	5,292	354	688	14.6
Total Assets	6,271	202	657	11.1
Investment Funds				
Total Assets:				
Cost	33,465	914	1,770	6.0
Market	35,317	-480	1,290	4.1
Total Portfolio:				
Cost	32,471	845	1,706	6.0
Market	34,324	-549	1,225	4.0
Property and Casualty Insurance Companies				
Net Premiums Earned	3,206	-1	194	6.4
Underwriting Gains	-419	237	-123	...
After-tax Income Before Extraordinary Transactions	93	137	-66	...
Total Assets	29,688	-28	1,856	6.7

Further information will be contained in the publication Financial Institutions, First Quarter 1990. ($42.00/$168.00)
... figures not appropriate or not applicable.

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Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

May 1990

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted

- Seasonally adjusted, preliminary estimates of May sales of refined petroleum products totalled 7.2 million cubic metres (m^3), an increase of 1.7% over April and a second consecutive monthly gain.
- Of the main products, only heavy fuel oil registered a fall, down 6.0% from the April level. Light fuel oil sales grew 12.4%, diesel fuel grew 5.4% and motor gasoline grew 1.4%. However, even with these changes, the May sales levels of motor gasoline and diesel fuel were below those of March 1990, as was the case with heavy fuel oil.

Unadjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that total sales of refined petroleum products grew at a marginal 0.2% over May 1989, reaching 7.2 million cubic metres (m^3). Motor gasoline sales were down 0.3% and diesel fuel sales fell 4.0%. Offsetting these declines were increases in light fuel oil sales (up 24.2%) and heavy fuel oil sales (up 12.2%).
- Total product sales for 1990 now lag 2.0% behind volumes recorded in the first five months of 1989. Within this total, heavy fuel oil sales have grown 0.8%, while sales of light fuel oil declined 1.8%, motor gasoline by 1.4% and diesel fuel by 3.1%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The May 1990 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, $18.20/$182) will be available the third week of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section Industry Division.

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

	February 1990 r	March 1990 r	April 1990 r	May 1990p	May 1990/ April 1990
	Adjusted for Seasonal Variation				
	(thousands of cubic metres)				%
Total, All Products	**6 974.7**	**7 116.1**	**7 052.7**	**7 175.3**	**1.7**
Main Products :					
Motor Gasoline	2 858.8	2 942.3	2 859.7	2 899.1	1.4
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 413.6	1 412.7	1 302.2	1 372.6	5.4
Light Fuel Oil	518.6	551.9	589.5	662.4	12.4
Heavy Fuel Oil	781.5	859.0	899.8	846.1	-6.0
			Total		
	May 1989	May 1990	January-May 1989	January-May 1990	Cumulative 1990/1989
	Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation				
	(thousands of cubic metres)				%
Total, All Products	**7 197.4**	**7 209.1**	**34 686.8**	**33 987.9**	**-2.0**
Main Products:					
Motor Gasoline	2 975.5	2 967.1	13 545.4	13 361.5	-1.4
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 593.5	1 529.9	6 704.7	6 497.1	-3.1
Light Fuel Oil	337.7	419.5	3 803.4	3 735.2	-1.8
Heavy Fuel Oil	685.3	769.1	4 053.8	4 084.9	0.8

p *Preliminary.*
r *Revised.*

■

Raw Materials Price Index

May 1990

Monthly Change

The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1981=100) declined 2.0% between April and May 1990, to a preliminary level of 99.6. The RMPI excluding the mineral fuels component partially offset the downward effect of the mineral fuels index as it rose 1.7%. Of seven components of the RMPI, two fell in May, four rose and one did not change. The main contributors to the monthly change were:

- The mineral fuels index was down 7.5%, mainly as a result of an estimated 9.3% decrease in crude mineral oil prices.
- The wood index declined by 0.4%, due to lower prices for pulpwood which declined by 1.8%.
- The animal and animal products index was up 3.3%, mainly as a result of higher prices for hogs (20.2%). Prices of calves for slaughter also rose (10.9%).
- The vegetable products index did not change as increases and decreases had an equal impact. Prices rose for grains (2.6%) and citrus and tropical fruit (6.4%), while declines were recorded for potatoes (-11.6%), cocoa, coffee and tea (-2.0) and unrefined sugar (-2.3%).

Annual Change

Between May 1989 and May 1990, the RMPI decreased 3.5%. The RMPI excluding the mineral fuels component was also down, by 0.8%. The main contributors to the annual change were:

- Prices for crude mineral oil decreased 9.7% and caused the mineral fuels index to decline by 7.9%. The annual change has fallen rapidly in recent months, as prices were also rising swiftly during this period in 1989. Prices for coal were also down marginally (-0.3%).
- The vegetable products index was 6.2% below its level a year ago, due to lower prices for grains (-9.0%), oilseeds (-12.2%), and citrus and tropical fruits (-9.8%). A partially offsetting effect came from higher prices for unrefined sugar (17.4%).
- The ferrous materials index was down (-9.6%) as both of its components decreased: iron ore by 5.5% and iron and steel scrap by 15.9%.
- The non-ferrous metals index was lower by 10.0% as prices for almost all metals have fallen. Only prices for concentrate of lead (up 21.4%) and copper (up 0.6%) have risen.
- Increases in the prices for hogs (57.6%) and fish (14.2%) were largely responsible for the animal and animal products index rise of 7.8%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1980.

The May issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, $18.20/$182.00) will be available toward the end of July.

For further information, contact the Information and Current Analysis Section (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

Raw Materials Price Index
(1981 = 100)

	Relative Importance	Index[1] May 1990	% Change May 1990/ April 1990	% Change May 1990/ May 1989
Raw materials total	**100**	**99.6**	**-2.0**	**-3.5**
Mineral Fuels	45	81.2	-7.5	-7.9
Vegetable Products	11	91.7	0.0	-6.2
Animal and Animal Products	20	122.2	3.3	7.8
Wood	8	134.3	-0.4	-0.4
Ferrous Materials	2	100.7	1.5	-9.6
Non-ferrous Metals	11	107.4	2.0	-10.0
Non-metalic Minerals	3	134.1	0.6	-0.6
Total Excluding Mineral Fuels	**55**	**114.8**	**1.7**	**-0.8**

1 *These indexes are preliminary.*

Industrial Product Price Index

May 1990

According to preliminary figures, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1981 = 100) rose 0.3% to 131.8 in May 1990, from April's level of 131.4. This increase follows two months where the index registered a decrease and a no change. The largest index increases this month were shown by primary metal products index (1.1%), followed by the autos, trucks and other transport equipment index (0.8%), meat, fish and dairy products (0.8%) and paper and paper products (0.7%). These were partially offset by the estimated decrease of 0.7% for the petroleum and coal products index and the slight decline of 0.1% for metal fabricated products. These were the only two decreases registered this month. A majority of the increases registered this month were the result of the 1.5% increase, in May, of the U.S. dollar versus its Canadian counterpart and its impact on prices of exported goods and products; mainly affected were autos,trucks and other transportation equipment and paper and paper products.

Since May 1989, the IPPI has risen 0.3%. From 3.9% in March 1989, the year-to-year rate has been declining and has remained under 1% for the last seven months. The intermediate goods index continued to show an almost steadily declining rate of annual change, from 5.1% in March 1989 to -1.5% in May 1990. This was largely due to declines in the price of non-ferrous base metals which contributed to lowering the annual rate of change for first-stage goods from 12.5% in March 1989 to -7.5% in May 1990. On the other hand, the finished products index has remained fairly stable, with yearly rates hovering around 3% for the last year (3.1% in May). Excluding petroleum and coal products, the 12-month change was -0.2%.

Highlights

- After an almost steady decline since the beginning of 1989, the primary metal products index jumped 1.1% in March, its second increase in the last three months. Every component showed an increase this month except iron and steel products, down 0.1%.

  .During the past 12 months, the primary metal products index has fallen 9.9%, with decreases ranging from 38.4% for nickel products to 2.3% for iron and steel products, but only 1.1% for other non-ferrous metal products. No component registered an increase.

- The index for meat, fish and dairy products rose 0.8% in May due to an increase of 1.8% for meat products. For their part, fish products were down 1.7%. The increase mainly reflected higher prices for fresh or frozen pork (5.9%) and beef and veal (1.1%). Lower prices for fish fillets, steaks, sticks (-3.5%) and for frozen molluscs and crustaceans were the main reason behind the fish products index decline.

- According to initial estimates, the petroleum and coal products price index fell 0.7% during the past month, largely as a result of lower prices for fuel oils and other fuel. Over 12 months, the petroleum and coal products index has risen 7.2%.

Note to Users:

Some price indexes for motor vehicles parts have been corrected back to July 1986, as well as some aggregate indexes affected by these revisions. For more information, contact Prices Division at the number listed below.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1960-1967 and 1970.

The May 1990 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, $18.20/$182.00) will be available towards the end of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Section (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

Industrial Product Price Indexes

(1981 = 100)

Index	Relative Importance[1]	Index[2] May 1990	% Change May 1990/ April 1990	% Change May 1990/ May 1989
Industrial Product Price Index – Total	**100.0**	**131.8**	**0.3**	**0.3**
Total IPPI Excluding Petroleum and Coal Products[3]	**89.3**	**135.3**	**0.4**	**-0.2**
Intermediate Goods	**61.6**	**128.0**	**0.3**	**-1.5**
First Stage Intermediate Goods	14.6	123.3	0.8	-7.5
Second Stage Intermediate Goods	47.0	129.5	0.2	0.5
Finished Goods	**38.4**	**137.8**	**0.4**	**3.1**
Finished Foods and Feeds	10.3	143.4	0.3	3.0
Capital Equipment	10.2	139.6	0.4	2.8
All Other Finished Goods	17.9	134.3	0.4	3.2
Aggregation by Commodities				
Meat, Fish and Dairy Products	7.7	130.9	0.8	2.7
Fruit, Vegetable, Feed, Miscellaneous Food Products	7.0	133.1	0.2	0.8
Beverages	1.9	162.5	0.3	3.2
Tobacco and Tobacco Products	0.7	173.4	0.0	5.5
Rubber, Leather, Plastic Fabric Products	2.8	136.3	0.4	0.8
Textile Products	2.4	122.4	0.0	1.8
Knitted Products and Clothing	2.4	131.6	0.1	3.3
Lumber, Sawmill, Other Wood Products	4.3	130.1	0.2	2.5
Furniture and Fixtures	1.5	148.9	0.1	4.1
Paper and Paper Products	8.1	143.1	0.7	-1.6
Printing and Publishing	2.4	162.4	0.1	2.4
Primary Metal Products	8.8	123.8	1.1	-9.9
Metal Fabricated Products	5.3	137.7	-0.1	0.7
Machinery and Equipment	4.8	139.0	0.1	2.4
Autos, Trucks, Other Transportation Equipment	11.6	132.9	0.8	0.9
Electrical and Communication Products	5.0	137.3	0.3	0.6
Non-metallic Mineral Products	2.5	145.9	0.1	2.0
Petroleum and Coal Products[3]	10.7	103.3	-0.7	7.2
Chemical, Chemical Products	7.1	131.5	0.2	-3.9
Miscellaneous Manufactured Products	2.3	142.5	0.2	1.2
Miscellaneous Non-manufactured Commodities	0.8	81.7	-0.2	-10.1

1 *Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1981 Input/Output table.*
2 *Indexes are preliminary.*
3 *This index is estimated for the current month.*

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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder

May 1990

Production of process cheese in May 1990 totalled 5 948 804 kilograms, a decrease of 3.0% from April 1990, but an increase of 6.3% over (revised) May 1989. The 1990 year-to-date production totalled 34 298 319 kilograms, compared to the corresponding 1989 amount of 29 960 374r kilograms.

Total production of instant skim milk powder during the month was 432 480 kilograms, an increase of 62.2% over April 1990 and an increase of 26.6% over May 1989. Cumulative year-to-date production totalled 1 971 664 kilograms, compared to the 2 099 362 kilograms reported for the corresponding period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The May 1990 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, $5.00/$50.00) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Asphalt Roofing

May 1990

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 4 108 194 metric bundles in May 1990, a decrease of 14.6% from the 4 811 595r bundles shipped a year earlier.

January to May 1990 shipments were 15 300 736 bundles, down 0.5% from 15 379 243r bundles shipped during the same period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 to 28).

The May 1990 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, $5.00/$50.00) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Major Appliances

May 1990

Domestic sales of major appliances by Canadian manufacturers increased 5.5% to 166,643 units in May 1990, from 157,888 units in April 1990; however, sales were down 18.0% from the 203,171 units sold in the same month of 1989.

Year-to-date domestic sales from January to May 1990 amounted to 852,054 units compared to 944,088 units for the same period of 1989, or a 9.7% decrease.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 65, 66 and 122 (series 30).

The May 1990 issue of *Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances* (43-010, $5.00/$50.00) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

Rigid Insulating Board

May 1990

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 3 340 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in May 1990, a decrease of 22.6% compared to 4 315r thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in May 1989.

For January to May 1990, year-to-date shipments amounted to 14 372 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis), compared to 16 218r thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) for the same period in 1989, a decrease of 11.4%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4- 7).

The May 1990 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, $5.00/$50.00) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Oil Pipeline Transport
April 1990

In April, net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into Canadian pipelines decreased 3.9% from the same period last year to 13 543 568 cubic metres (m^3). Year-to-date receipts, now at 56 805 257 m^3, were up 0.1% over 1989.

Pipeline exports of crude oil increased 3.9% compared to April 1989, while pipeline imports declined 16.1% for the same period. On a cumulative basis, exports in 1990 are now down 8.0% from 1989 levels, while imports are up by 35.8%.

Deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries this month declined 10.2% from 1989, while deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products increased 43.5%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The April 1990 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, $10.00/$100.00) will be available the second week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact G. O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Coal and Coke Statistics
April 1990

Canadian production of coal totalled 5 992 kilotonnes in April 1990, up 9.7% over the corresponding month last year. The year-to-date production figure stands at 23 773 kilotonnes, up 2.0%.

Exports in April rose 39.9% from April 1989 to 3 119 kilotonnes, while imports fell 9.7% to 1 495 kilotonnes. Cumulative figures for the year show exports of 11 002 kilotonnes, 1.4% below last year's level.

Coke production decreased to 365 kilotonnes, a difference of 4.0% from April 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The April 1990 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, $9.00/$90.00) will be available the second week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Canadian Civil Aviation Statistics
1989

Preliminary operational and financial data for 1989 are now available. Data reported show that the Canadian Level I air carriers (Air Canada, Canadian Airlines International Ltd. and Wardair) had an operating loss of $18.9 million in 1989.

This represents only the second operating loss of the decade for Level I air carriers, which reported a loss of $49.1 million in 1982. In 1987, these carriers reported an operating income of $160.2 million.

For more information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6192), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Annual Production of Poultry and Eggs
1989

The production, disposition and farm value by province for turkey meat, chicken meat, stewing hen and eggs are now available. Average prices of eggs sold for consumption and Egg-Feed Ratio in Canada are also available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1139-1141, 1144.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Ruth McMillan (613)951-2549, Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture. ■

Field Crop Reporting Series No.4 – Preliminary Estimates of Principal Field Crop Area, Canada
1990

The preliminary estimates of the areas that Canadian farmers seeded to the major crops in the spring of 1990 will be released on June 29, 1990 at 15:00 hrs. These area estimates provide the first indication of the potential level of production of each grain for 1990.

For further information contact the Crop Reporting Unit, Agriculture Division (613-951-8717). ■

Softwood Veneer and Plywood Industry

1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the softwood veneer and plywood industry (SIC 2522) totalled $653.8 million, down 7.4% from $706.1 million in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5462.

The data for this industry will be released in *Primary Textile Industries* (35-250, $35.00).

For more detailed information on this release, contact J. Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

■

Pulp Industry

1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the pulp industry (SIC 2711) totalled $6,694.5 million, up 15.1% from $5,817.3 million in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5483.

The data for this industry will be released in *Paper and Allied Products Industries* (36-250, $35.00).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division.

■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Field Crop Reporting Series, No. 4, **Preliminary Estimates of Principal Field Crop Area**, 1990.
Catelogue number 22-002
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Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: JULY 1990

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Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
July		
3-4	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	April 1990
4	Help-wanted Index	June 1990
6	Labour Force Survey	June 1990
6	Estimates of Labour Income	April 1990
9	New Motor Vehicle Sales	May 1990
10	New Housing Price Index	May 1990
10	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	May 1990
11	Farm Product Price Index	May 1990
13	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	May 1990
17	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade	May 1990 May 1990
20	The Consumer Price Index	June 1990
20	Retail Trade	May 1990
20-24	Wholesale Trade	May 1990
23	Department Store Sales and Stocks	May 1990
24	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	May 1990
25	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	May 1990
26	Building Permits	May 1990
26	Private and Public Investment in Canada	Revised Intentions 1990
26	Security Transactions with Non-residents	May 1990
27	Farm Input Price Index	Second Quarter 1990
27	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas	April 1990
31	Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	May 1990
31	Industrial Product Price Index	June 1990
31	Raw Materials Price Index	June 1990
31	Employment, Earnings and Hours	May 1990
31	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	June 1990
31	Major Release Schedule	August 1990

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